at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th stlebar, County of Mayo, Ireidence, 410 Dayton-st., Ella R. f Jesse B. Barron. noe to-day at 3 p. m. The re-interment to Point Peninsula, intral Road. by, Dec. 28. Claudie M., son of ox, sgod 4 years. taken from No. 1515 Wentworth-g, at 8 o'clock, to Alton & St. o'clock train for Dwight, Ill.

WILL LEAD THE NOUNDAY

GORE & CO., CC. 30. AT 9:30 A. M., WEEKLY SALE & Glassware.

W. G. & C. C. Ware. Ware. Gissware, Lamps, bleets, &c. sundry merchanis. P. GORE & CO., Auctiones TRADE SALE GOODS.

DEC. 30, 9:30 A. M. Sale in Seasonable Goods.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE S, SHOES,

BBERS, e yes; and many accounts MUST RE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-sv.

. RADDIN & CO., TION BALE oes&Rubbers

DAY, DEC. 30. TION BALE GOODS

SDAY, DEC. 31. CHAS E. RADDIN & CO.

Send 81, 82, 83, or 85
sample box, by express, of the
best Candies in America, pas
up elegantly and strictly pure.
Refers to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER. Confectioner. 78
Madison-85. Chicago.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

KID GLOVES

WILSON BROS., Hope You Will All

113 & 115 State-st., Are just in receipt of a

large stock of ...

Specially for "Callers" on New Year's Day. The assortment includes all the latest styles of "De Joinville" and "Made-Up" Scarfs, and the newest shades in "DENT'S" and "PREVILLE" Kids.

ST. LOUIS.

PROPOSALS.

COOK COUNTY.

Meat, Bread, Milk, Printing, Stationery, Binding, and Blank Books.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received up to 1 o'clock p. m.. Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880, for all the Meat, Bread, Milk, Printing, Station-ery, Binding, and Blank Books required by Cook Coun-ty for the year 1880. Specifications and Schedules will be

Board of County Commissioners, Room & Criminal Court Build-

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc. To Close

Out balance previous to taking account of stock, will, until New Year's make such further reductions on previously quoted prices of fine Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Necklaces, Sets, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., that competition will be defied. These goods are first-class, as fine as any in the city, from 25 to 40 per cent less than any in the market of the quality.

No. 99 East Madison-st.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Blide & Lesther Bank of Chicago" for the election of Directors, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Bank on the 5th day of January, 1880, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m. Chicago, Dec. 24, 1879.

Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company of micago, for the inection of eleven Prustees for the ensuing year, size rise for the transaction of such other business as may come up before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the shid as the office of the Company in Chicago on the shid as the office of the Company in Chicago on the shid as m. and 12 m.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1879.

Secretary. Dec. 22, 1879.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Annual National Bank of Chicago," for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking Office on useday, Jan. 13, 1880, between the hours of 2 and 3 clock p. m.

GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier. ICE

For sale by the car load, ten inches in thickness, delivered on any rail-road, or small ice houses filled.

JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 145 Monroe-st.



me spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-ea. Opera and Field Glassea, Telescopea, Micro-

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

CIRCASSIA, Jan. 2, 9a m BOLLVIA, Jan, 17, 9a m. BOLLVIA, Jan. 10, 3p m | ANCHORIA, Jan. 24, 3p m | ANCHORIA, Jan. 24, 3p m | New York to London direct.

TOPIA, Jan. 2, 9a m. ICALFENIA, Jan. 10, 3p m mas, 535 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BRUTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE Margow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-f, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 880 55, according to accommodation. Second Cabin. Broadway, N.Y., and 166 Bandelph-st., Chicago. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

thing three times a week to and from British Ports mpany's Office, northwest corner Clark sta., Chicago, P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

PAIKBANKS' SCALES

THAT AWFUL DIVE.

Make Money

We can't tell you how you but we can tell you how you can double your incomes, can save something, viz: Buy all your CLOTHING, readymade or MADE TO ORDER, of

in 1880.

& CO., 104 & 106

MADISON-ST., C. O. D. Clothiers. C. O. D. Tailleurs, and

C. O. D. Furnishers. Of course this advice is given by some purely disinterested (P) party who is much inclined to PHILANTHROPY, and wishes

to help you all to a

**SPECIAL** 

**BARGAINS!** 

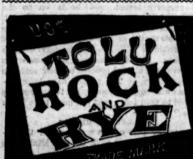
One Handsome plain Rosewood cased SQUARE Piano, agraffe \$200 overstrung base, etc., one fine plain-cased Rosewood \$ 225 ne largest size, fine carved Bosewood cased SQUARE S250 Piano, full agraffe throughout, We have selected the above from our stock as worthy of SPECIAL attention.

FACTION. Handsome Stool and silk embroidered Cover furnished with each instru-Latest styles in Stools and Covers for sale at lowest cash prices.

est old instruments taken in exchange at their CASH value. FIRST-CLASS Organs at HALF-Pianos moved, tuned, and repaired at the lowest rates.

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TOLU BOCK AND RYE.



SURE CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Consumption, And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. For LAWRENCE & MARTIN

111 MADISON-ST., Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Importers Wines, Liquors, and Segars. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, Et CULVER, PAGE, SE

RETAIL STATIONERS. 118 and 120 MONBOE-ST.

New Year Gift Cards, New Year Visiting Cards, Holiday Gifts, Pocket Diaries for 1880, Counting-House Diaries for 1880.

Cards Engraved or Printed. BLANK BOOKS

PRINTING, AND STATIONERY. J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st, ock, Good Work, Low Prices.

XEW YEAR'S RECEPTIONS. **NEW YEAR'S** RECEPTIONS

Elegans Sets of French Flowers for Evening Dresses and New Year's Receptions at Mme. PONCELET'S, importer direct from Paris in Flowers and Peathers, 165 Walash-av., bet. Eighteenth and Twentieth etc.

Harrowing Particulars of the **Dundee Bridge Oatas**trophe.

The Number of Lives Lost Now Estimated at Ninety.

Not a Single Survivor Left to Tell the Awful Tale.

The Entire Train Precipitated a Distance of Eighty-eight Feet;

And Plunged into Water of the Depth of Forty-five Feet

Only one Body Recovered. and That in a Mutilated Condition.

Description of the Bridge and History of Its Construction.

The Structure the Second Largest of the Kind in the World.

Destructive Explosion of a Flouring-Mill Boiler at Springfield, III.

The Engineer Killed, and Many

Buildings More or Less Injured. Two Miners Lose Their Lives by Fire-Damp Explosion at Pointer-

THE DUNDEE DISASTER.

THE TERRIBLE STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Dec. 30—3 a. m.—A London cablegrammays: The gale which destroyed the Tay bridge was the most violent ever seen in Scotland since the memorable storm of January, 1868. From the time the gale began it continued ato increase in fury until a perfect hurricane raged from the south-southwest. The streets of Dundee were covered with debris. Chimney-pots and slates went whirling through the air, causing slates went whirling through the air, causing were almost deserted until the rumor of the demolition of the famous bridge attracted hundreds to the shore of the Tay. Reports from Glascow, Paisley, Greenock, and Edinburg say that the storm raged with great violence. The wind blew in remendous gusts. The rain was drenching All the accounts mention the continuous howling and roar of the wind, which preceded the falling crash of the whole cen-tral portion of the immense Tay

oridge, which has hitherto been regarded as ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. It has been officially ascertained that the num nformation has been obtained after the most ninute inquiries by the rallway authorities, and

may be relied on.

This afternnoon divers' operations were conducted. Two successive attempts were made to reach the wrecked train with a view of discover ing the bodies of passengers. On the first oc-casion the river was so muddy that nothing of distinct character could be learned. On he second occasion the weather was so squally that the divers could not descend. Singularly choose only one body was washed asbore. It was that of a lady about 60 years of age. Her body was removed to a room at the station, waiting for identification, and fitted for the reception of the dead. It affords acodation for more than a hundred persons Sir Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the bridge with a number of other engineers, made an in spection to-day. They found that the whole pier foundations were intact. The opinion of without interruption until it reached the high girders. Then one or more of the back carriage went off the rails, coming against the lattice

TORE THE STRUCTURE TO PIECES, using the frightful disaster. The shower of sparks seen by those on shore are believed to have been caused by the collis-ion of the carriages with the iron work. Her Majesty promptly made in-quiries, and the following message was received by Provost Brownlee for

Sir Henry Ponsonby this afternoon: "Sir Henry Ponsonby to the Provest of Dun-des: Can you give me the particulars of the appalling calamity reported to have taken place on the Tay bridge? The Queen is inexpressibly shocked. She feels most deeply for those who have lost friends or relatives in this terrible ac-cident." The Provost replied by giving full de-

tails of the accident.

To-night Maj. Marindon arrived at Dundee. He will institute a searching inquiry concerning the cause of the disaster. Nothing will be per-mitted to be removed from the wreck, meanwhile. The divers will make another effort to

OTHER DISASTERS PRARED. A London telegram says: The storm of Saturday and Sunday is believed to have been terribly disastrous at sea. Pieces of wreckage were picked up on Sunday at the mouth of the Frith of Forth and along the Fife Foreshore in exposed places. In Fifeshire trees were uprooted, walls blown down, and much damage done to property. In Kilkcaldy there were numerous narrow escapes from falling slates and chimney pots. People were blown off their feet in the streets of the Town of Greenock by the terrific gale of wind that prevailed. A flerce tempest broke over Greenock District on Sunday night, and great damage was done to property of every kind. Gables and houses were blown down, and brick palls and religious inclosing gardens and variety walls and palings inclosing gardens and yards were demolished. A large number of houses were stripped of roofs, slates, and zinc, were stripped of roots, andes, and time, and innumerable chimney pots were sent flying into the streets, rendering it highly dangerous to traverse the town. So strong was the gale that many people were thrown down while at-

those at Tail Bank dragged their anchors, and were injured somewhat. Incoming steamers report that fearful storms are raging outside.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The following additional

TUESDAY. DECEMBER 30, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The following additional particulars of the terrible bridge disaster at Dundee are given;

Manager North, of the British Railway, telegraphing from Luchars, at 4 o'clock this morning, says: "Several large girders, along with the last train from Edinburg, were precipitated into the river last night. There were nearly 300 passengers, besides the Company's servants, all of whom are believed to have perished."

A dispatch from Edinburg, dated at 4 this morning, says: "The portion of the bridge which fell consisted of asveral large superincumbent girders at "the central and navigable portion of the river, which averages from from forty to forty-five feet in depth. The THE BRIDGE. from from forty to forty-five feet in depth. The tram would fall about eighty-eight feet before reaching the water. Some time clapsed before the nature of the disaster was ascertained. The damage to the wires on the bridge and the badness of the weather interfered with the transmission of news, and it is unknown whether the girders were blown down before the train entered the bridge or were carried away with it, and it will probably never be ascertained, as there are no survivors. The bridge was only opened for trains in May, 1873. It was considered a triumph of engineering skill. It was about two miles long, and had eighty-five spans, the widest of which was 245 feet. At the highest point it was 130 feet above high water."

The bridge was, until the erection of that over the Frith of Forth,

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Frith of Tay, across which the bridge is

The Largest is the world.

The Frith of Tay, across which the bridge is built, is simply an arm of the sea, and vessels of 500 toos burden run under the structure.

The Tay is a principal river and estuary of Scotland, running from 120 to 180 miles. The Cities of Dundee and Earl are on the north side of the estuary, and Newburg on its south side. The bridge was commenced in 1374, and has only been completed within a few years. It forms a connection between the Town of Dundee and the North British Railway system in Fife, and crosses the Frith of Tay about a mile and a half to the west of Dundee. The length of the Bridge exceeds two miles. For the first five spans the bridge is on a curve of a quarter of a mile radius; it is then straight for a mile and a half. At the south end of the bridge the rails are seventy-eight feet above high water. Over the navigable part of the river the rails ere ninety-two feet above high water. There are 8 spans of 60, 2 of 80, 10 of 120, 12 of 136, 13 of 230, 1 of 150, 11 of 120, 25 of 60, 1 of 155, and 6

of 27 feet; total number of spans, 84. The plers are founded on rock, and are double cylinders f brick work. The superstructure consists wholly of wrought fron girders; the bracing is of double lattice form. The girders for the 230 feet spans and the bow-string girders have wrought iron cross-girders resting on and riveted to the lower tim-

er on which the roadway is placed. It was supposed that the bridge was as strong as iron, wood, and brick could make it, and was looked upon in the United Kingdom as one of the finest specimens of engineer art that had ever been produced.

THE ILL-PATED TRAIN.

The train left Edinburg at 4:15 in the afteroon. It consisted of four third-class cars, one first-class, and one second-class, and the brakes-man's van. At the last station before entering he bridge the tickets were taken, and the train was then crowded.

Vast quantities of wreckage, such as doors and roofs of carriages, pieces of the bridge, and articles of wearing apparel, are coming ashore. GIRDERS GONE.

spans of the bridge are gone.

The night was one of bright moonlight, but NO SURVIVORS FOUND.

LONDON, Dec. 29—1 p. m.—The Provost of Dundee and the party of citizens who accom-panied him in a steamer to the scene of the disaster have returned. Search was made about the bridge in small boats, but no trace of any survivors could be found. The gap in the bridge

one spau 145 feet in length. ONLY NINETY. LONDON, Dec. 29—4:30 p. m.—A dispatch from Dundee asserts that the number of lives lost by the Tay bridge disseter does not exceed

is about half a mile long, comprising eleven of the longest spans, each 245 feet in length, and

AGAIN CUT DOWN. LONDON, Dec. 29—6 p. m.—The railway au-thorities now estimate the total number of lives

lost at seventy-five.

A telegram from Dundee states that only fifty-six passenger tickets were taken up at the last stopping place, but these do not account for a number of young children requiring no tickets nor for the number of railway employes, nor for a number of passengers for Broughty Ferry, whose tickets were not taken up. However, if this statement is correct, it is evident the loss of life has been greatly overestimated.

FRANTIC EXCITEMENT. says: "The appalling catastrophe of last even ing has thrown the city into a state of franti excitement, and the neighborhood of the fatal bridge is thronged with horror-stricken visitors. Not a soul escaped who was on the lil-fated train. The gallantry of James Roberts, the Locomotive Superintendent of the North British Railway, of Dundee, and Stationmaster Smith, in renturing out on the bridge is highly commended. In spite of the fury of the gale, which rendered the at-tempt doubly perilous, after tremendous exer-

CLINGING TO THE BAILS FOR DEAR LIFE, they reached the edge of the fatal gap. Here they discovered that thirteen girders, each 245 feet wide and weighing 250 tons, all forming a kind of tunnel in the middle of the bridge, had been wrenched away. Nothing remained but the bare iron piers. About one-third of the whole structure had wanished. Thirteen brickthe waves.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN LIVES LOST. "It is positively asserted that 315 people are

PRESS COMMENTS.

"The London Standard, in an editorial this morning, says that 'when the first feeling of horror which hangs over the country shall have the causes of the accident will be demanded by the people, and nothing short of a complete answer will be accepted. The gale to which the bridge succumbed was not exceptionally violent, the train of cars having apparently nothing to do with the accident, which had occurred before the cars reached the broken portion. Our na-tional reputation is at stake, and the investiga-

tional reputation is at stake, and the investigation must be searching indeed."

How it was discovered.

A London special to the Telegram says: The tidings of the disaster were first conveyed by a gentleman who had left his house with a friend while the southwest gale was blowing with all its fury. They began discussing whether on such a night the Edinburg train would venture across the bridge. They then went to the block telegraph signal-box, situated at the north end of the bridge, where they found a number of flying subject. Some of them asserted that they had seen the lights of the train in question enter on the bridge and cross the lower spans into the high girders. Then they saw a sudden shower of fire, which, with the lights of the train, seemed to descend with great velocity into but

Minutes and minutes passed, but no signs of the train were seen, and the people asked themselves, Were those really the lights of the Edinburg train they had seen so suddenly quenched? The horror-stricken beholders made vehement it resembles the St. Charles bridge, over the Minutes and minutes passed, but no signs of the Cosh, of this city, crossed the Tay bridge, and made an examination of it last summer. He says that in many features of the St. Charles bridge, over the burg train they had seen so suddenly quenched? The horror-stricken beholders made vehement appeals to a signalman to ascertain the truth. He replied that all he knew of the matter was that the train had been signaled to him from the south end of the bridge at 7:09 o'clock. Discovering no indications of the approach of the train, the alarmed signalman endeavored to telegraph to the south end of the bridge, but

mmulcation had ceased. NINETT LIVES LOST. Various accounts agree in placing the total loss of life at ninety.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

London, Dec. 29.—The Government has two Inspectors to ascertain the particulars of the Tay bridge disaster, and has also directed formal inquiry into the occurrence. Divers have thus far been unable to discover the wrecked train. They will make another effort to-day. The place where the train sank is full of quick sand, and if the bodies of the drowned are not recovered within a few days they will become imbedded, with the cars, beyond recovery. SYMPATHY.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Provost of Dundee tendering sympathy for the bereaved.

THE TAY BRIDGE.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Tay Bridge crosses the Frith of that name at the west end of Dundee. It was built under the auspices of the North British Railway Company, with a capital of \$1,750,000, and, though there were many pre-dictions that there would not be enough traffic to pay the cost of the enormous structure, it is believed the bridge has proved so far a financial success. The Frith of Tay, where the bridge crosses it, is about two miles wide. Previous to the opening of the bridge, all passengers going to Dundee from the south, by the British lines, had to be ferried across the Tay from opposit Durdee on the south shore. This was slow, disagreeable, and some-times dangerous. Travelers desiring to avoid this had to reach Dundee by a circuitous Perth route. The North British Company determined to bridge the two miles of estuary, if engineer ing skill were equal to the task. It was a gr gantic undertaking, not only on account of the wide stretch of water to be spanned without obstruction to navigation, but because the it with terrible violence. Parliamentary au-

thority was obtained for the construction of the bridge in 1870. The contracts were made in May, 1871, and the foundation-stone was laid on the south side on the 23d of July of the same year. The designer was the Engineer of the North British Railway Company, Sir Thomas Bouch. In the construction of the bridge improvements of former were introduced. The of these was the dispensing with the usual staging and scaffolding, by erecting piers and girders on shore and floating them out to their destination. Cylinders of iron and brickwork, with a diameter of 91/2 feet, built on shore in such lengths as would reach from the rock on which they were intended to rest to a point above low-water Ievel, each conisting of a cast-iron shell with a lining of brick work set in Portland cement, were con ected by a wall of brick work about five feet wide, thus placing a space of twelve feet wide between their centres. The whole being then made fast to a system of strong iron sirders, barges were introduced at low tide underneath onderous mass was lifted bodily and floated out to its place. Then the cylinders were lowered by the hydraulic apparatus till they rested on hollow shafts of the cylinders and excavated material from beneath, thereby causing them to

sink to the bed-rock. Owing to the SUDDEN SHELVING OF THE ROCK oward the middle of the river, under the beds of clay, sand, and gravel, it became impracticable to sink the piers to the rock, and a new method had to be introduced. All that part of the bridge which has given way is over the middle of the stream, where it may be assumed the cylinder filled with concrete was used, instead of two. The cylinder was sunk eighteen feet below the river bed, when, the top being removed, a smooth surface was present d on which to place the superstructure. When all the piers had been raised to the necessary hight the girders were towed out and raised to their places by hydraulic apparatus. Two girders, connected by transverse braces, go to each span, the depths varying according to the width of the span to be crossed. The length of the spans diminish in going toward the shores on either side of the navigable chan-nel. To allow for expansion by heat, which

allow a certain amount of free play.

THE BRIDGE HAS RIGHTY-FIVE SPANS, varying in length from 67 to 245 feet, those of the largest size, to the number of thirteen, being placed over the navigable portion of the river. In this central section, where it was necessary to provide for the shipping, the bridge has a clear hight of eighty-eight feet above high

of entering Dundee underground, the gradient is one in seventy-five. For the purpose of mak-ing its shore connections, the bridge had to be built with a double curve, so that it resembles gigantic letter S.

gigantic letter S.

It is noticeable that, while the bridge was in course of erection, an accident occurred which significantly demonstrated the tremendous force of the wind, and the possibility of just such a terrible disaster as occurred Sunday. On the afternoon and night of Feb. 1, 1877, a fierce gale was blowing. Near the south side of the bridge two of the large iron girders, weighing each nearly 200 tons, had been raised up to the full hight of the structure, but were still hanging between the piers. Fifty-four men employed at this point ceased work at 5 o'clock, but, owing to the everity of the gale, it was impossible to com-nunicate with the shore. About 8 o'clock a fierce squall struck the bridge. It carried away the two ponderous girders and the pier on which they rested snapped, the whole mass falling

HEAVY CRASH INTO THE RIVER AMID PLASMES from the splintered ironwork. It was stated

that "the socident in no way indicated any want of stability in the work."

The first train crossed the bridge Sept. 28, 1877, starting from the south side for the purposes of inspection only. Twenty thousand people assembled on Mazdalen Green, Dundee, to witness the spectacle. The building of the bridge was regarded as one of the greatest engineering feats of the age.

The bridge was not formally opened for passenger traffic until May 31, 1878. On that occasion there was a grand ceremony, to which invitations were issued to leading noblemen and gentlemen of Great Britain. The bridge is part of a system of the North British Railway Company, and bridging the Frith of Forth has already been begun by the same corporation.

fion.

A SCOTCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE REBGE.

By Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—There are many Scotchmen here from the neighborhood of Dundee, and the news of the great railroad disaster.

Missouri River, on which a similar disaster lately occurred. He says it is a very high bridge, used

occurred. He says it is a very high bridge, used solely for railroad travel, and no foot-passers are allowed to pass over it. There has been a strong prejudice against the bridge, and hundreds of people would not cross it on account of its unsubstantial appearance. "The whole length of the bridge, I abould judge," he said, "was from two and a half to three miles, including the approaches on each side. The banks on the Fifeshire side are very high, but on the Dundee side they are low. The bridge is exposed to gales. The gales on the east coast are very strong. The bridge is very narrow. The piers are of stone, and the ties are close together. I remarked on the feeling of prejudice against the bridge entertained by many of the people. To counteract this, in a measure, the North British Hallroad Company invited Queen Victoria and her Court to take this route on her visit to Balmoral. The policy was to have the Queen go over the bridge and

thereby give it prestige. It was last July when she crossed the bridge. I remember I was then at Strathwigle Station when the Royal train went slowly by without stopping." DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.
THE ATNA MILLS AT SPRINGPIEGD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpining, Ill., Dec. 39.—An explosion oc curred in this city this morning which was a very remarkable one one in several respects, the Ætna Mills being blown to pieces, and the debris scattered for blocks over the business centre of the city. The explosion occurred at 9:26 o'clock, and the shock was fest almost all over the city, especially to the south of the disaster. People in their dwellings half a mile distant felt People in their dwellings half a mile distant felt their house trembling as if from an earthquake-shock, and even in that immense pile of stone, the State-House, which is seven blocks away, the shaking of the building was easily perceptible. The Ætna Mills were located in the centre of the block bounded by Sixth, Adams, Seventh, and Monroe streets, and were used as a fouring mill. The rear portion of the building and all it contained were tion of the building and all it contained were scattered to the four winds. The boiler-head, weighing 400 or 500 pounds at least, must have attaied a very great elevation, as it landed on the Springer Building, on the northwest corner of Monroe and Sixth streets,

CRASHING THROUGH THE MANSARD ROOF and the ceiling of the third story, and resting upon the floor just above a lawyer's office. Another large section of the boiler was carried about a block to the west, and fortunately struck the edge of the brick wall of Kimber Ragadale & Co.'s building, dropping down upon the roof of Herndon's building, without doing much damage. The belier contained thirty-two copper tubes, sixteen feet long, and much beavier than those in ordinary use, weighing 400 or 500 pounds each. These were sent flying in all directions, and it seems miraculous that, as the streets were crowded with people and teams, no lives were lost from the falling debris. Gne tube passed across Monroe street, and over the Government Building, which is five stories high. Another landed on the roof without doing damage, and a third was projected all the way to the Leland House entrance, more than a block distant. Half s dozen landed on Mouroe street, by the Post-Office, and others knocked in the rear walls of the buildings adjoining the mill. It is remarkable that all these fragments seemed to strike in about the only places in the vicinity

WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCUERED, blocks of the scene thought that their own mediate stampede for the street, which was fol-lowed by a rush indoors as the bricks, boards, shingles, etc., began to rain upon the street in a perfect shower. Sixth street was crowded with teams, most of which became upmanageable more exciting scene is seldom witnessed and the marvelous stories of hair-breadth escapes told upon the street-corners this afternoon would fill volumes. Almost every building within two blocks of the disaster was more or less damaged. Those that escaped damage from the flying fragments suffered equal loss from the breaking of their window-glass. The buildings south of the mill, fronting on Monroe street, contain seven stores. In two of these the rear and front doors happened to be open, and the damage done was trifling. The doors of the others were closed, and the concussion broke every pane of glass in them. So on Sixth street; some buildings scaped with but little injury, while adjoining ones lost all their window-glass.

THE MILL BELONGED o B. F. Haines, and was operated by Currier & Kramer, and the total loss of the owner and lessees will be about \$8,000, while the damage done to other buildings in the vicinity will foot up about as much more. When the first panic subsided, it was found that the owners and all he employes of the mill had escaped quinjured the north portion of the mill not having been in the least injured. The engineer, John Roedder, was the only man missing, and search was promptly instituted for his remains, which were not discovered until after 2 o'clock.

which were not discovered until after 2 o'clock. They were found on the ground outside the mill, with the head downward, and in a position indicating that he had been thrown up into the air and covered with debris when he fell.

There are various theories as to the cause of the explosion, but that most generally accepted is that it was caused by low water.

The Coroner held an inquest to-night, and the testimony taken showed that the boiler was in good condition throughout. It was put in new in 1873. Roedder was only employed last Friday as engineer, but had been employed about the mill for ten years prior to a year ago, and was considered a sober, reliable man, fully competent for the position. The jury found that deceased came to his death from injuries received by the explosion, but were unable to determine the cause of the explosion, and exonerated Currier and Kramer from all blame as to said explosion.

MINOR MISHAPS. FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

plosion in the Pointertown coal mine, near Irwin's Station, a sbort distance from Pittsburg, by which forty or fifty persons were said to have been killed, and a still larger number buried in the debris. Investigation was quickly instituted, and resulted in developing the following facts: The explosion occurred a little after 4 o'clock, when there were only about a dozen men in the mine. Had if taken place an hour or two later, the loss of life would have been frightful, as by that time all of the hands would have been at work. Michael Kossier and Samuel Kistler were instantly killed, their bodies being badly mutilated. Both of them leave families. Cyrus Foy and one or two others were severely, but not seriously, injured. This is the first accident of the kind that has ever occurred there, and the presumption is that it was caused by design, which could be done by reversing a trap or draft-door, thus shusting off air from the working entries.

\*\*PROZEN TO DEATH.\*\*

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 20.—Three men, Dave Hall, John Gallagher, and a man known as "Missouri," were found on the 24th near Young Man's Butte, 100 miles west, frozen to death. They were employes of the Northern Facilic Railroad, and had, been working in the Bad Lands. They had, been working in the Rad Lands. They had, been working in the side suffering to man and stock.

MAINE.

Carcelon Determined to Consummate the Counting-Out Fraud,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

And to That End Has Refused to Consult the Judiciary.

Evening at Rockland and Belfast, Which the Governor

Greenback Meetings Held Last

Airs His Exalted Patriotism, And Resolutions Are Adopted

Sustaining the Fusionist Conspiracy. The Police Force at the State Capital Already Largely In-

creased. A Portland Militia Company Ordered to Be in Readiness for Active

nor that the Trouble Is Traceable to Ben Butler-Other Varsions.

Service.

THE LAST RESORT.

PRELING OVER GARCELON'S REPUBLIAApecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—Dispatches Augusta say the announcement that the Governor will refuse to submit to the Court the fair and impartial questions of Gov. Morrill is something that was expected. The last resort of the Republicans seems to be squashed. The opposition seems to be confident that they will be able to organize the Senate, but are ex-tremely doubtful of the House. It is now tremely doubtful of the House. It is new known that at least three of the certified Fusion members will not appear, which will not give a quorum if the Republicans stay away. The Republicans seem to have now exhausted all peaceable means, and their future operations will be to maintain their rights at all hazards. In some of the towns in Oxford County the Republicans refused to sign the petitions to Gov. Garcelon, remarking that they would come to Augusta to fight Garcelon, but never would they perition him. No hot-headed scheme will meet the approved of the Republicans, but the wisest counsels will prevail.

AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 39.—It is the go opinion that Gov. Garcelon will not subthe Supreme Court the questions propounded by Gov. Morrill. The Republicans will be preby Gov. Morrill. The Republicans will be pared for this, and present the question thre a majority of the members of the last Se as it is thought such proceedings would form to the law. The disposition is to exh every legal means before others are tried.

O. D. Baker applied this forenoon at the Secretary of State's office for authority to examine the returns from Farmington. He was answered by Councilor Forg in the negative, which was accompanied by a profuse cpither. Gev. Garcelon went to Belfast to-day to attend a meeting called to sustain the course of the Governor and Council. A similar meeting the Governor and Council. A similar meeting was held this evening in Rockland,

CONSULTATION...
The Governor sent for the Mayor this afterforce for preserving order on the reassembling of the Legislature. The Mayor had just finished writing a communication to his Excellency on the subject, and conveyed it in person. Mayor Nash was coerteously received, and assured the Governor that all the needed preparations had been made for keeping the peace.
TWO HUNDRED EXTRA POLICEMEN

been made for keeping the peace.

TWO HUNDRED BETHA FOLIGHESE
have already appointed, and this number
would be increased it the extremeles of the case
required it. He said he was able to keep order,
and begged the Governer not to bring proops to
the Capital or make preparations for arming
them. He thought the citizens of Augusta
would bear him out in these assurances. The
Governor talked quite freely, and informed the
Mayor that he had a great dislike of bringing
troops here, and should not do it if peace could
be maintained in any other way. It would be
his duty to preserve order and prevent interference with the members of the Legislature.

WILL NOT DO IT.

The Governor has decided not to submit to
the Supreme Court the questions propounded
by Mr. Morrill. This is obtained on good anthority, though it will not be put into writing
before to-morrow. The excuse for not submitting is that most of the points have already been
adjudicated upon. There could not be an opportunity to organize the legal Legislature if
the decision of the court were awaited, as the
cartificates must be issued to members twenty
days before the assembling of the Legislature.

In addition, the Governor claims he has nolegal right to withdraw the certificates already
issued, and, since each House is judge of its own
elections, if there are wrongs they can be
righted.

The Governor continues to receive numerous
petitions from all parts of the State oraying,
that the law points involved may be referred to
the Supreme Court.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 29.—Haylord Hall was packed to its utmost capacity this evening, in response to a call for a "law-and-order" meeting to sustain the Governor and Council. The Hon. William H. Rust presided, and, on taking the chair, read extracts from various speeches made at recent Republican meetings, and claimed they were revolutionary in character. He was very severe upon the Republicans, and accused them of carrying the recent election by wholesale bribery. He said Tweed and his ring were no more corrupt than are James G. Bishae and his ring to-day.

THE MOST ASOMNIABLE LIES seen daily sent forth in regard to the count-f the votes. The returns from some of the cities were fatally defective, and the Govto them but to strictly follow the requirements of the Constitution and laws. The Legislature will undoubtedly do justice by the cities not

represented, as the two branches are judges of the election of their own members.

The Governor spoke particularly of the Portland returns, and claimed that they agree strictly with the record, and therefore could not be amended even under the law of 1877.

The Danforth District was next spoken of,

the Governor made a statement in regard the returns from that town, and said that e record had been altered long after the elecon at the request of George A. Curran, of alais. He said he had a letter of the Town-Calais. He said he had a letter of the 1 own-Clerk of Danforth in his pocket stating that he had changed his record under orders from the Republican Board of Selectmen. All the returns will be presented to the Legislature on the 7th of January, unless the State-House is seized by the mob and the returns destroyed previous to that time. He challenged any man op out his finger on a single thing he had done not strictly in accordance with the Constitu-ion, the laws, and precedent. On closing, the Governor was loudly ap-plauded, and three cheers given him.

standed, and three cheers given him.

THE HON. WILLIAM H. M'LELLAM,

itorney-General, next addressed the meeting,
it commenced by speaking of the clergymen
the had spoken at the indignation meeting
atturday evening, and said they had made many
also statements. He denied emphatically the
tatement that has been made that he has adised the Governor not to submit the questions
of dispute to the Supreme Court.

Resolutions were adopted supporting the Govrnor and Council, and the meeting adjourned
rith three cheers for Gov. Garcelon.

# ROCKLAND.

PUSIONIST GATHERING.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—The Greenbackers bemocrats assembled this evening to in-the action of the Governor and Council anting the election-returns. Large dele-ns were present from Camden, Thomaston, and other towns, embracing leading Democrats and Greenbackers. The Hon. Thompson H. Murch, M. C., indorsed the Governor, who, he chimed, had only followed the Constitution and rs, and also said more Greenback and Demo-tic towns and votes had been thrown out

adopted approving the course of the Governo being an action of the republicans, concludes blows: "We pledge our earnest and active port to the constitued authorities to make som harmless and to punish traitors. We setly desire peace, but we will bear arms if seasry, and see that the Constitution and to the State be observed."

# THE MILITIA.

OR, Dec 29.—Adjt.-Gen. S. D. Leavit red here to-day, and this evening Joseph L. Th. Fusion candidate for Governor, Sheriff ten, of Penobscot County, Gorham L. ton, Congressman Ladd, J. P. Boss, of the mercial, and other prominent Fusionists been at his hotel, it is supposed in concentration the Adjutant-General. It is ed that a telegram was received by the to-day from Gov. Garcelon, and it is rethe conference is in relation to the arms state Arsenal, and that they will be re-

The report from Augusta that the Governor vould probably decline to refer the questions proposed by Murrill to the Court caused much issperobation here, especially among promicrats, who signed a petition for tha ORDERED TO BE READY.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—Capt. ady to murch at an instant's notice, from hich it is inferred that the company with light faniry will be called to Augusta.

THE STATE MILITIA.

Argusta, Mc., Dec. 25.—The Maine militia is commanded by Joshua L. Chamberlain, who resides in Brunswick, thirty miles from Augusta. The State militia of Maine consists of the First Ragiment, ten companies, three unattached companies of infantry and one company of light artillery. The Governor's staff consists of the following: Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Leavitt, Zastport; Adjt.-Gen. S. Clifford Belcher, Farmington: Inspector-General. Col. George Cory, Houlton; Assistant Surgeon-General, Col. Benjamin F. Smith, Wiscassett; Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Col. John F. Lyuch, Machias; Aidee-de-Camp, with the rank of Lleutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Uogcod, Lewiston; Elbridge Gerry, Jr., Portland; W. R. G. Estes, Stowhegan, and Charles B. Morton, Augusta; Military Secretary, Ms., Seth B. Sprague, Milo; Maj.-Gen. Johns L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, not assigned to command. The companies comprising the First Reciment are as failows; Portland Light Infantry, Company A; Portland Mechanic Blues, Company G; Norway Light Infantry, Company B; Skowhegan Light Infantry, Company B; Capital Guards, Company C; Norway Light Infantry, Company B; Capital Guards, Light Infantry, Company B; Capital Guards, Company C; Belfast City Guards, Company K. The unstached companies are the Portland Guards, infantry, Oldtown, Company K. The unstached companies are the Portland Guards, infantry, Company C; Belfast City Guards, Company C; Hendrey, at Lewiston and Aurur. The first reriment is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Daniel White, of Bangor, with M. Folsom, of Oldtown, Major. The unstached companies are commanded by their own Capitans. At present the earlier force will not exceed 800 men.

Portland, Me. Dec. 26.—There is much speculation as to the amount of dependence which can be not upon the militian of the State in the street Democrat, but the Major, M. M. Folsom, is an ardent Greenbackef, and the right-hand man of an K. Schith, the Greenback and the republicans, and they capitally so the majority of the line officers. It is doubtful if much dependenc

BUTLER'S SCHEME.

BUTLER'S SCHEME.

Its Entrousibility for the mains corract.

Assembly assembly to the Priseas.

Wassington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Beening Critics of this city has to-day an editorial on the structure of this city has to-day an editorial on the structure of this city reference to have information that throws new ight on the imbrogile in Maine. His statement is not when Gen. B. F. Butler was cruising in his mit when Gen. B. F. Butler was cruising in his method in that State Gen. Butler had an invition with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion, at Augusta: that a state of former corries with Gov. Garcsion for the propose of noting the more manual for the countries from the state of the countries of t

Capitol were drawn up with a special view to entrapping unwary election officers into just such technical errors as in many cases have arison, the Pusionists being carefully instructed to see that the returns were in correct form where their candidates had a majority, and to forward protests whenever they discovered technical defects in the returns which elected Republicans. The gentleman gives no particulars as to the evidence upon which he cases these statements. Assuming such a plan to have existed, at is not difficult to believe the alleration that Gen. Butter was its author, and Mr. 13 iden will combiless feel relieved on learning that so probable a paternity has been discovered for a bandling which bore so suspicions a family resemblance to himself. The explanation of Gen. Butler's action in the matter, given by the gentleman above referred to, is that he (Butler) was at the time quite sanguine of his own election to be Governor of Massachusetts; that he also expected to have a Democratic majority, mainly composed of Butler men, in the Legislature of the same State; that his plan was to have this Legislature pass a bill providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by itself, which he considered equivalent to the choice of Butler Electors; that the strength of the Greenback element in Maine inspired him with the hope of being able to induce a Fusion majority in the Legislature of that State to adopt the same course; that, with laws providing for the choice of Electors by the Legislature, passed in those two States, and a reasonable certainty in advance that these Electors would be pledged to vote for himself to be Fresident, he hoped to secure the Democratic nomination, and that, failing la fils, he counted on a probability that without the Electors votes of Maine and Massachusetts, neither Democratic nomination, and that, failing la fils, he counted on a probability that without the Electors would be chrown into the Honse, where on a propositive that without the Electoral votes of Maine and Massachusetts, neither Democrats nor Republicans would have a majority, and that the election would be thrown into the House, where Mr. De La Matyr, a Greenbacker and a Butlerman, would have held the balance of power, had California, which had not then voted, sent a Democratic delegation to Congress, and would have either compelled the Democratic delegations to vote for Gen. Butler or prevented an election had

STORY OF THE PLOT. THE PRAUD PULLY PLANNED BEFORE THE BLECTION-BOSTON AND NEW YORK MODES

By Telegraph to Nao York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Fusion conspirace in Maine to capture, by dishones means if accessary, the control of the Legisla ture of that State, and, through that body, the Governorship and perhaps the Electoral vote next year, was not an after-thought. There are the very best reasons for believing that the Democratic and Greenback leaders in Maine, anticipating that they might be beaten at the polls consulted together and with persons in sympathy with them outside of the State, before the election took place, with a view of over throwing the will of the people. Two plans seem to have been suggested, and preparations were made to put both of them into execution if one alone failed to bring about the desired result. The first of these plans was to have the Governor and his Council assume all the powers ever exercised by a Southern Returning Board to go behind the returns of the election as made up by the city and town of-ficers, investigate all allegations of fraud, cor-ruption, and intimidation that might be made, and on ex parts testimony collected for that purpose so change the result in enough of the close counties as to give the Legislature to the Fusionists. The other plan was to send out defective blanks upon which the returns of the election were to be made out, so that the returns shemselves would be "fatally defective" when received, and to scrutinize carefully all the returns from close counties in which Republicans were elected for the purpose of discovering technical defects which might give the Governor and his Council an excuse for returning Fusionists to the Legislature in districts where Republicans had been elected. It does not seem to have been fully determined in advance which of these tricks should be resorted to, but it is probable that both would have been used if one had not accomplished the overthrow of the will of the people, or if the efforts to prove dishonesty on the part of the Republican managers had not utterly failed. and on ex parts testimony collected for that

DEMOCRATIC TRREATS ON BLECTION-DAY.

DEMOCRATIC TRRBATS ON ELECTION-DAY.

Among those who were in Maine during the last campaigs and on election-day was Mr. Frank A. Burr, of Washington, the correspondent of a Republican newspaper, who ascertained, almost as soon as the result of the election was known, that the Fusionists did not intend to submit to the will of the people. He also learned afterward thany of the details of one branch of the plot. In a conversation with a correspondent of the Tribuse to-day he related his experiences in Maine and Massachusetts just after the Maine election, and it appears not only that the plot was formed before the result of the voting was known, but that the funds that were needed to carry it anto execution were raised in New

follows:

"To, air. I went to Malee with Secretary

"About 3 o'clock on the alternoon of the Malee with the Malee wit

iled upon to carry out the plan indicated in the interview which I had had with Mr. Pillsbur and his associate the day after the election, and that detectives were already on the ground col that detectives were already on the ground col-lecting evidence in close counties, upon which the Governor and Council were expected to act. I remained in Maine only a short time, and then returned to Massachusetts again, and com-municated sil that I had learned to Senator Blaine, who was then in the West. The char-acter of his reply showed that he still had no fear of the success of the plot."

"After your return to Massachusetts did you learn anything further in regard to the plans of the Fusionists?"

"In Boston, about the 1st of October, I met a gentleman I knew intimately, who told me that the Fusionists would certainly capture the State of Maine." Who was this gentleman?"

"He was an influential Democrat. My in-uiries were of a confidential character, and I-refer not to reveal his name."
"Did he give you any details of the plans of

"Yes, sir."
"What were they?"
"He told me what I already knew,—that there was a movement on foot to upset the Maine election, and that a conference had been held in Boston for the purpose of raising money, to pay the expenses of the investigation which was to furnish the evidence upon which the Governor and Council might set."
"Did he tell you how he had obtained this information?"

formation?"

"He did not in detail; and it was not necessary, because I knew, from his relations to the Maine Fusionists, and from remarks that he had made, that he was himself present at the con-

"How did it happen that, knowing you to be "How did it happen that, knowing you to be a Republican correspondent, he made these communications to you?"

"He feared I was making an investigation on my own account, and was likely to learn the plans of the Fusionists, and, not knowing how much I might aiready have ascertained, was anxions to prevent a premature publication of the plot. In the conversation with me, he said that he knew all I wanted was the news, and that if I would keep my hands off I should have all the details for publication as soon as any other journalist, and he offered to give me an order upon the person who received the information as it was collected in Maine which would enable me to obtain and print it as early as any other correspondand print it as early as any other correspond-ent. He wanted to prevent me from expos-ing the whole plot in advance."

"Did he tell you who were present at the con-

ference?"

"He did not, except that persons interested in the Presidential campaign of next year were very anxious to overthrow the Republicans in Maine this year."

AIMING FOR THE ELECTORAL VOTE. "Did you inter from what he told you that Mr. Tilden's friends in New York were the in-Mr. Tilden's friends in New York were the interested parties referred to?"

"I am not sure whether he made an explicit statement to that effect or not; but the impression left me was that Mr. Tilden's friends in New York and Boston furnished the money to carry on the investigation. In many conversations which took place on several days he discussed at length the effect the overthrow of the Republicans in Maine would have on the Presidential election next year, and said that the moving purpose was really to secure the Electoral vote of Maine for another than the Democratic candidate in 1880."

"What do you mean by saving that it was the intention to secure the Electoral vote of Maine for 'another than the Democratic candidate'?"

date '?"

"I had expressed grave doubts as to the ability of the Fusionista, under any circumstances, to get the Electoral vote of Maine for the Democratic Presidential candidate. To this he replied: That is very true, but we shall have a third candidate, a Greenbacker, and the present coalition between the Democrats and Greenbackers is to be kept up. Don't you see that it will help the Democratic candidate next year almost as much to give the vote of Maine to a Greenbacker as to a Democrat? And even if the Fusionists should fail to carry the State for a Greenbacker, a duplicate set of returns might be forwarded to Washington, upon which the Democratic Congress might base some action which would be advantageous to the Democratic party." "During your conversations with this gentle

man did he tell you that the Governor and Council could be relied upon to perform their part of the work?"

"O yes. He said there was a perfect under-

Maine election, and it appears not only that the plot was formed before the result of the voling was known, but that the funds that were needed to carry it dant o execution were reised in New York and Boston. The conversation was as follows:

"You say you were in Maine at the time of the election and before?"

"You say you were in Maine at the time of the election and before?"

"You say you were in Maine at the time of the election and before?"

"When was the result of the election ascertained?"

"When was the result of the election ascertained?"

"What was that result as ascertained?"

"What was that result as ascertained?"

"Big you not elected?"

"About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of September."

"Big you not elected?"

"About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of September."

"Big you not elected?"

"Big was both branches of the Legislature to the 9th of the publican of the 9th of the public of the State, but whose insmel I do not now recall. I believe Mr. Pillsbury told may that he had been prominently connected with the politics of the State, but whose insmel I do not now recall. I believe Mr. Pillsbury?"

"As a newspaper-correspondent, to ascertain how he felt over the result of the election. We talked freely about the contest, and he expressed himself as very much disappointed at the deferal of the Fusionists. He said that the felling then was that it would be useless to make any further contest for the control of the State, and, but the deferal of the Fusionists. He said that the felling then was that it would be useless to make any further contest for the control of the State, as money and other mephods of corrupting and controlling the votes were used by the Republicans, and the free expression of the will, and a server such a minimal of the victory?"

"White the conversation was going on between Mr. Pillsbury and myself, the other general and that the end was not yet. He declared that the Governor and council had as a Returning Board. Mr. Pillsbury and myself, the other general and the

Fusionists, and who gave you further details about the plot to steal the vote of the State of Maine?"

"One evening I met one of the detectives employed in working up the case in Maine, and he toid me something about the duties he had performed. He said that he had had a very hard time, and that he had traveled a great deal, mostly by team, and under discruise as a hox-drovar and cattle-buyer, for his instructions were to 'buy, beg, or steal' whatever information there was which would be useful to the Fusionist."

"Did you, while in Boston or Augusta, hear anything about the division of the spoils if the Fusionist plot succeeded?"

"You know the Greenback party were extremely anxious for the control of the State Government, and they were willing to make any sacrifice or commit almost any act of fraud that there was a private understanding with the Greenbackers that Joseph L. Smith, their candidate for Governor, should, in case the Republican majority was destroyed, be elected, and that Gov. Garcelon should be made the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. These facts did not come from one, but from half a dozen reputable men."

"Is there snything further that you are willing to say about this Boston gentleman,—who he was, etc.!"

"Only that he was the chief medium of communication between the outside politicians and those in Maine. He was also the man who handled the money to pay the expenses, or a good deal of it, and paid it out."

"Did he tell you so?"

"It was not necessary for him to tell it to me in so many words, for my relations with him were so intimate that I came to know it absolutely."

publicans had cone behind the returns and in-scated Democratic members when there was no necessity for it, because they had a large major-ity; and now that the Fusionists needed a ma-jority themselves the equities were all with them, and that these Republican precedents sustained them in their action." remedy for that is obvious. It is only fair to say that the Post-Office does not recognize this haphazard distribution; but complaints only remedy the evil for a time, and somehow one's letters seem to miscarry more frequently after making them. As a consequence most business houses pay a small fee to the Post-Office to have a box of their own, into which sill of their letters are put, and withdrawn by a messenger.

The difficulties put in the way of cashing Post-Office orders (and also, it may be added, of obtaining registered letters) are most vexations. You must produce some one to identify you who is known to the officials, and it is easy to see how difficult this may often be; otherwise a notarial certificate is required, and that is only removing the difficulty a step further.

MAINE NOTES.

MAINE NOTES.

LETTER TO GOV. GARCELON FROM EX-GOV. PRIOR, OF NEW JERSEY.

The following letter was received by Gov. Garcelon, Dec. 25, from a former Governor of New Jersey:

RAMSEY, N. J., Dec. 22.—To His Excellency Gov. Garce'on.—MY DEAR SIR: As a citizen of New Jersey I am exceedingly interested in the present controversy in your State, which excites the attention of the whole country. Having in view the principles of the Democratic barty, I most sincerely hope that the constitutional grounds taken by your Excellency will not only meet the full support of your people, but also the approbation of the patriotic, honest, and best-thinking men in our, country. The action of your State upon this question is important in view of its effect upon the other States that must carry their elections in the coming Presidential campaign upon principles in Keeping with the fundamental doctrines of our Government. I have noticed in the public press certain speeches delivered by prominent men of Maine of a character calculated so show that there is a determination to ignore the sovereignty of the law and to substitute instead thereof brutal force, and we of New Jersey hope that the substantial thinkers of your State will adhere to the principles guaranteed by their forefathers, and that they will not be intimidated by the throate of any partian power that has heretofore governed the State. In thus writing you I beg you to believe that I have considered only the welfare of our common country, and in this spirit I subscribe myself your fellow-citizen,

BLAINE FAVORS RIGHT BY MIGHT.

BLAINE PAVORS RIGHT BY MIGHT. BLAINE PAVORS RIGHT BY MIGHT.

Dispatch to Kee Fork Bereid.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 27.—I had a long conversation this afterneon with a Republican who is in the party secrets, and who pretends to know whereof he speaks. He said that a fusion Legislature would never be seated without bloodshed. "The people," he continued, "Are very much excited. They believe that Gov. Garcelon has been the dupe of a little ring of conspirators who have their own ends to subserve. They believe that if the courts had been appealed to and a decision obtained there would be no reason and no cause for all this commotion."

"What do you think," I said, "is the sentiment of the leaders in the present emergency!"

"The leaders," he replied, "are somewhat divided, but the major portion thieve that no ston should be made; that the people should stand up and assert their rights even at the experience of life and recovery.

stand up and assert their rights even at the ex-pense of life and property. Why, Senator Biaine, who has been credited with opposition to the present policy of indignation meetings and force, is a strong advocate of a popular up-rising." leading to the generating machines placed side by side on cleats along tables nearly the entire rising."

"Do you mean to say," I replied "that Senator Blaine is in favor of a forcible resistance to the seating of the Legislature called by the Governor and Council?"

"I certainly do," he answered. "A short time ago I heard him say, distinctly, 'Let them come to Augusta,—we will give them as warm a reception as they can desire."

"Are you sure Mr. Blaine said that?"

"As sure as I am standing here," he replied.
"I was listening to him." I give this story as it was told to me, without youching for its truth, although I am inclined to think it is true.

THE BANGOR ARMS. tle wires to each of the parallel supply wires and then attaching them to the lamps. The illumination or extinguishment made not the slightest perceptible difference in the strength

Remember ing that Gov. Garcelon had atated in an interview with your correspondent that he fully and implicitly believed in the loyalty of the militia, and, wishing to ascertain what would be the tuture policy of the Executive Department, I called at the State-House this atternoon, and sought a solution of the great conundrum. I did not see the Governor, but met a member of the Council, and him I interprepated.

met a member of the Council, and him I interrogated.

"Do you intend to get those arms from
Bangor!"

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I am in favor of
going into Bangor and taking every bit of State
property out of that arsenal, and I so voted in
the Council."

"Is the Council agreed on that point?" I

"Yes, fully," he replied.
"What steps will be taken?" "What steps will be taken?"

"The Adjutant-General was to-day notified officially that he must have them at Augusta by Monday night. He will be in Bangor to-night, and will make his own arrangements for carrying out his orders."

I met another member of the Council, and he said substantially the aame thing. "We must have those instruments," he said. "We have laid our hands on them, and we must have them, cost what it way. They must four to

Augusta or we will resign. So it is decided that those arms will be removed, and if the mob again interferes there will be bloodshed."

ATKEN'S REJOINDER. HIS REPLY TO NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—Representative
Aiken (South Carolina) has a written a letter in
reply to criticisms in Southern newspapers on
his former letter, deciaring that "no Democratic partisan can command the confidence of
the Northern people," and that "the time had
come for a dissolution of both political parties
and the breaking up of the Solid South." Mr. come for a dissolution of both political parties and the breaking up of the Solid South." Mr. Aiken, in his present letter, says: "Neither Tilden, Hendricks, Hancock, nor Bayard can secure enough Northern Electoral votes, in my judgment, to insure him, when backed by an entire Southern vote, an undisputed claim to the Executive chair. Is it treasonable or even impolitic for me to say so? If so, then I am both impolitic and traitorous. I am not called upon to nominate a Presidential ticket, but I believe that there are men in the North of safficient purity of character and weight of brain to become the people's candidate, be they nominated by even the Democratic Convention, and who would govern the country for the benefit of the whole country, and not simply for the aggrandizement of their party. While I do not think that either of the above-mentioned men could effect this end, I would be sanguine of success if such men as Horatio Seymour, of New York, or David Davis, of Illinois, were placed in nomination. In years gone by the very cynosure of the Democratic party was free trade. To-day the chief leaders of the Northern and Eastern Democracy are protective tariff men. 'No public money for internal improvements' was once the war cry of the Democratic party is all adrift on that all-important question, the currency, or national finances." rency, or national finances."

THE CAROLINAS.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Late informstion from North Carolina shows that the Republicans there are by no means hopeless as to success in that State in the Presidential year, and that there are some prospects of a break in the Solid South.

A curious fact in the South Carolina situation is that the Republican prospects are founded in a great measure upon their advocacy of an improved State Government, and that the issues upon which they are about to go to the polls do not involve the race question.

THE SOCIALISTS.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—The National Con

THE SOCIALISTS.

Pirrsburg, Pa., Dec. 29.—The National Convention of the Socialistic Labor party was recopened at 10 o'clock this morning. The case of Mr. Light, the excluded candidate, was again called up and discussed. It was finally seferred to a Committee of Investigation.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the party has no connection whatever with any military organization.

In the afternoon seasion it was decided by a vote to start a daily and weekly official organ, and to have is published in New York. It was also resolved to mominate their own candidate for the Presidency, and to send no delegrates to the Washington conference Jan. S. The Congress will continue in seasion until Wednesday evening.

Italian Postal Curiosities.

Fall Mail Gassia.

The distribution of letters is in fact one of the weakers points in the Hallan postal system. Except is large towns the Post-Office dees not profess to make any house-to-house distribution at all, except on the payment of a small fee, generally a sou for each packet delivered to the postman; and in the large towns the delivers is done in a very careless manner. The postman rarely takes the trouble to climb the stairs to the different apartments, except just before Christmas, but contents himself with leaving all the letters for a house with a porter, who delivers them whenever he happens to be going up-stairs; if the porter is not in the way the letters go beak into the bag will be postman; but the continue study of the postman study makes the trouble to climb the stairs to the different apartments, except just before Christmas, but contents himself with leaving all the letters for a house with a porter, who delivers them whenever he happens to be going up-stairs; if the porter is not in the way the letters go beak into the bag will be a start to the different apartments, except just before Christmas, but contents himself with leaving all the letters for a house with a porter, who delivers them whenever he happens to the collection of the collection of the

PRESIDENT HAYES

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

and with a ten-horse-power machine 100 lights. In a private exhibition five Werdermann lights.

equivalent in power to between twenty-five and

hirty gas-jets, were put in motion by a dynamo-

electric machine of so small size that it can be parried under a man's arm, and also by an engine

of one-horse-power.

New York Berald, Dec. 28.

The laboratory of Mr. Edison at Menlo Park was brilliantly fluminated last night with the new electric light, the occasion being visit of a

number of the inventor's personal friends. Forty lamps in all were burning from 6 o'clock

until after 10. The various parts of the system

were explained by the inventor at length. As a

practical illustration of his method of subdivid-

ingng the electric current he had two copper wires of about an eighth of an inch in thickness

ength of the laboratory. To these he con

nected lamp after lamp by merely fastening lit-

Twenty electric lamps burned with exactly the same brilliancy as did one when the other nineteen were disconnected. The light given was of the brilliancy of the best gas jet, perhaps

was of the ordinate of the best gas jet, perhaps a trifle more brilliant. The effect of the light on the eyes was much superior to gas in soft-ness, and excited the admiration of all who saw

A new feature, shown by the inventor for the first time, was the method of regulating the strength of the current to be used at the central stations. By moving a little wheel the assistant in charge of this branch of the system was enabled to readily vary the strength of the electric lights from the merest glimmer to a dazzling incandescence. When the latter point was reached the little horseshes many presented the

ous. All sorts of suggestions, and of the most ridiculous character, from would-be scientists are among the indictions which the completion of the electric light has brought upon Mr. Edison. Letters are pouring in upon him from all over the country suggesting every modification for the borseshoe filament, from a knitting-needle to a small crowbar. Asbestos paper is, however, the favorit. About sixty persons have already urged its substitution for the carbon, forgetting that asbestos is a non-conductor of electricity. The little motor for running sewing machines and doing other light work was also shown, and created much interest. The electricity consumed for the operation of a sewing machine is equal to that required to give out an illumination of the brilliancy of an ordinary gas jet.

give out an illumination of the brilliancy of an ordinary gas jet.

The effect of the exhibition was to convince those present who before were skeptical that Mr. Edison had in reality produced the electric light for household illumination.

No day is yet set for the general public exhibition, but it is quite probable that inside of a week everything will be in readiness to be seen by all who desire to visit Menlo Park.

DICK CONNOLLY'S LUCK.

New York, Dec. 29.—Richard B. Connolly,
the fugitive ex-Controller of the Uty of New

the fugitive ex-Controller of the City of New York, is reported to have made \$3,000,000 by speculation here since be fled from the country. He speculates, it is believed, through his son-in-law, ex-Surrogate Hutchings, who is looked upon in Wall street as a most fortunate operator. The ex-Surrogate has gone abroad, it is suspected, with the purpose of inducing the ex-Controller to increase his offer of \$1,000,000 to the city, conditional upon the city entering nolle prosequis in all the suits entered against him and growing out of the Tweed Ring robberies.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Henry Ottman

ared 79, and for many years a resident of this city, committed suicide Saturday afternoon at his son's house, a few miles in the country, by shooting himself in the head. He had long suffered from dropsy, and, before he died, told his friends he committed the deed because the doctor had told him he could not recover.

ILLINOIS TEACHERS,

BLOOMINGTON, III., Dec. 29.—The State Convention of teachers of Illinois is in session here to-day. Large delegations are present. The Convention will continue in session several days.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 20.—Gov. William A. Howard was stricken with neuralgis of the heart, and it is feared that he will not recover.

ies.

Illuminations in Paris by the Werdern System, and at Menlo Park by Edi

A New York Correspondent Obtains a Flying Interview,

Wherein the Chief Magistrate Is Induced to Talk of Maine.

He Believes the Fusionists Will Finally Become Con-fusionists,

And Will Abandon Their Grab as a Matter of Policy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29,-The Times' Paris corre New York, Dec. 23.—The Tribune will publish to-morrow an interview with President Hayes, who was in this city to-day, The Tribune reporter traveled with him from New York to spondent describes a very successful exhibition of the Werdermann electric lamp and light in the Opera-House of that city. Dr. Herz, a Californian, has been experimenting for five years and over with electric illumination with the Trenton, and talked with him on the train. Hayes chatted freely upon a variety of subjects. At one point, however, Verdermann system. He has obtained a regular service, with a gas-motor of four-horse power, producing 100 lights, equivalent to twenty-flye Careel jets for each lamp, in which carbon was 4:5 mm. in diameter. These photometric measures were officially verified in the experiments ordered by the Administration immediately following a question from the reporter he remarked, "Pardon me, I Lave no wish to be interviewed. As to the people of Mains they are well able to take care of them-selves, and I believe they will in this matter." Subsequently, however, he gave permission for his remarks in reference to the Maine fraud to of the City of Paris before the Chief Engine of the city, De Fontanges, and Le Bianc, expert of gas works, with this same four-horse-power machine, and carbons of lesser diameter—twenty-five lights of five Carcel jets—can be furnished;

be published.
"How do you think this disturbance in Maine will end?' was the first question saked by the reporter in regard to this matter. "One cannot say as yet," replied the Presi-

dent.

"Has any reply been received from Gov.
Garcelon relative to the legal points Mr. Morrill "Not as yet." "You have read the legal questions Mr. Mor-rill propounds. You consider them well taken?"
"Well, yes, as far as they go: But I do not

think

If will come to That.

I do not think there will be any necessity for a hearing of the points. On the contrary, by Wednesday week, which will be the end of the ten days, I believe think "That the Democrats will back down, do you mean?"

"They cannot do otherwise. They know

that they have made a sad blurder. To think that that old Eastern State with all its culture and educational advancement will stand such a perversion of the peo-ple's prerogative is too absurd. I know they THE BUILD BY "Do you apprehend violence?"

"Do you apprehend violence?"

"There is no occasion for it. A few foolishmen, perhaps, may make a little noise, for there are always foolish men pushing to the front on such occasions. But I do not apprehend that there will be any serious disturbance of the public peace. The whole people will come to see the justice of the case, and this healthy public opinion will public opinion will 12.65 SETTLE THE MATTER.

The question, as I said, will all be settled be-

"But suppose Gov. Garcelon stubbornly re-fuses to send these legal points to the courts, and endeavors to maintain his present posi-

fuses to send these legal points to the courts, and endeavors to maintain his present position?"

"The party cannot afford to do it. Look at the matter. Even the lambe was also explained, and proved highly interesting.

Some of the questions put to the inventor furnish a sample of the character of those consistently being showered on him by persons whose scientific knowledge is considerable, below par. Said one spectator as he curiously examined the little bulb in process of being exhausted, "But, Mr. Edison, how do you extract the vacuum,"

The general laugh that foliowed put a quietus on further interrogatories from the inquisitive some way to close up the porces of the gight-seer. Another spectator some way to close up the porces of the gight-seer. Another spectator of the devise some way to close up the porces of the gight-seer. Another spectator of the course of the gight seer. The point was a summed to devise some way to close up the porces of the gight seer. The port of the course of the gight seer. The port of the course of the party have stocken strongly against for the party have stocken as the curiously examined the little bulb in process of being exhausted, "But, Mr. Edison, how do you extract the vacuum,"

The general laugh that foliowed put a quietus on further interrogatories from the inquisitive sight-seer. Another spectator of the port of the country will be seriously at the coun

and their peculiar action at that session, are not yet forgotten."

"Do you think they will attempt anything of the kind in the present Congress?" The President gave a quiet smile: "I do not think they will," he said. "There are no signs

think they will," he said. "There are no signs of it yet."

"The session before a general election is always rather barren of legislation, is it not?"

"Very likely. As to the present, it is impossible to tell what may occur. Mr. Wood informs me that the House got through more work—not legislation particularly, but work of the committees, and so on—than any other assion during the weeks before Christmas that he has ever known. No, there is little fear that the Democrats will revive their tactics of last year.

during the weeks before Christmas that he has ever known. No, there is little fear that the Democrats will revive their tactics of last year. The effect of it is too plainly seen by them throughout the country."

"And you think they will not dare to main tain the position they have assumed in Maine?"

"I certainly do. Even if Gov. Garcelon should refuse to have the legal points raised and properly tested, and holds on to the position the party has taken up, I do not think it is at all likely that the twenty-nine men of his party, or any considerable part of them, would be willing to take the seats that are in dispute. If the Republican Representatives that have been elected proceed to their seats in the Legislature on the proper day, their opponents will say, in equity, at least, you are entitled to your seats, and you may have them for us."

THE LONDON MISSION:

In another part of the conversation the reporter asked who was to be the new Minister to London.

"That I cannot say," was the reply.

Upon returning to the subject of the Maine fraud, the Fresident declined to say anything more on the matter, because he felt confident that the people of Maine were thoroughly capable of fighting their own battles. He knew that throughout the country there was an intense feeling upon the subject, and, if the Democrats of Maine retained their present attitude it might become serious.

FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The failure of J. Lloyd Haigh, manufacturer of wire, No. 81 John street, was announced to day. He obtained a contract for supplying wire for the Brooklyn bridge, also for the Eric Canal Towing Company and the Atlantic cables. He had factories in Brooklyn and Morrislans, machinery, steel, and wire on hand, and open secounts. The cause of the failure is attributed to the bridge contract and extensive improvements on his property.

ELGIN ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F.

Howard was stricken with neuralgia of the heart, and it is feared that he will not recover. He was first taken a week ago, and was to-day prostrated by his second relapse.

An American Fashion.

Poll Mall Gasetts (London), Dec. 12.

A sentence passed yesterday at the Clerkenwell Police Court on a young American, who was charged with being drunk and having loaded firearms in his possession, will, it is to be hoped, have a salutary effect. The prisoner, it appeared by the evidence, while drunk in a public house, drew a loaded revolver from his pocket and pointed it at a sailor. He was then given into custody, and, in delense, denied having poluted the weapon at any one. He had, he alleged, merely taken the revolver from his pocket along with some money with which be paid, for his crink. He had no intention of shooting anybody, and, having only just left America, did not know it was wrong to carry firearms. The Magistrate, however, turning a deaf ear to a request that a fine might be imposed, sent the accused to prison for a fortnight, observing that "Americans on coming to England, often thought that they could carry loaded firearms about with them, but this was a mistake." Americans are not the sole offenders in this respect. English people have, unfortunately, of late copted the American fashion, and many a fatal accident has been the result.

The Young Idea Trying to Shoot.

The traditional young idea has been trying to shoot fir an unconventional way from the benches of the North Attleboro (Mass.) Grammar-School. A timid led lasely left his seat in extreme trapidation, and, being reprimanded sharply by the teacher, gave this succinct explanation: "I can't sit there and have a seven-shooter pointed at ma." The boy who was, accused asserted that it was only a pasteboard ments on his property.

El Gin Encampment I. O. O. F.

Sector Desocte to The Tribuse

El Loin, Ill., Dec. 39.—This evening Eigin Encampment. No. 113, I. O. O. F., held a meeting, at which they were reviewed by A. H. Wagner, of Chicago, G. H. P.; W.-H. Crocker, of Evanston, G. C. I. S. B. Voss, of Chicago, G. P. E.; A. Lull, of Chicago, Chief Captain of Battalion of Patriarchs. Representatives of the St. Charles Encampment also attended.

How Abraham Lincoln Greeted the Scidiers the Bay Anar the Battic of Buil Ran.

What a genuine man Abraham Lincoln was, exclaims Joseph Howard, Jr., in the Spirit of the Time. The day after the terrible Buil Bun serve, I was in the camp of a German regimentim Mental, the control of the Time. The day after the terrible Buil Bun serve, I was in the camp of a German regimentim New York. Gen. Mellowell, in a lorage cap, his boots and clothes covered with made at on his bette instead in the terrible Buil Bun serve, I was in the camp of a German regimentim Mental, in a lorage cap, his boots and clothes covered with made at on his bette instead in the camp of a German regimentim from New York. Gen. Mellowell, in a lorage cap, his boots and clothes covered with made at on his bette instead of the theory of the Time. The day after the terrible Buil Bun served in the Company of the Time. The day after the terrible Buil Bun a carriage. In a few minutes they were there. I think Mr. Lincoln wore a storeoige has, black clothes, and black gioves, and Mr. Seward had on a light a suit and, broad-brimmed has. After taking some time with Gen. Melbowell, the two dignitaries left the carriage and strolled soward after men who were drawn up by companies in double rank. The face of the same of t

passed, hand over hand, shaking each hearthy, and saying: "God bless you, God bless you?" Down the line he went, followed by Mr. Seward, who did as his leader did. Up the next line he came, his honest face aglow; "God bless you, God bless you!" at every shake; and on and on, until the last man in the regiment had been thanked and blessed. It was a little thing. Years later it would have been an abaudity. But it told the atory of Abraham Directle's heart and purpose better than a yolume of eulogy.

A LIFE TRAGEDY Cincinnati Man, Arrested for Deta Takes Pelson and Dies, Bather & Returned to the Scene of His Crim

"Handle him gently, boys, he died rame,"
were the words lowly spoken by the group of

men, used to death, who clustered about the co

in the hospital ward on which reposed the stiffen-ing form of Ernest Fred Charles Voules.

Wby, even the regulars + bardened old nurses. on whose cars the death-rattle falls like must turned out to look at the man who sacrificed h life to his honor. The incongruity of the act was indicative of the man.

All men are honest enough unit
tempted. Circumstances make the surer to R. G. Huston & Co., contractors the Cincienti Southern Railroad, give him ready access to unlimited funds. Dus circumstances tempted him, and thus he became a thief and a fugitive. It's the same old story, oft told, but true. Voules expensed his legislation of the contract of the contr

became a third and a furtitive. It's to same old story, oft told, but true. Voules ex hausted his legitimate means leading a fastlife and then began systematically sitering the books to hide his daily defaleations.

His confiding employers at last suspectal him and act experts at work, resulting in the denotement on the 20th of December. Voules knew the result of the examination of his abcounts, and by negotiating several loans got to gether a sufficiency of funds to dee theesity. Even then he calculated the cost, and determined to die rather than live to pay the penalty of his act.

The horror and ignominy of a convict's life deprived death of its lerrors, and, as crumastances show, he purchased from a Chefmat druggist a porcelain bot of cysnide of poissium as a ready and almost painless method of making his exit from the world.

Leaving Cincinnati, Voules followed his fate to Chicago and thence to this city, pursued by a vacue telegram from Supt. Wappenstein to Chief Boylan, ordering his arrest on sight, but giving no description or anything that might lead to Youles' apprehension.

Last Monday another message sped over the wires to Chief Boylan. This time from Detective Billy Pinkerton, of Chicago, giving a fail description of Voules, and the additional information that he associated with Jeannests Gordon, a bruvet, one of the first sisterhood, with whom he had been intimate in Cincinnati. The reupon the Hennesseys, Mike and Dave, were detailed by Chief Boylan to work it no near

Thereupon the Hennesseys, Mike and Dave, were detailed by Chief Boylan to work it up, and like sieut blounds on the scent they started out on their first trail together. They took Cast. Z. Bachemin of the Third Precinct into consultation Bachemin of the Third Precinct fato consultation and ere many hours had legated the woman at a certain fashioushle brothel on Custom-Rouse street. Jeannette was shadowed, but somehow Voules did not tackle to her as kindly as of year, and hence for a stine he escaped.

Tuesday night, however, he longed for his old lowe, and repaired to the house just before minight. The Captain and the detectives entered shortly after any remained for a few moments. night. The Captain and the detectives entered shortly after and remained for a few moments, until, noticing Jeannette suspicionaly look to-ward the door of the bed-room, they concluded

their game was well in hand, but not caughs, by any means.

After a short consultation the Hennessers left to post themselves on the outside, commanding the entrance to the place, in the very probable event that the bird would jump from the care through the window of the room. Capt. Bachemin then followed Jeannette to the room, but found his bassage obstructed by the girl, who firmly told him, through the half-closed door, that he could not come in.

Forcing his way, Capt. Bachemin entered and found Youles standing in the middle of the floor. "Fred. I want you," said the Captain, eliciting no roply save a magnificant movement.

Jeannette, meantime, alloped through the door and closed it behind her, leaving the menalone, "Come, now, Fred, I don't want to kill you," said Bachemin; "out up your hands, old fellow." Voules still deirned no reply, and, as unmoved as a block of granit, stood facing the leveled ofstol. Then, with a sarcastic carr of his mustached lib, he quickly signed his left hand into his pocket and drew therefrom the deadly potassium, which he conveyed to his mouth, while with his right hand he drew his revolver and advanced on Bachemia.

Still covering him with his oistol, Bachemin reached behind, and, partly, opening the deer, called Mike and Dave. His words rang out here and distinct, and in a minute the trusty alfa sprang up the stairs, over Jeannette, who stood at the front door, and into the room.

In an Instant they took in the situation. Youles wanted Bachemia to kill him, yet grew that the chivalrous Captain would not fire until compelled to in self-defense.

Voules had only to level his pistol to seal his fate, and, realizing that, was in the act of rasing it, when Mike sprang upon him and wrested it from his grasp.

"Quick, Dave." shouted Bachemin, "he's swallowed something," and thereupon Dave seized Voules by the throat, and endeavored to choke him so that he would disgorge.

Finding all efforts vain, Dava released his Graso, and then, with the same sarcaste amile, Youles and: "it's too late, boys; it's too late."

Quickly they walked from the bouse and around the armer on Rampart street, where Voules stargered, and would bave fallen, had not his captors held him firm. Mike Hennessey then ran for Dr. Finney, who happened to be at the corner, and brought him to the dynar man. Aclances afficed to reven i Voules' condition, and held wised immediate removal to the hospital. Aeab was procured, and ten minutes after Voules had taken the fatal potassium he was at the bopital. He was immediately attended, but to no effect. Ten minutes thereafter he died without a struggle, with a triumphant smile on his face, mutesfi

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box 141 at 4:53 yesterday afternoon was caused by a burning chimner at No. 439 Twenty-fifth street, owned by Patrick Owens, and occupied by him as a dwelling.

The alarm from Box 376 at 4:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 288 May street, owned and occupied by Patrick Burns. Damage, trifling; cause, a defective chimner.

The alarm from Box 148 at 12:30 yesterday

The alarm from Box 148 at 12:20 vesterds aftergoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame dwelling at No. 54 Vernoe avenue, owed by Mrs. Kirbw, and cocupled by her. William Kenley and family, and Magne Joses. Cause, a coal box in the second story taking fire from an overheated stove. Damage to building, 800; covered by a policy for \$1,000 in the Eins, of Hartford. Damage to furniture, \$25.

A Sanke in a Cider-Barrel.

A singular case of accidental possoning is reported from Weatmoreland County. About two weeks ago a farmer living near salem purchased a barrel of cider from a nearbor, of which he and one of his sons took a drink. Shortly after both became violently ill, and are hibited undoubted systems of having been noisoned. It was not known then that the cider had been the cause of their mistortune, until the farmer who had sold it to usem aramined and tasted it, when he too became ill. All three were conflued to their heds for several days, and in the meantime speculation was ris among the other farmers of the neighborhood as to what had collained the cider. A faw days ago, when the sick ones recovered, the had of the barrel, whose contents had recated so much trouble, was knocked in and the cider run out, when those present were horrified to find the body of a large black snake firmly present against the bottom of the vessel.

FOREIG Further Account Roberts' Ope Around Ca

The Afghans Ba ized by Their l

Patchwork in The New Cabinet Simp Most of the F

Nothing Settled by

No Apprehension on Acc Steamship Ar Her Owners Decla

Due for Sever

AFGHANIS CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—Gen. under date of the 26th
"Butkak has Seen reoccus
start for Kohistan to-morros

who participated in the THE BRITISH Gen. Roberts' total loss to seven killed and 220 wounder LONDON, Dec. 29.-Further berts, dated the 26th, say fall on the 25th instant pre the enemy. The country ab-line of communications at Bala-Hissar magazine has be were several explosions in

its occupation by the insurg graph line was for a good p FRANC THE CABIN PARIS, Dec. 29.-Sever out that the new Cabinet is

neous, containing only mem ate Left and Republican Uni boller explosion in the killed six persons and woun PARIS, Dec. 29.—A due swords to-day between He the Mot d'Ordre and the terms. Humbert's sword wight, when the duel was sto London, Dec. 29.—A Par lieves that the formation of tles absolutely nothing, bu

DON'T LIK The change in the Minist uced a decidedly unfavo any owing mainly to ington from the Cabi altier from the Amb

says the new Cabinet is v of the Advanced Left as as of the Extreme Left as an expected; by those of the toward their own accession Reactionaries as the pupped by those of the Left Cons irate men, and as a lied to a fair trial.

THE ARR LONDON, Dec. 29.—The-o Arragon, about whose safe tertained in consequence foundering at sea, say th nothing from the steamer Bristol on the 19th inseant NOT APPREN NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

steamer Arragon are not at her safety, and expect the few days. Heavy gales and the trips of all steamers or the trips of all steamers or The Arragon has a craw of It is not known whether an gers, but it is thought ther The agents of the stea nounce the rumor of her is promise to discover and The agents say the vessel. S or 4, and that the frier will be cruelly tortured un ship is proclaimed.

GERMA SOCIALISTS AND BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Corrediscovered proving an allisman Socialists and Russian THE SAMOA Bismarck bas declared pose an Imperial contribute be formed for the purpound plantations in Samos Islands, of J. C. Goddefremerchants, who suspended

LONDON, Dec. 29 .- The of the Morning Post sa contradict the rumors that ance between the three plated. The corresponder siterations are at present tective tariff. He says it perial Government inten-stricting the right of

stricting the right of I view to checking the apre AMBASSADORIA A Berlin corresponden from a good source tha French Ambassador at Waddington's relinquishe of Foreign Affairs. "I spondent, "is to be regre Vallier has done much to existing good relations b France."

RUSS
MAKING
LONDON, Dec. 29.—The
spondent of the Daily N
the first step towards
tween England and Russ
unusual and significant.
"It is known that the g
be, experienced in the • 136

ASt. Petersburg corrition of the more hopefu fairs, mentions that the has remitted four of the the Golos has been suspected by the Golos has been founded.

\*\*Dought asserts that the Bussia on the Central Aunfounded.\*\*

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WOULD NO
LAMBON, Dec. 29.—A
hears from a good sor
acreed to hand over to
Carrewitch so far as the
Empire are concerned.
however, the Czarewitch SOUTH A

of Peru denies the reportion the Chilian Legat the arrival at Panama of the published in the per cable from London Telegraphic advices have been received her date perfect order previous all the reports religious and the reports religious to the United States of the United States of

TRAGEDY.

who clustered about the at the man who sacriff The incongruity of the act

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onest enough until they are
astances make thieves, fitly
case. His position as Treaon & Co., contra onthern Railroad, give him unlimited funds. Thus mpted him, and thus he and a fugitive. It's the it told, but true. Voules exate means leading a fast life gottating several loans got to ney of funds to fice the city, siculated the cost, and deter-

att, Voltes followed his fate new to this city, pursued by a from Supt. Wappenstein to ring his arrest on sight, but titled, or anything that might

nother message sped over the Boylan. This time from De-erton, of Chicago, grving a full oules, and the additional in-the associated with Jeanneste, one of the freil sisterhood, lennesseys, Mike and Dave, ief Boylan to work it up, and nowever, he longed for his old to the house just before mid-m and the detectives and

house just before mid-the detectives entered ed for a few moments, suspiciously look torea on the outside, commanding of the place, in the very probable frd would jump from the cage bodow of the room. Capt. Bachwed Jeannette to the room, but age obstructed by the girl, who have the half-closed door.

es still deigned no reply, and, a block of granit, stood facing of. Then, with a sarcastic curl ed lib, he quickly slipped his is pocket and drew therefrom salum, which he conveyed to his lith his right hand he drew his vanced on Bachemia.

I him with his pistol, Bachemin, and, partly, opening the deor, I Dave. His words rang out share and in a minute the trusty aids stairs, over Jeannette, who stood for, and into the room.

It they took in the situation. Bachemin to kill him, yet, knew rous Captain would not fire until n self-defense.

n self-defense.

only to level his pistol to seal his ling that, was in the act of ras-like sprang upon him and wrested sp.

ve. shouted Bachemin, "he's mething," and thereupon Dave by the throat, and endeavored to that he would disgorate.

efforts vain, Dave released his p, with the same sarcastic smile, "it's too late, boys; it's too

y walked from the house and rover on Rampart street, where ed, and would have fallen, had a heid him firm. Mike Hennessey r. Finney, who happened to be at a brought him to the dyng man, ced to reveal Voules' condition, and bediate removal to the hospital. A red, and ten minutes after Voules fatal potassium he was at the bostimmediately attended, but to no inutes thereafter he died without the a triumphant smile on his face, it soo late, bows, it's too late, too, it's too late, bows, it's too late, to the Third Procinct, where an inquest was held and a of aulcide. List evening the Hennesseys and in bore his body to a vault in the inetery, and there, with all the poor humanity, Ernest Frederick is was sealed up in a tomb.

33 years of age, and a flue-looking x feet in hight, and symmetrically

CHICAGO FIRES.

rom Box 141 at 4:53 yesterday
eaused by a burning chimney at
ty-fifth street, owned by Patrick
occupied by him as a dweiling.

rom Box 376 at 4:30 yesterday
a caused by a fire at No. 298 May
and occupied by Patrick Burns.

ng: cause, a defective chimney.

from Box 148 at 13:20 yesterday from Box 148 at 12:20 yesterday a raused by a fire in a two-story g at No. 54 Vernon avenue, owned trby, and occupied by her, and family, and cost. Cause, a coal econd story taking fire from an toye. Damage to building, \$30: policy for \$1,000 in the Æins, of amage to furniture, \$25.

lake in a Cider-Barrel.

Inflating (Ps.) Telegraph.

The Westmoreland County. About to a farmer living near Salem purrel of cider from a neighbor, of lone of his sons took a drink bosh became violently ill, and excited systems of having been was not known then that the cider cause of their misfortune until he had sold it to mem examined to their beds for several the meantime speculation was rife her farmers of the neighborhood of polsoned the cider. A few days esick ones recovered, the bead of hose contents had created so much knocked in and the cider run out, present were horrified to find the arge black snake firmly pressed.

FOREIGN. Further Accounts of Gen.

The Afghans Badly Demoralized by Their Late Defeat.

Roberts' Operations

Around Cabul.

Nothing Settled by the Ministerial Patchwork in France.

Most of the Factions. No Apprehension on Account of the Ocean

The New Cabinet Simply Tolerated by

Steamship Arragon. Her Owners Declare She Is Not

Due for Several Days.

AFGHANISTAN.

PUNISHING THE REBELS. CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs oder date of the 28th instant, as follows "Butkak has been reoccupied. A force will start for Kohistan to-morrow to punish those who participated in the recent movement

Gen. Roberts' total loss to date is seventy-LONDON, Dec. 29.-Further telegrams from Gen Roberts, dated the 26th, say: "A heavy snow-fall on the 25th instant prevented the pursuit of the enemy. The country about Cabul and the of communications are now clear. The pala-Hissar magazine has been emptied. There were several explosions in Bala-Hissar during its occupation by the insurgents, and one explosion, it is stated, killed 100 persons. The telegraph line was for a good part destroyed, but it is being rapidly repaired."

> FRANCE. THE CABINET.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Several newspapers point out that the new Cabinet is perfectly homoge neous, containing only members of the Moder are Left and Republican Union. A boiler explosion in the St. Louis quarter

killed six persons and wounded two.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—A duel was fought with awords to-day between Humbert, a writer on the Mot d'Ordre and the editor of the Lanterne. Humbert's sword was broken during the fight, when the duel was stopped. SETTLES NOTHING

London, Dec. 29.—A Paris correspondent be-lieves that the formation of a new Cabinet set-tles absolutely nothing, but merely postpones only rational denouements to the crisis for a short time.

DON'T LIKE IT. The change in the Ministry of France has produced a decidedly unfavorable impression in Germany owing mainly to the retirement of Waddington from the Cabinett and of Count de St. Valifer from the Ambassadorship at Berlin.

OPINIONS. LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Times correspondent says the new Cabinet is viewed by the organs of the Advanced Left as satisfactory; by those of the Extreme Left as much better than they expected; by those of the Social as a step toward their own accession; by those of the Reactionaries as the puppet of Gambetta; and by those of the Left Centre as consisting of moderate men, and as a necessary experiment. erate men, and as a necessary experime led to a fair trial.

THE ARRAGON.

HAVE HEARD NOTHING.
Lowdon, Dec. 29.—The owners of the steamer Arragon, about whose safety some fears are entertained in consequence of rumors of her foundering at sea, say that they have heard nothing from the steamer since she sailed from Bristol on the 19th instant for New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The agents of the steamer Arragon are not at all apprehensive for her safety, and expect the vessel here within a few days. Heavy gales and seas are prolonging few days. Heavy gales and seas are prolonging the trips of all steamers crossing the Atlantic. The Arragon has a crew of twenty-sight men. It is not known whether she carries any passengers, but it is thought there are none on board. The agents of the steamship Arragon pronounce the rumor of her loss a cruel hoax, and promise to discover and punish the author. The agents say the vessel is not due until Jan. 3 or 4, and that the friends of the passengers will be cruelly tortured until the safety of the ship is proclaimed.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Correspondence has been discovered proving an alliance between the German Socialists and Russian Nibilists.

man socialists and Russian Nihilists.

THE SAMOA TRADE.

Bismarck has declared his readiness to propose an Imperial contribution to the company to be formed for the purpose of buying factories and plantations in Samoa and other South Sea Islands, of J. C. Goddefroy & Sons, Hamburg merchants, who suspended business some time ago.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says he is authorized to contradict the rumors that a revival of the alliance between the three Emperors is contemplated. The correspondent also denies that any alterations are at present intended in the protective tariff. He says it is understood the Improved Covariance of the productive tariff. perial Government intend bringing in a bill re-stricting the right of free settlement, with a view to checking the apread of Socialism.

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGE.

A Berlin correspondent says that he hears from a good source that Count De St. Vallier, French Ambassador at Berlin, will resign on Waddington's relinquishment of the portiolio of Foreign Affairs. "This," says the correspondent, "is to be regretted, as Count De St. Vallier has done much towards establishing the existing good relations between Germany and France."

MAKING UP.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says he knows that the first step towards the rapprochement between England and Russia has been taken in an unusual and significant manner. He also says:

"It is known that the greatest satisfaction will be experienced in the highest official quarters here if the arrangement can be effected." here if the arrangement can be effected." THE "GOLOS" SUSPENSION.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, as confirma-tion of the more hopeful view of internal af-fairs, mentions that the newspaper censorship has remitted four of the five months for which, the Golor has been suspended.

recently given to the world, and purporting to come from the Chilian Legation in France, this was undoubtedly published to affect the price of nitrate of sods, or for other stock-jobbing purposes in the London market.

SPAIN. MADRID, Dec. 29.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to whom was referred the bill for the abolition of slavery in Caba, which has passed the Senate, will to-day commence the examination of the Cuban Deputies, who are desirous to propose amendments to the are desirous to propose amendments to the bill. On the reassembling of the Cortes, Jan. 10, it is expected that the members of the Chamber of Deputies of the minority, who recently absented themselves, will participate in the debates on the Abolition bill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 29.—The weather is milder here than on the Continent. At Paris it is thawing after thirty-two days of frost, during which the thermometer touched 8 degrees below zero, the coldest weather on record there. THE WILLIAM BURKITT.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The steamer William Bur-kitt, from Savannah for Reval, grounded near Malmo, Sweden, and is laboring heavily.

TURKEY

THE TROUBLE WITH MONTENBORO. CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—Ahmed Moukhts Pashs has issued a proclamation to the inhabit-ants of Gusinje and Plava stating that those districts now belong to Montenegeo, and he telegraphed the Porte yesterday that a more conciliatory disposition prevails, justifying the hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties arising from the territorial cession. WEST AFRICA.

TRIBAL TROUBLES SETTLED. LONDON, Dec. 29.—The troubles in New Cals bar, West Africa, between King Amachree, o New Calabar, and his followers on the one hand and a powerful chief called Will Braid and his adherents on the other, have been settled by mediation of the British naval officers and the British Consul.

VARIOUS. THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL. LONDON, Dec. 20.—Only 400 metres of the St. Gothard Tunnel now remain to be cut. CUBAN SURRENDER.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The Governor-Ger egraphs from Jibara the surrender of the in-surgent-General Belisario Pirito with the rest of command, composed of two chiefs, three missioned officers, and forty-six men. MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—A telegram from Cettinje reports that the Prince of Montenegro has informed the Powers that, inasmuch as the Porte is intentionally delaying the surrender of Gusinje, he has determined to act according to his own judgment.

CANADA.

The Consolidated Bank-Brusel Surveying the Canada Central Route-A Montres Paper Worked-Up Over a Separati

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—Bradstreet appreends a call upon the shareholders of the Copcolidated Bank to meet the liabilities, and says there is a succession of reports, each succeeding one being less favorable, with the object of letting the shareholders down easy. There are not many business men in this city shareholders, but a few will be crippled by calls being

Special Dispatch to The Trib une.
OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—It is said that Mr. Brune s now surveying the route for the extension of the Canada Central, from Lake Niplesting Sault Ste. Marie, 198 miles, and that the con-tract will be let next spring. In that event this section will be built by the time of the completion of the sections between Fort William and Winnipeg, and a short means of communics tion with the Northwest secured.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The wife of a German merchant in this city became fascinated by young man whom she met at a musical sorres, and left her husband, proceeding to New York, where she cotained a divorce without any oppo-

took place a few days since.

The Witness, in an editorial to-day, represents truly the public feeling here in regard to the abourd misrepresentations in the New York Heraid of Saturday last, of a separatist or an-

absurd misrepresentations in the New York Herald of Saturday last, of a separatist or annexationist spirit existing here. The following is the article alluded to:

The regular falsification of facts by persons who have control over our reputation among our neighbors is a crime for which law affords no remedy. Some papers are not satisfied with telegraphed hoaxs. The most supendous joke that has been played on our neighbors, "cute" in many respects, but unspeakably gullible in one question, has been the work of a correspondent of the New York Herald, the same paper which once let loose all the wild beasts at the Central Park upon the inhabitants of Fifth avenue and its neighborhood. The Herald yesterday devoted three columns and a half to a discussion on Canadian independence, there having been, according to this correspondent, a startling growth of the separatist feeling in this community. No one, we venture to say, except this correspondent, has heard anything of any expression of separatist feeling among us. We own that everything has been done that Government could do by altering our commercial laws to divorce Canada from the Mother Country, but we are inclined to think that the National policy would go by the board before Canadians would allow it to separate them from the Empire to which they are propid to belong. It is supposed here that the interview is a myth, or some wag hanging round the halls of the Windson assumed a character with the reporter which did not belong to him. With the exception of a disappointed clerical editor and a few persons of American origin there are no advocates of separation or annexation here.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.—At Oxford, Cumberland Country, on Friday night, the thermometer fell to 38 deg., and at daylight yesterday, 35 deg. below zero—iower than was ever known before in that region.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, Dec. 29.—The will of Alexander
Stuart, the sugar-refiner, was filed to-day. He leaves his entire estate, real and personal, valned at about \$7,000,000, to his brother, Robert

Leaves and entire estate, real and personal, valued at about \$7,000,000, to his brother, Robert L. Stuart, and appoints him executof.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—The State Association of College Presidents met in this city today with fourteen colleges represented. President Schuyler, of the Baldwin University, made an address, after which the meeting adjourned. The Association will remain in session two days more, during which time discussions on college interests will take place.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.—Charles F. Brush, of Cleveland, has just sold his English patent for electric lighting apparatus to a large incorporated company in London for 230,000 sterling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The Times says Dinkgrave was net wounded by the mooushiners near Monroe, as reported to Commissioner Raum. He was wounded by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

INDIANAFOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—The Hon. John T. Scott, of Terre Haute, is appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Chief-Justice Perkins.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—The Cotton Exchange has decided, by a vote of 109 to 78, to inaugurate future calls.

A Clever Trick.

Lowdon supended.

UNFOUNDED.

Lowdon Dec. 29.—A St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the report that an arrangement has been reached between England and Russia on the Central Asian question is totally infounded.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Berlin correspondent have from a good source that the Car has screed to hand over the Government to the Carwinch so far as the internal affairs of the Lupire are concerned. To this proposition, however, the Carwitch will not assent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

STOCK-JOBBING REPORTS.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Charge d'Affaires of Peru denies the report said to have emanated from the Chillan Legation at Paris, announcing the arrival at Panama of the President of Peru in route to the United States and Europe, which was published in the papers of the 39th institute of the Chillan Legation than the papers of the 28th.

Telegraphic advices to the 20th of December have been received here from Callao, at which the perfect order prevailed in Lima, and there had been so change in the Government. Like professional contents of the companying war sone. They did a little in the raw-mest-eating line also. And great was their success monon the English peasantry. They found their way to Liverpool eventually, and to high prosperity.

BISHOP FEEHAN.

Announcement of the Appointment of Bishop Foley's Successor.

The Choice Said to Be the Rt. Bev. P. A. Feehan, of Nashville.

Bishop Byan, of St. Louis, Considers the Report Not at All Improbable.

No Definit News, Bowever, as Yet Received by the Chicago Clergy.

Bishop Feehan an Ecclesiast of Great Prominence and Generally Acceptable.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO. The New published yesterday evening the statement that it had received intelligence from Rome to the effect that Bishop Feenan, of Nash ville, had been transferred to the vacant See of Chicago. It has been understood for some time that Bishop Feehan's name was among those sent to Rome by the Bishops at the meeting d in St. Louis some time ago, but it i not known authoritatively whether he has been appointed. No information on the subject is obtainable here. The Consistory at which the announcements of the filling of various vacant Sees were to have been made, was to have been held week before last, but was contoured until the carly part of January. postponed until the early part of January. At a meeting of the clergy held in this city some months ago, the names of Dr. McMuilen and two other priests of this diocese were sent on to Rome. Subsequently, the Bishops, as was stated, sent on their list of names, and which was headed by Bishop Feehan, which makes it more than probable that he will be sun as Bishop Foley's successor.

BISHOP RYAN'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 29.—News having reached the city this afternoon that the Rt.-Rev. John A. Feehan, Bishop of Nashville, bad been appointed Bishop of Chicago, Bishop Ryan, at his reside was visited to ascertain whether he had received any official notification of the appointment. "I have just heard the news," said be, "but

as yet bave received no word from Rome." "If the news was bons fide, would you not bave received an official notification by this "Not necessarily. If received, the news must have come direct from Rome by cable to Chicago, and we have as yet not had time to

receive word. We will probably receive our notice to-morrow." "You have no reason to believe that the apointment has not been made?" "None at all. On the contrary, I think more than probable that it has been made. The appointment has been talked of for some time,

and it is more than likely that it has been made at last." "Do you consider the selection a good one?" "I do. Father Feehan is a most BSTIMABLE, INDUSTRIOUS, AND ABLE MA M.

The choice is a very good one." "How long did he labor in St. Louis?" "He came here in 1852, and was assigned to duty as Superior of the Ecclesiastical Seminary for boys at Carondelet. After filling that post tion with skill and ability for some three or four years he was placed in charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception here. That edifice was then located on Eighth and Chestnut streets, and he did duty there until 1865, when he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, with jurisdiction over the Roman Catholic churches

great executive ability, which is best attested by the flourishing condition of the church at present. Relative to Nashville and its people, he has frequently expressed his pleasure that his duties were cast in so pleasant a place, a feeling which is reciprocated by every one here. That he should be called to leave would cause general regret.

OBITUARY.

L. O. MORSE. Special Dispatch to The Tribunia.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Dec. 29.—Mr. L. O. Morse for the past few years Superintendent of the Kansas Stock-Yards Company, died at his home in this city at an early hour this morning of dropsy. Mr. Morse is known to railroad men all over the West, by reason of his former con-nection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph and Atchison & Nebraska Railroads as Assistant General Superintendent. He took the position of Stock-Yards Superintendent June, 1875, and occupied it up to the time of his death.

PROF. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GALESBURG, 111., Dec. 29.—Prof. William Livingston died after a prolonged filness at his residence on Day street to-day. He has been connected with the Lombard University for many years, holding the chair of Natural Science. He acted as President for four years. His death will be deeply regretted by the friends of the University. He leaves a wife and several

DR. R. C. THOMAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Dr. R. C. Thomas,
member of the State Board of Health, and a prominent physician, died suddenly at his home in Bowling Green Sunday, aged 41. Cause

RECORDER HACKETT. New York Tribune, Dec. 27.

John K. Hackett, Recorder of this city, dieyesterday in his home, at No. 73 Park avenue. He had been suffering from disease for two years, and had not presided at a trial since Sep-

tember, 1878. John K. Hackett has been prominently before the public for pearly thirty-five years. He was the son of John Hackett, the actor, whose repesentations of Falsiaff and other characters rom Shakspeare's plays for more than a quar little or no value for agricultural purposes, ter of a century made his name famous both in America and Great Britain. John K. Hackett was born in Utica, in this State, Feb. 18, 1821. He entered Columbia College at the age of 15, but completed his college studies at the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1839. He returned to his native place, and pursued his law-studies in the office of the cele-brated lawyer Joshua N. Spencer, with Horatio Seymour and Francis Kernan as feilow-st

brated lawyer Joshua N. Spencer, with Horatio Seymour and Francis Kernan as fellow-studeuts. A few days after he came of age he was admitted to the Bar in Albany, and at once began active practice. Daniel Webster, in 1845, made the motion on which he was admitted to practice, made the motion on which he was admitted to practice, when in 1850 he was induced to go to California, believing that it offered a better field for a young and ambitious man. He served one term as Corporation Counsel for the City of San Francisco before his return to New York in 1857. He continued the practice of his profession in this city, and in 1863 was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel under John E. Develin's administration. While acting in this capacity he gained considerable reputation for his arguments in important cases. In 1866 John T. Hoffman, then Recorder, was chosen Mayor, and on March 6 of that year. Mr. Hackett was appointed to fill the unexpired term by the Board of Supervisors, on the motion of Wilham M. Tweed. In the following November he received the Tammany nomination for Recorder, and was elected for a three years' term. When this term had expired he was sgain nominated by Tammany and elected for a term which had been increased to six years.

Before the time arrived for another nomination to be made a bitter political controversy had sprung up between John Kelly and Recorder Hackett, and, long before the Tammany County Corvention met in the autumn of 1870, it was plain that, if John Kelly had his way, Recorder Hackett would only not be again nominated at the polis. When the Convention met, John Kelly made a vioient attack upon the Recorder, charging him with being congected with the Tweed Ring, and accusing him of incapacity for the place. Mr. Kelly said that the Recorder for which he had rendered no service. Will any certificant in the Convention met.

served the immanchise Conception here. That selfdee was the located on Earth and Chastent
as served, and he did struct the served the served the served that the served the served the served that the served the served that the served the served the served that the served that the served the served that the served

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Facts Relative to the Negro Exodus from the South.

Millions of Acres of Fine Land Open for Pre-emption at Home,

Which White Oppression Will Not Permit Them to Enjoy.

The Work of Codifying the Public Land Laws Nearly Finished.

Excess of Exports Over Imports During the Year Just Past. THE EXODUS.

SOME INTERESTING PACTS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Among the reasons given for the forthward migration of the colored people, especially from the Lower Mississippi Valley, is that they find it practically impossible to become the owners of land in the South, and are compelled to pay exorbi-tant rents when they lease land from the white planters. Some thoughtful persons, on hearing the above reason given, have wondered why the colored people did not settle on the vacant pub lic lands in the South which belong to the Unit ed States. According to an estimate furnished to a TRIBUNE correspondent by the Acting Commissioner of the General Land-Office, there are in five of the Cotton States nearly 17,000,000 acres of vacant public lands, situated as follows: In Alabama, 3,516,140 acres; in Arkansas, 4,620,120 acres; in Florida, 3,205,109 acres; in Louisiana, 2,130,000 acres; in Mississippi, 3,208,-887 acres. While many of these lands are of

fair proportion of them is said to consist of AS FERTILE LAND as can be found in the where they are situated. Why, then, do not the colored people enter upon these lands, where soil and climate are both congenial, instead of moving a thousand miles to settle in a climate to which they are not accustomed, and where their experience in the cultivat cotton is of no value to them? It might not be amiss for Senator Voorhees and his Committe on the causes of the negro exodus to seek an answer to this question. It is asserted by ex-cellent authority that in many cases, especialy in Alabama and Florida, colored men hav attempted to become the owners of some of the vacant public lands, but have been prevented by the white people. Instances are me tioned where colored men who had taken up homesteads under the Homestead law

"WERE SQUEEZED OUT" and driven off as soon as their improvements bad become of sufficient value to excite the cupidity of white men, and there is excellent reason to believe that a pretty general under standing and determination exists mong the whites in the States mentioned that on no account shall a colored man be permitted to acquire a title to any portion of the public domain lying within those States. A colored man may be allowed to begin a settlement under the Ho law, and, perhaps, encourged to clear the land and get it ready to produce a crop; when that

device or another, deprives the settler of his rights, and enjoys the fruits of his labor.

is done, some white man steps in, and, by one

CODIFFING THE LAWS. mission is rapidly completing its work of ar-ranging and codifying the Land laws of the of arranging the existing statutes in a convenlent form, striking out those which have become ient form, striking out those which have become obsolete by virtue of being compiled with, and patching up and amending those still in force, or, as Gen. Williamson terms them, "the live laws." is completed. The Commission will be ready to report in about ten days. The report will be in three parts, the first being a digest of the views of the numerous gantlemen who have testified before the Commission during the summer. This testimeny, which is somewhat voluminous, will fill several hundred printed pages. The object in publishing this is to furnish grounds for the positions taken by the Commission in the

report proper, which will be comparatively short. THE REPORT WILL BE ACCOMPANIED by a bill of about fifty pages, embodying the existing statutes relating the modes of procedure in obtaining title to public lands, together with such other legislation as in the opinion of the Commission will make the laws more complete and efficient. The Commission, before presenting this report and bill to Congress for its action, will submit it to the Western members and Senators for their opinions, and, possibly, some changes day be made before Congressional action is had. The work of codification will go on under the direction of two experts from the Land-Office for perhaps a year longer, as the law gives them that length of time. There are 2,700 laws in all relating to

year longer, as the law gives them that length of time. There are 2,700 laws in all relating to the disposal of the public lands, and, of course, the work of going over the whole of them, with a view to seeing whether they are obsolete or otherwise, will occupy a good deal of time.

CALUMET LAKE SURVEY.

Gen. Williamson will not take up the examination of the Calumet Lake survey until he has finished the work of the Land Commission, on which he has been steadily engaged all summer and fall. Boseman's report is ready to be submitted, but is not yet in priot. Gen. Williamson has made no examination into the case at son has made no examination into the case at all, but he is of opinion that the survey ought never to have been made. There is no doubt that the attempt of the speculators to obtain the bed of Calumet Lake will prove entirely unsuccessful, and that the Land Commissioner will sustain the report of Boseman, the expert,

GARFIELD.

OFF FOR OHLO.

Species Disputch to The Pychusa.

Washinsoron, D. C., Dec. 9:—Gen. Garfield leaves here for Ohlo to-night on private business, and expects to return by the time Congress reassembles. In speaking of his canvass for the Senatorship, Gen. Garfield says he is disposed to not conform to the bad custom which has prevailed at Senatorial elections for the lastforty years,—namely: that which has required a cardidate for Senatorial honors tog to to Columbus, establish "headquarters," and personally solicit the votes of members of the Lezislature. Gen. Garfield says he shall not do this, unless his friends make him believe his neglecting to do it will be an injustice to them as well as to himself. He thinks the Senatorial office is one of such dignity that it ought not to be set up as a prize for a winner in a scramble, and he hopes that if he secures it it will not be in that manner. In conversation on the subject of providing for the continuance of the retunding coparations of the Treasury Department, Garfield said that in his opinion it will be found impossible for the Secretary to sell ast per bonds exactly like that of his neighbor, who is so fortunate as to possess \$100, and if ne cannot get it, he is quite likely to invest his money in something else. Garfield says be has not forgotten the mistake Secretary Chase made in changing the form of a loan which had become very popular, and that he has no authority over his subjects, who have imposed upon him a Frailmanet with the would be sorry to see such a mistake repeated with regard to the equally popular a per centar. Garfield also thinks that the present of the country was objects, who have imposed upon him a Frailmanet with he would be sorry to see such a mistake repeated with regard to the equally popular a per centar. Garfield also thinks that the present of the country was objects, who have imposed upon him a Frailmanet with the manner. The Count of him heighbor, who is so fortunate as to possess stole, and made the Count in the formati

season of business prosperity, when capital dads so many opportunities for profitable investment, would not be a good time to try the experiment of a 3% per cent loan. NOTES AND NEWS. NOTES AND NEWS.

Several Dispeth to The Tribuna.

THE LOTTERY CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. Q., Dec. 29.—The argument in the lottery case continued to-day, and the Congressmen who are expected to act as judges upon a bill regulating this very important aubject matter are still retained as counsel. It is said that the reason why the proprietors of the lottery did not bring suit against the United States for an injunction in the Louisiana circuit is because they desired to employ Congressmen as attorneys here in Washington, in order to defeat, if possible, legislation adverse to the lot-

feat, if possible, legislation adverse to the lot tery business now pending in Congress.

PUBLIC INTEREST

The amount of interest which the United States have to pay on outstanding 6 per cents and Pacific Railroad bonds, known as the cur-

rency 6a, on Jan. 1, is about \$18,000.

Checks for that amount are now being sent out

WESTERMAN'S PARDON.

Application having been made at the Department of Justice for information as to the spe-

ment of Justice for information as to the spe-cific grounds upon which the pardon to Wester-man was granted, the answer was returned that the pardon of Westerman was granted upon the basis of an agreement, by the terms of which be was to secure immunity for testifying against the other members of the Ring, and that the

dence given by Westerman is amply suffici to purchase such immunity.

The statements of the Bureau of Statistics, which have been brought down to the lat of November, show a constantly increasing balance of trade throughout the entire year, so

far, of 1879. In the month of January, 1879

the excess of our exports over imports was a trifle short of \$26,000,000. This excess has in-

reased during each month of the year until the month of October, when the excess of exports amounted to \$20,469,938. For the same month

THE LOTTERY CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Argument in the case of the manager of the lottery company against the Postmaster-General was coacinded to-day. The decision was reserved.

LOCAL CRIME.

ALLEGED BAPE.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, a middle-aged woman living alone in a cottage at No. 773 Indiana avenue, a locality known as "The Patch," yes-

erday appeared at the South Division Polis

REAPING WILD OATS.

Margaduke Dent Martin and Kittle Martin an inmate of Mollie Fitch's bagnio, whose dis

AN UNLUCKY MUSTACHE.

fied by Mrs. Mollie Griffam, of No. 348 Wahash

orderly conduct at the corner of Clark and Lake

the importations of gold and silver coin bu

exceeded the exportations by \$44,210,074.

Most of the Sufferers Well Protected by Insurance.

Record of Minor Blazes Elsewhere Yesterday.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Losses by the Conflagration in

the Neighborhood of

\$1,000,000.

Bosrow, Mass., Dec. 26.-Further details o the fire show the loss much less than last night's estimates. On buildings it will probably be a half million, and nest that on stock. The folhalf million, and need that on stock. The fol-lowing firms were damaged: On Federal street, Rice, Kendail & Co.'s building, No. 91, com-pletely gutted from cellar to attle: Franklin, wool, No. 93, is in the same condition; No. 105, occupied by Sabin & Page, saddlery and carriage hardware, and Williams & Coburn, wool, badly damaged in the rear and on the roof. The fire in its another, course was deaded.

in its southern course was checked at this point.
No. 63, at the corner of Franklin, W. F. Law. No. 63, at the corner of Franklin, W. F. Lawrence & Co., bankers; Rand, Avery & Co.; the
Boston Credit Bureau; George D. Drake & Co.,
wool; office of the New England Glass Works,
W. L. Libbey; John Carter, paper; No. 69,
the Fletcher Manufacturing Company; Samnel
G. Trippe, agent; No. 73, C. J. Peters & So.,
stereotypers; W. N. Scott, wool, shoddy flocks,
etc.; S. H. Sanborn, bookbinder; T. F. Collins, blank-book manufacturing; and L. B. Wilber & Co., printers; No. 75, B. H. Thayer &
Co., paper, are considerably damaged by water,
and rears and roofs of these numbers badly
burned.

burned.
On Franklin street, No. 111, occupied by Claffin & Brown; Charles E. Perry, paper exting; and John Dillingham; No. 113, W. F. Brown & Co., Houghton, Oagood & Co., & D. Warren & Co.; No. 117, Rand, Avery & Co.; No. 119, G. S. Schenck, paper; Dillingham Paper Company; James S. Monroe, paper manufacturing agent; George P. Gore & Co., anotioneers and commission merchants, Chicago; No. 123, John Carter & Co., paper. These firms are all losers.

the following are completely burned out and lose almost everything. The North National Bank, at the corner of Franklin; Claffin di Brown, twine and bans, No. 316; McGrath Bros., boots and shoes, 218; the Heliotype Printing Company; Houghton, Oegood & Co., publishers; S. D. Warren & Co., paper stock; New York & Boston Dispatch Express; Earle & Prews' Express, Union Express office, and Edward A. Taft, general express, No. 393. The following firms occupying the ON DEVONSHIRE STREET THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29.—Gov. Van Zandt has accepted the Russian Mission. No. 222. The following firms occupying the numbers from 222 to 248: Spaulding & Jews-bury, paper; Moore, Smith & Co., bats, etc.; Benjamin Collendar & Co., cutlery, etc.; George Foster and Moses E. Osgood, are all Court to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Needham and two men to be pointed Joseph Needham and two men to be pointed out. She alleged that between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning they forcibly entered her apartments by breaking a rear window, and, finding her alone with her little daughter, they assaulted her, smothered her eries with a pillow, and that two of the three ravished her. Her husband, Jerry Sullivan, a flagman on the railroad, is laid up at the County Hospital. Officer Atwell, of the Twenty-second Street Station, was given the warrant to serve, but last evening he could not find Mrs. Sullivan either at home nor elsewhere. damaged, either by fire, smoke, or water, and it is impossible at this writing to ascertain to what extent. The fronts of the buildings from Nos. 222 to 248 are not injured, the damage being confined to the rear, where the touched the Rice-Kendali Building. The touched the Rice-Kendali Building. There is a probability that one or two of the firms great above are not damaged to any great expen-tions. The heaviest losers are Rice, Kendali & Co., \$150,000; Houghton, Oarood & Co., \$125,000; and Rand, Avery & Co., who had a large amount of stock in process, badly damaged by smoke and water. Their loss may react \$100,streets was mentioned in yesterday's paper, were yesterday before Justice Wallace. Mr. Martin pleaded that be had not seen the girl for

The following is a LIST OF THE PIRMS whose stocks were wholly or partially destroyed by last night's fire: Rice Kendall & Martin pleaded that he had not seen the girl for some time, and that she imposed upon him by claiming that he had ever promised to marry her. Not long ago be was married to Julia Wood, the daughter of a railroad agent at Aurora, who was present in court. After a full hearing of the case the Justice considered that Mr. Martin had been sufficiently punished by the exposure of his by-gone dissipations so shortly after his marriage, and the woman Martin yas ordered to go back to her life of shame, if she chose, and put under \$500 bonds to keep the peace towards Mr. Martin and bride. destroyed by last night's fire: Rice, Keedall & Co., paper; loss about \$200,000; insured. In the same building, 91 to 95 Feders street, were located the Ashton Valve Company; Ephraim Baker, bookbinder; S. K. Abott, binder; Thomas Y. Crowell, binder, and D. Faulkner & Co., wool-dealers. The building was ewned by heirs of George T. Bigelow, and its recent valuation was \$79.000.

Larry King, a well-known professional, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Ryan and Londergan, and shortly thereafter was identi-

fied by Mrs. Mollie Griffam, of No. 346 Wabash avenue, as the thief who rushed upon her and a lady companion one night about three months ago as she was passing an alley opening into Jackson street, between Wabash avenue and State street, and snatched from her a gold chain worth \$100. Larry was arrested two hours after the robbery, but, as he had shaved off a heavy black mustache, Mrs. Griffam failed to recognize him. He would be the man, she said, if he wore the mustache. Yesterday the mustache was full and thick, and larry was positively identified.

THE JUSTICES.

Thomas Johnson, the bad colored man who shot C. Moody some Sundays ago, came up before Justice Summerfield yesterday charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

The adjoining structure, known as the Franklin Building, corser of Frankitic and Federal
greets, was badly scorched and flooded with
water. Rand & Avery, princers, suffered almost
total loss on stock. Their sourmers is \$100,000,
which will fully cover the loss. The other occapants were the Dillingham Paper Company;
schenck & Co., paper; James & Muuro, pasor;
and John Carter & Co., paper, all of whom suffered heavily by water. The building was
owned by heirs of George T. Bigelow.
Cathedral Building, corner of Devoushire and
Frankin streets, in rear of Rice & Kendali, was
occupied by the North National Bank, Clifton
& Brown, paper; John Dillingham, paper; and
G. E. Perry, paper-cutting machines.
The upper portion of the building was occupied by S. D. Warren & Co., paper; W. F.
Brown & Co., printers; Beliotype Frinting
Company; and Honghon, Osgood & Co., publishers of the Atlante Monthly. The last-namedfirm carried about \$200,000 stock; fully insured.
The lower floor was occupied by Haulin &
Brown, paper; McGrath Brox, boots and abosay,
and the ground floor, on the Devoushire streetfront, occupied as the Union Express Office by
some 100 companies, who succeeded in removting their property.

The losses in this building, ontside of Houghton, Osgood & Co., are estimated at \$150,000,
and the loss on the building, facing Winthropsquare, was desiroyed. He was valued at shoots
\$50,000, and insured. The occupants were
Pierce, Hardy & Co., woolens, who lose \$50,000, and
\$50,000, and insured. The occupants were
Pierce, Hardy & Co., woolens, who lose \$50,000,

The adjoining iron building, occupants were
Pierce, Hardy & Co., woolens, who lose \$50,000,

The information of the School of the School
Sound \$300,000 Spaniding & Tewksbury, paper,
andfords total loss, but the amount is not
sentiated. Moore, Smith & Co., hass, Benjamin Collender & Co., cullery, George Fouter,
and Moses & Osgood are losers.

The estimate of the total loss varies from
\$1,000,000 to \$125,000,000.

Rand, Avery & Co., printers, lose \$ with assault with intent to commit murder. The case was put over until Jan. 8, in bonds of \$4,000.

J. J. Martin, of Aurora, Ill., went before Justice Hammer yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of his wife, Emma J. Martin, charging her with being the inmate of a house of ill-fame. He claims that his wife ran away from her home in Aurora and entered a house of ill-repute in this city, and he does not propose to have the fair name and fame of the Martin family suilled in such a manner.

Pater Gless the Stock-Yarda man, is at it. the Martin family suilled in such a manner.

Peter Glass, the Stock-Yards man, is at it again. It will be remembered that some time ago he went into a bouse on Clark atreet, and claimed that he was attacked by a bevy of females and robbed, and that he fired his revolver for the purpose of scaring off his assaliants. Hattle Longtine, one of the females, caused his arrest on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and he was discharged by Justice Summerfield. He then swore out warrants for the arrest of Hattle Longtine and Lizzie Bennett on charges of larceny. They came up before Justice Summerfield yesterday and took a change of venue to Justice Prindiville, who continued the case until Jan. 3, in bonds of \$200 each. Yesterday, while in Justice Prindiville's office, Lizzie Bennett swore out another warrant for the arrest of Stephen Whalen, alias Peter Glass, on a charge of assault with intent to kill, That case will also be heard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, J. V. Yan Every, Auditor of the Company, was elected Vice-President. Van Every's successor has not yet been selected.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1819 F street.

AMUSEMENTS

McVicker's Theatre-street, between Dearborn and State. En-of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. A.

ar receiving such notice to attend in person or send an touse. You are hereby notified to rendezvous at the sylum at 10 o'clock a.m., prompt, Wednesday, Dec., 1876, esquipped (if you have equipments) or un-ulpood to attend the funeral of Madison James Mer-Land, No. 5-9 Carroll-av, at 11 o'clock. The Com-sidery will proceed by carriages from Asylum to obee, and from thence to Graceland and return. Sin highly to other Commanderies are courtecausly in-

RIA LODGE, NO. 411, A. F. AND A. M.— bers are hereby notified to attend a special control of the resident A. Merritt, at Graceland Ceme-teral obsequites by Apollo Commandery, K. T. at the hour and a full attendance of the regulard. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1879.

On Thursday morning of this week, Jan. 1, 1880, will be produced as part of the regular issue TE TRIBUNE'S Annual Review of the Trade, Com-Manufactures, and Industries of Chicago

for copies of the Review to mail to friends in all of the world that it is now definitly ... od that the edition of Thursday next th a total of 80,000, and perhaps fact of interest to advertisers, and claim their space accordingly. graphical dress to be worn for the first WE TRIBUNE of Jan. 1 contains a larger aried assortment of display type than bus ever before been available in this office, afford-'a 'he widest diversity in style and display which aid possibly be desired. An early handing-in of favors at the counting-room will admit of the

By a fire-damp explosion in a coal-mine near Pittsburg yesterday two men were killed outright and a third badly mjured. The explosion occurred at a time when only sen men were in the mine; two hours ster the mine would have been crowded with workmen and the slaughter would have

Another attempt was made last evening in the Common Council to compel the Commis-sioner of Public Works to pay more than the ent rate of wages to street-laborers. A resolution containing such an order was re-terred to the Judiciary Committee, as is most proper, there being a legal question involved which it is well to have settled.

comewist eraggerated. It is now ascertained that the total loss will reach little over \$1,000,000. Most of the losses are well sovered by insurance, distributed among many companies. The locality visited is in the Fourth Ward, said to contain more property than any other district of its size in the country. The losses therefore fall largely on those who will not be seriously crippled.

A man got drupk and froze to death las A man got drupk and froze to death last Bunday night in the streets of Atlanta, Ga. That night in Chicago there was not so much as a light frost, the temperature throughout the night being in the vicinity of 40 above zero. This comparison is drawn for the benefit of our Southern friends, that they may know where to go to escape the vigors of their inclement winters. A man wight have left drupk all night in the streets. cht have lain drunk all night in the streets of Chicago last Sunday night without any dangerators now in use in any of our police

thrifty wooden-nutmeggers of Rockfrom New Haven, are making a clever y everybody in the small village has been summoned as a witness in the case. First they appeared in court daily as witnesses for the State, and on being discharged from turther attendance when the prosecution ested its case they arranged to have their fames recorded on the witness-roll of the defense, and have been cheerfully testifying to little matters favorable to the prisoner's side, and drawing pay right along at the rate of \$2.70 per day for attendance and mileage.

soard, however, seems to be in no hurry the Asylum by acting upon Mr. BENNER's

President HAYES, being absent on the nasty and important trip to New Jersey, where he has a cousin living whom he really must see at this particular time, the man of the house was not about yesterday when Gen. and Mrs. Grant called at the White House. Irs. HAYES was at home, however, and received the distinguished visitors in her hus-band's absence. Through Gen. Grant's in-terposition in his behalf, Gen. Shraman has en granted a furlough, with permiss it is presumed, to accompany Gen. GRANT to Cuba, on condition that he be in eadiness to return at a moment's notice in the event of his presence here being re-quired on account of Indian troubles. Gen. ERIDAN is in poor health, and such a trip would doubtless be vastly beneficial.

Once more is revived the rumor that the Once more is revived the rumor that the Maine complication is the product of the Satanic schemings of the Massachusetts Mephistopheles, the plot having, it is said, been invented by Gen. Burlen prior to the November election in his own State, which he then confidently expected would elect him Governor and a majority of his supporters to the Legislature. The story goes that he devised the plan of setting traps for the local election officers in strong Republican districts in Maine by sending out from the Capital defective blanks for making returns, his purpose being to insure a Fusion purpose being to insure a Fusion majority in the Maine Legislature, which, together with the Massachusetts Legislature, would thereupon choose Presidential Elect-ors in the interest of BUTLER, who with thus much of a boost could reasonably expect to receive the Democratic nomination. All this and much more is ascribed to

the Essex schemer, and while it may not be possible to trace the truth of this theory home to Butles, there remains not the slightest doubt that he is perfectly capable of having invented and directed the execution of the Maine conspiracy. The details of the bridge disaster at Dun

dee, Scotland, show it to have been one of the most terrible in its results in the long list of railroad casualties. The train which made the fearful leap of eighty-eight feet into the river where the water was forty-five feet in depth was completely wrecked, and there was no possibility of any person surviving the consequences of such a fall. It is now estimated that there were seventy-five passengers and employes in the coaches. Only, a few of the bodies of the victims have as yet been discovered. The fact has not yet peen satisfactorily demonstrated whether the bridge was carried away by the wind before the arrival of the train, or whether, being weakened by the gale, it was incapable of sustaining the weight of the cars. People who were watching on the Dundee ande of the Frith are of opinion that the bridge had already fallen when the train arrived, and its conductor, ignorant of the fact, pushed on, with the fearful result already stated. It is a matter for congratulation, where death was so certain, that the number of victims is much smaller than was at first estimated.

In the Maine situation there is little change, except that the hope entertained in dispute to the Supreme Court is doomed to disappointment, and the Republicans are left to the law's resources, which do not promise very favorably under the existing ircumstances. The Governor still claims that his action is borne out by the statutes governing elections, and again in a public neeting at Belfast proclaims himself as the champion patriot of the nineteenth century in that he has ignored the voice of the people, and assumed to award certificates of election to persons who, he himself acknowledges, received the smallest number of votes. The Mayor of Augusta in conference with GARCELON has urgently advised against the employment of troops, and the Governor has expressed himself as opposed to such course, but, at the same time, has evinced a disposition to consummate the fraud concected by himself and his advisers. It is known, however, that the members of Portland militia company are under instructions to hold themselves in readiness to repair to the State Capital at a moment's notice.

The Cincinnati Gazette has some chaotic notions concerning the President's scheme to demonetize the greenbacks. Speaking the BUTLER-CHITTENDEN suit, it thinks the Court will declare it to be a political question with which Congress and not the Judiciary must deal. But even if the Court shall de clare the paper to be no longer a legal-tender. or if the legal-tender quality be repealed by act of Congress, the Gazette concludes that it will make no difference. Here is what it has to say :

has to say:

"And we remark, first, that while we do not believe that there is anything in this suit, yet the
termination of the legal-tender quality of the
notes would not make a ripple in money affairs,
nor have any effect on the volume or circulation of
the currency. Any notion of a money disturbance
by this case, or this question in any form, may
therefore se left out. The greenbacks are now no
more current in payment of private debts or public
dues than the bank-notes. So, long as they shall
be redeemed on demand in coin they will circulate
the same as coin, whether tender or not. A judicial decision that the tender quality of the greenbacks issued since the pence is void, or an act of
Congress reaching the tender property, would not
affect the legality of their issue as notes, nor
would it require their withdrawal. They would affect the legality of their issue as notes, nor would it require their withdrawal. They would still remain notes issued on the credit of the Gov-ernment, redeemable in coin on demand. And the fact of coin redemption, and not the legal-tender, is that which makes them equal to coin."

ary, 1879, there was an average of \$700, 000,000 of greenback and bank-note paper. The greenbacks were a legal-tender, and the bank-notes were redeemable in the legal-tender greenbacks. Substantially, the one being redeemable in the other, the two forms being redeemable in the other, the two forms of paper money circulated together. Since January last, the greenback being redeemable in coin; and the bank-note being redeemable in greenbacks, the value of the two has been the same. If, however, the greenback be demonstized,—that is, no longer a legal-tender,—the bank-notes will become payable in coin on demand; if the banks can muster and keep on hand a sufficiency of gold with which to redeem their notes, the gold with which to redeem their notes, the notes will circulate at par; the moment, however, there is a suspicion that the banks cannot redeem their notes in gold, then there will be a run, and the prompt suspension of every bank in the country. The bank notes not being legal-tender, nor redeemable in any legal-tender but gold, and the banks not being state of the substant to cold the ing able to redeem in gold, then that currency must depreciate to the grade of shin-plasters, and be refused by everybody in payment of debts. How with the non-legal-tender Treasury notes? Every dollar

No longer a legal-tender, and no longer re-deemed at par in gold, they would fall below par, and would coase to be received in payment of debts. There being no form of legal-tender but gold and silver, the unavailable paper would be refused in payment of debts. How much coin the country would have would depend upon the balance of trade and the extent of the silver coinage. The Cincinnati Gazette, however, is unable to discover how the condition of the \$700,000,000 of paper currency would be affected, if all made payable in coin, without coin in which to redeem them and every creditor at liberty to insist upon payment in gold.

The old saying that disasters move in cydes is once more confirmed. The recent sinking of the ocean steamer Borussia, involving the loss of many lives, seems to have been the signal of one of these cycles. It is followed by the most fearful disaster ever reported. A train crossing the long, high bridge over the Frith of Tay in the night, several spans of which had been blown away, is instantly plunged into the stormy sen ninety feet below, and all of its passen-gers, seventy-five in number, are drowned or otherwise killed. Another steamer, the Arragon, is reported to have gone down in an, with every soul on board. Christ mas-Day brings the gloomy tidings that famine is breaking out in Ireland. The Bishop of Sligo and Mayo states that he supplied, on Christmas-Eve, food to one-fifth of the people of Ballaghadereen, who were starving. Two or three serious railroad accidents have occurred within the past few days in our own country, and a fearfully destructive fire has once more dev-astated Boston, a boiler-explosion in Paris has killed several people, and a falling steel mill at Pittsburg has buried twelve or fifteen men in its ruins. The disaster in Scotland is o sppalling as to be almost incredible. The was believed to be one of the strongest and finest works of engineering in the world, and yet the fury of the gale had carried away eleven of its spans, leaving a gap half a mile in width, through which, without an instant's warning, the fatal train plunged down nearly a hundred feet into the arm of the sea, which at that point was about fifty feet in depth. Not a soul was saved of those on board. In the whole record of railroad disasters there has been nothing so horrible, no destruction so complete, no loss of life so fearful. The only compensa tion in this calamity is the fact that no was to blame for it. It could not have been foreseen, nor can any charge of recklesner or carelesness be laid to the railroad compa ny or its employes. It adds to the genera gloom of these great disasters that they come athwart the festivities of the holidays and mar their pleasures. The month of De cember, 1879, like many Decembers before, will be clouded with memories of these

readful scenes.

MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT SILVER.
Under the title "Subsidence of the Silver
Craze," the latest number of the Nation prints an article in which it sets forth that the Silver bill "has ceased to be an object of affectionate interest except to the few who think that their consistency and their position as public teachers are involved in maintaining it," and intimates that a bill for the on of silver coinage would probably pass the present Congress but for the wise action of the Republican Caucus Committee of any kind this session affecting the currency. In this case the wish is evidently father of the thought. The Nation fancies it has discovered a general indifference among all classes as to the presence of silver in the American monetary system because there is an indisposition to agitate the currency question in any shape at the very outset of new prosperity. Because the country is willing to forego all legislation tamperwith the money of the coun-in order to avoid the persisteffort of the money-lenders to demonetize greenbacks and force a single legal-tender of gold upon the people, it is falsely concluded that the people are ready to confess the uselesness of ailver as money. In further confirmation of this absurd theory, the Nation attempts to show that " silver has been taken out of the mines simply to be buried in the Treasury vaults," that nobody wants it and nobody will take it, and that there is something like an aversion to it, which possesses the single advantage that even burglars will avoid it when robbing a house, "because they must steal it at par, if at all." The ridiculous exaggeration with which the matter is treated betrays the weakness of the position the Nation has taken. Nothing but twaddling generalizations and silly theories is cited in proof of the so-called subsidence of the silver graze." It is true that the Treasury Department has persistently neglected all the opportunities it has enjoyed for putting silver money into general monetary use, either in colu or by means of certificates. It is true that the Eastern press has kept up an unceasing attack upon the "90-cent dollar," and thus done all it could to bring the standard silver nto disrepute. It is true that the New York banks have combined to discriminate against legal-tender silver money, and that every available means has been employed to create the impression that silver is unpopular and useless as a part of our money system. But it is also true that, in spite of all these adverse conditions, the silver dollars, by force of their own intrinsic merits and the popular favor they enjoy, are finding their way among the people. In proof of this, we may cite a tatement made a few days ago by the Wash ington correspondent of the anti-silver New York Times. After showing from the Treasmy books that the amount of silver dollars in the vaults has increased only \$2,000,000 during the last three months, he proceeds to

tell the reason in the following language:

"The, comparatively small increase in the amont of silver dollars indicates that a large number of these coins have gone into circulation during the last three months. The law requires that there shall be coined each month a minimum of \$2,000,000, which would give \$6,000,000 as the coinage for the three months. As the Treasury at this date shows an increase of only \$2,000,000, it follows that about \$4,000,000 in standard either dollars have gone into circulation since the 30th of September. Treasurer GILFILLAN reports that there is a brisk demand for these coins, as well as for United States notes, at New Orleans, and Charleston, S. C., and that large sums are almost daily deposited with the Sub-Treasurer at New York for transfer to, and issue at, the two Southern cities named. On one day recently, \$750,000 in coin was thus transferred to New Orleans, and the daily transactions in transferring money from New York to New Orleans will average \$50,000. This demand for money from the South shows that the business revival has reached that section."

The New York Times will not be suspected of distorting the facts in order to create tell the reason in the following language:

The New York Times will not be suspected of distorting the facts in order to create any impression in favor of silver, for it is one of the journals that are devoted to an exclusive gold standard, and even favora demonstizing greenbacks. But at the same time it is too honest (and in this respect it

the facts in order to misrepresent the sta of silver. The fact that \$4,000,000 in standard silver have forced their way into general circulation during the past three months, in spite of all the hostile machina-tions on the part of Treasury officials and banks to prevent it, is a sufficient answer to banks to prevent it, is a sufficient answer to the Nation's malicious and dishonest misrepresentation.

Gold has accumulated in the United States

Treasury, under the resumption policy, in proportion of about five dollars to one of diver, but we are not told on that account that gold has lost the respect and confidence of the people, and that it is a useless element in our monetary system. But there is a deliberate suppression of the fact that the silver dollars are working their own way into circulation, and that there is a popular demand for silver certificates, in order to deceive the public as to the actual service of silver. Had the use of silver dolservice of silver. Had the use or silver dol-lars been aided or encouraged by the Gov-ernment by paying them out in a small propor-tion for salaries and other public claims, and exchanging certificates for them in all cases of objection to them on account of weight or inconvenience, there would not to-day be one dollar of standard silver in the vaults of the Treasury, except so much as it was necessary to retain in order to meet the silver certificates when presented for redemption in legal-tender silver. The editor of the Nation knows this, and he is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation when he seeks to account for the present small accumulation of silver in the Government vaults by attributing it to the popular dislike for silver dollars or the silver certificates which represent them.

"FREDING THE FIRE." Such is the caption given to an article in the New York Times in which the conducof those who refuse to join in the demand for the demonstization of greenbacks is consured as contributing to keep up the policy of the Greenback party. The New York Times assumes that the festive gentlemen who enter a peaceful assembly and with lighted torones propose to burn the premises down are not disturbers of the peace, but that those who protest agains and oppose such action are really "feeding the fire" by their opposition. The "National party" may be con as including under that general designation all the affiliating factions which have during the past demanded an enlargement—limited

or unlimited—of the legal-tender currency and which have systematically opposed and resisted the resumption of specie-payments.

It has required determination, courage, earnest discussion, and constant iteration of argument to resist this demand for more paper money, particularly as the friends of specie-payments had also to contend with the selfish and arrogant demands of the Fastern money-lenders and their press supporters that gold coin alone should be recog mized as legal money. The battle for specie-payments was involved in the demand for the remonetization of the silver dollar; had that measure failed there would have been a political revo lution in Congress that, so far as legislation is concerned, would have buried resumption under a deluge of flat money. The triumph of silver coinage was the victory of specie-resumption. It satisfied the peo-ple that the debt-paying money of the land should not be reduced to such limited supply of gold coin as might from day to day e left in the country. This was accomof the country, and in spite of the clamorous resistance of the President, his Secretary of the Treasury, and of the whole tribe of stock-gamblers money-shavers, mortgage-holders, and their servile echoes, the Eastern press. The restoration of silver was the signal for the disbandment of the so-called Nations party. In 1879, resumption having taken place with the bi-metallic option, the National organization fell away. In Ohio two-thirds of the members returned to the old parties. In Iowa the organization, which had elected two members of Congress in 1878, was abandoned by a majority of its members. In New York, where there had been 80,000 National voters, one-fourth only of that number turned up at the polls in 1879. In those States where there was a fusion with the Democrats, the fusion was a failure and the great tide of public opinion was wholly in the way of contented a uiescence in the condition of the currency,—gold, silver, and paper being of exchangeable value. There was nothing to

complain about. All dollars were good and

of equal value. No one desired to disturb this happy condition of affairs, and the Greenback party as a distinct National organization was both demoralized and devitalized. Without any premonition, without any petition, request, discussion, or suggestion, the President and his Secretary of the Treas ury startled the country on the 1st day of December by urging the immediate repeal of the legal-tender character of the green-backs, and the demonetization of \$346,000,000 of the present legal-tender debt paying money of the country. There was nothing in the condition of affairs that called for any such assault upon the currency or any such disturbance of the peaceful situation of the finances. The only prefert or apology for this insane suggestion was to give prominence and earnestness to the candidacy of the President's Secretary of the Treasury for the succession. The country had had experience with the subserviency of the Secretary of the Treasury to the stock-gamblers and money-lenders, and the other advocates of a single gold standard, but the country had not expected even from Mr. SHERMAN such a wanton act of National financial disturbance in order to boom himself into prominence as a candidate for the Presidency, and as the special attorney for the gambers and Shylocks of Wall street. If the country has taken alarm, if the great popular distrust of the honesty and justice of the financial kings has been reawakened, if the indignation of the country has been again excited, and if the National or Greenback party has been revivified and invested with new vigor, the responsibility is due to the man in the Executive chair, who, to promote the personal ambition of his subordinate, has lighted this torch and thrust it blazing into the temple of the Nation. It was the declaration of a new war for the supremacy of gold as the exclusive debt-paying

noney of the country.

The New York Times, which is the most moderate of the organs of the gold interest, finds that the recommendations of the Exec-utive have not impressed the country, except in the direction of arousing opposition to them. It is disgusted that the President's declaration has rehabilitated the Greenback party. Speaking of those in Congress who refuse to accept the President's policy as that of the party, it says:

enthority to issue them shall be tested in the Government; that no step shall be taken to lessen their effects as surrency or to provide for their destruction. To this extent the majority of Republicans' and Democrats in Congress agree, and the Greenbackers are fully warranted in inferring that that public opinion which constrains the leaders of both of the old parties to uphold the legal-tender greenback, and to snathematize every man who calls greenback, and to another sitze every man who calls for its cancellation, runs in the direction of the Greenback movement. The effect of the policy which so far has prevailed in Congress is, then, to encourage the bane of financial agitation while appraing the antidgte. Advocates of the sound policy promulgated by the President are treated as enemies of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively."

These persons who refuse to accept the President's recommendation to demonstize \$348,000,000 of legal-tender money, it is asserted, are "feeding the fire" of Greenback-ism, and really sustaining the policy of Fiat-

The insolence with which these Wall street organs insist that the Republican party of the country shall, wantonly, in a season of general confidence in the currency, with an abundance of money and all of it having an abundance of money and all of it having an interchangeable value, sponge out of existence, take from the business of the country, and from the debtor population, the legal-tender quality of \$346,000,000, and make all debts payable in gold, is characteristic. It dictates to the Secretary of the Treasury, but it cannot dictate to the Repub lican party of the country. That party has brought the country to specie-payments and unlimited confidence in the currency. There the party proposes the country shall remain, and this, too, without reference to what Wal atreet and its organs and the Treasury De-partment may think or say about it.

THE STETTAUER FAILURE Judge Tulky yesterday granted the appli-cation of H. B. Clarkin & Co., of New York, for the appointment of a Receiver for STETTAUES Brothers & Co., subject to the legality of the assignment to ROSENTELD, which is yet to be tested. CLAPLIN & Co. represent a judgment of \$706,243, which in cludes their own claim and such other claims against the firm as they have purchased, and we presume the present suit is merely the first step in the effort to show that the first step in the effort to show that the Structures fraudulently protected various relatives in sums amounting in all to saveral hundred thousand dollars, which should have been divided pro rate among all the creditors. If by first obtaining a judgment for their claims, CLAPLIN and others have availed themselves of a process neglected by others, it is no reason why they should not enjoy the benefit of their prudence and enterprise; and, if the relatives of the STETTAURRS should thereby lose a larger part of their claims than they would have lost had they taken their chances with, the other creditors, it will be regarded as a just pun-ishment for the effort to secure themselves at the cost of other creditors. All this, of course, depends upon the ultimate decision whether the assignment to ROSENFELD was fraudulent or not. The payment to ABRA-HAM STETTAUEB of \$136,000 which had been in the firm for many years, and the securing of the debts owing to the ROSENFELDS and others so soon before the collapse, had an ugly ook from the start, and these trans should be scrutinized to the utmost limit of legal procedure. The favored relatives and friends should be compelled to stand upon the same plane as other ereditors, if there is any legal means for bringing about that

The circumstances attending the STETTAUE ailure have been of a character throughout to deprive the members of that firm sympathy usually extended to merchants who are overtaken by misfortune in the regular channel of trade. It is notorious tha they failed in the midst of the best season they had enjoyed in business for a term of years, and that, had their operations been nately confined to the business in hand, there would have been no failure. But the Sterravers used their creditors' money for various kinds of outside gambling, and lost it. Statements of their made which were calculated to deceive their commercial creditors; and, pend-ing this deception, the relatives and riends of the firm were taken care of ; thu the men who had trusted them in a bu way were compelled to sustain the full bur den of the gambling losses. It is impossible to say what the outcome of a series of law suits will be, but it is certain that principle of equity would require that the assets the firm, left over from the gambling operaions, should be divided pro rate among th creditors, that the relatives and friends should be compelled to surrender any money or securities that were given them by preference and in prejudice to other claims, and hat the business should be finally wound up as a warning to other merchants that similar practices will force them into suspension. and that suspension, under such circum stances, means retirement and disgrace.

Our Washington correspondent had a talk with the Hon. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, of the Springfield (Ill.) District, in regard to the Democratic larceny of the Government of Maine, and among other things the Hon.

Maine, and among other things the Hon.
Whilliam said:

"I see that there is talk of now submitting the matter to the Sunreme Court of the State. That cannot be done, for there is nothing left for the Governor to submit. Both he and his Council are functus officio, so far as declaring the result and issuing certificates of election to members of the Legislature are concerned. Suppose that the Supreme Court should now decide that the Governor has been wrong in issuing a number of these certificates. He has already issued them, the members have received them, and he has no power to recall them; so, whether the Governor has been right or wrong. I don't see how the Representatives are going to help themselves. 'The Governor,' added Mr. Spainers, 'appears to have law and precedent on his side.'

Where do you get that idea, Whilliam, that the Governor has the law and the precedent on his side? You have very remarkably overlooked the law of 1877, which permits the Governor and Council of State, when

the Governor and Council of State, when canvassing the returns, to correct such errors and omissions by comparison with the record. Every Republican newspaper has called your attention to this law of Maine, conferring authority to correct technical errors and omissions of the clerks and judges of elections. But you did not see it. There is none so blind, Brank, as those who refuse to see. Garckon and his precions Council refused to avail themselves of Council refused to avail themselves of this act to correct the trivial errors. Do you know why, WILLIAM? On the ground that, in their opinion, the law is unconstitutional! For this alleged reason they refused to avail themselves of the permission given them by law. Who conferred on Garcanon the power to pass upon the constitutionality of laws? Is not that the business of the Supreme Court of the State? He decided that it was "unconstitutional" to correct clerical errors in election returns by the record, notwithstanding the laws of Maine declare that it may be done. You call yourself a lawyer. Do you hold that he had the right to pass upon the validity of that statute

stitution of Mains, any more than in that of Illinois, which authorizes the Governor to treat laws as unconstitutional. No, BILLY, you well know that he had no more right to set saide a statute of Maine than you had. But you attempt to shelter him behind the abourd position that, the mischief being done, and the fraud committed, it is too late to undo or rectify it. The horse being stolen it is no longer in the power of the thief to give it back to the owner or to surrender the plunder, so he must keep it. Is that your opinion as lawyer, or as a pettifogging demagog,— which? Having corruptly issued cartificates of election to defeated candidates who are not entitled to them, and withheld certificates from members who were elected, he can't recall the fraudulent certificates, can't submit any questions to the Supremi Court looking to undoing the frauds and you can't see how the Representatives that were elected and cheated out of their seats are going to help themselves!

Thus, according to Bill Springer, talking a spartisan bulldozer, it is only necessary for Governor and his Cabinet to issue certificate of election to the besten minority candidate for the Legislature to constitute a valid and legal body, fit to make and repeal laws, levy taxes and apprepriate them, and, of course, pass upon the validity of their own elec-tions; and there is no constitutional or other authority to rectify such asurpation. Garczion, who only received 21,000 votes against 69,000 cast for the Republican candidate, makes up a Legislature out of the de-feated candidates, and they in turn elect him Governor! In this way they have a self-perpetuating machine,—a of perpetual motion,—by which sort rule of the minority is substituted for that of the majority! And our Springfield WILLIAM says there is nothing for the majority to do but submit! In the language of another distinguished Democrat - WILLIAM also (BILL TWEED)—he asks the Republicans, "If you don't like it, what are you going to

the convicts in the Penitentiary, which ended in clothing them in striped trousers? GRANT AND BISMARCK AS PRACEWAKERS Our foreign dispatches of yesterday morning report that the North German Gazette has denied a statement heretofore made that Prince BISMARCK has written a letter to the Italian statesman Jackii expressing the opinion that an agreement of the Powers devoted strictly to a conservative and pacific policy can alone bring about a partial disarmament, and that this is the only remedy for the prevailing depression in finances and the miseries of the people in various countries. In the same connection, it is stated that the speech made by Gen. Grant to the Universal Peace Society at Philadelphia is attracting very favorable comment in England and among the Peace Societies of Europe, especially his proposition that courts of arbitration should settle international differences without resorting to

war or the shedding of blood.

MARCE wrote the letter to JACINI or not. It is well known that he has more than once expressed the opinion that the universal armament system is a fruitful source of misery and a fearful strain upon the resources where it does not prevail. The forcing of all the able-bodied males to act as soldiers for three years, the multiplication of arsenals and forts, the accumulation of war-material, the enormous expenses of the war-establishments, are burdens laid upon the whole people that can hardly be overestimated. It is not only felt in the heavy taxation of the people, but it keeps continually under arms thousands of idle men, who are strong and able-bodied, and ought to be at work developing the industries of the country, and thereby increasing its revenues, in the place of the women and children who have to gain a scanty subsistence by their toil. Prince BISMARCK sees this as clearly as any one. He knows that it ought to be remedied, and he is undoubtedly willing to remedy it provided it can be done without danger to Germany. Russia is smarting under it, and it is one of the main causes of the discontent of her people. France, notwithstanding her ap-parent prosperity, is hampered by it. The German people are fairly crushed to the earth with the magnitude and expense of their great standing army. We can readily imagine that Prince Branance has written such a letter, notwithstanding the derial, for it is in consonance with his views. It may have been thrown out as a feeler to ascertain public opinion, and there is probably ne one who would more heartily welcome a favora ble opinion than Prince Branage himself and no one who would more quickly disarm Germany, provided he could do it without exposing her to danger from the other Powers.

In apt connection with this subject comes

the address of Gen. Grant to the Universal Peace Society of Philadelphia. He is a very close observer. He has just returned from Europe, where he has seen the misery in-flicted upon the people, the danger to peace, order, and even the very existence of the people caused by the withdrawal of so many thousand workers from the fields of indus try, and it so impressed him that upon the occasion referred to he expressed his views to the Peace Society in a little address which we reprint. The Philadelphia Bulletin says: \*\*To this address Gen. Grant said that although he had been brought up to the profession of arms and had participated in nearly all the battles of the War, there never was a time when, in his opinion, War, there never was a time when, in his opinion, there should not be some way of preventing the drawing of innocent men into a struggle in which they had no feeling. He looked forward, he said, to the day when there would be established a cours which would be looked to for the actiement of such differences of opinion as might exist, without the necessity of resorting to arms and the keeping of large standing armies. He said that in his travels he found there was not so great a desire for such a court as here. As to the Eastern Question, he said he thought it would be long before the nations would consent to sqitisment by arbitration, for all the countries have been fading with the East, and each is naturally jealous of the opportunities of the other. He did not think the was any came for fear that the mission of the Society would fail. for fear that the mission of the Society would fall. He expressed himself as pleased to meet the mem-bers."

In these brief remarks Gen. Grawr echoed what has already been said by Brandon. It would be a great popular blessing, an act which would hand his name down to a grateful posterity and crown the close of his life, if he would adopt the suggestions which Gen. Grant has made. In no offer way can he so greatly ameliorate the condition of the people or develop the resources of his Empire.

The Republican politicians of Wisconsin are taking time by the forelock, and are already discussing with considerable carnestness the question of the mext United States Senstorable.

pire on the 4th of March, 1881, and it will con pire on the sth of March 1881, and it will o sequently devolve upon the Legislature a convenes a year from next January to elect successor. The subject was naturally raisening the people of Wisconsin last fall, because State Senators then elected will bold of and be called upon to aid in the election of next United States Senator, so that their operators as well as there is no that their operators as well as the senator. preferences as well as those of their con were more or less a matter of inquiry, who made such a gallant fight again. CARPENTER and Howe last winter, CARPENTER and Hown last winter, will be again a candidate, and it is said that he excellent services on the stump during the last campaign won him many friends is sections formerly hostile to him, and disarrangued of the prejudice which his most persisten opponents cherished against him. It is governor ally acknowledged that he has made such perreas in his own behalf since the last Ser contest closed that he will be a very contest closed that he will be a very formidable candidate one year hence, as things are sow shaping. It is not yet known positively whether Mr. Camenon intends to be a candidate for re-election; if he is, having discharged his day in a very acceptable manner, and with his six years experience in the Senate, it would look as if a decent respect for the principle of Civil-Set least one term. Although he was elected 1875 over MATT CARPENTER, the regular Re lican caucus nominee, by a coalition between bolting Republicans and the Democrata he botting Republicans and the Democrata he has been as stalwart a Republican as could be found in the Senate. It is also rumored that the Hon. Phil.stus Sawyen, of Oshkosh vill put in an early appearance as a capital as the heir of the political fortunes of excent ator T. O. Howr. Mr. Sawyen served to

ator T. O. Howz. Mr. SAWYER served ten years in the House of Representatives during the most exciting period of the National atory, from 1860 to 1870, and was known in Washington as one of the most industrious and persistent workers ever in Congress from the West. His Congressional experience would give him condiderable prestige and make his candidacy a thing that the other aspirants could not afford to despise. Besides, he has a "har", and a "bar", is sometimes of use, if it is set in a convenient place with the head out, during closely contested Senatorial elections. It is likely that the Republicans of the First Congressional District may press Representative WILLIAMS as a candidate, who has already served six years in the House and will have served six years in the House and will have filled out four full terms by the time the Sena-torial election takes place. It is possible that some of the other Republican members of Con-gress may be found standing around carelesly in the spot where lightning is expected to strike. do about it?" How much honester is tha kind of logic than the reasoning followed by In considering the relative ability and off-

In considering the relative ability and celency of home and foreign missions, the deality of acquiring languages totally dissing from our own must be taken into the accordance of the time of new missionaries. in learning the native languages. Ho a task this often is may be judged from the following statement of what has to be learned in studying Japanese:

The Japanese language is a complete hieroglypnic system, and the caligraphy a system of drawing or painting. Every schoolboy has to learn at least 1,000 different characters; in the elementary schools of the florerument 3,000 have to be taught. A man with pretensions to scholarship must be acquainted with about 10,000, and avery learned man with that number multiplied many times. A Japanese must devote at least ten years persistent and earnest study to the acquaintien of his own language if he desires to possess a knowledge of it sufficient for the purposes of an educated man. The mechanical art of handling the branch so as to paint the characters with will sudrapidity occupies no small part of a learner's time.

When we reflect that the third the characters with will set

when we reflect that the missionaries have to deal with the most abstract ideas, the disadvantages they labor under, owing to their scanty knowledge of the languages, in Japan or China may be realized. In the Southern States of America, on the other hand, there are no sim difficulties to be overcome, and the results of mission labor are correspondingly larger. This is one justification of the argument for a thorough cultivation of home fields before a vari foreign missionary work. The other justification is, of course, that the morality of the Japanese and Chinese is much higher than that of our own pegross therefore, that the latter should be the first objects of Christian benevolence. The evidence on this point is abundant; it has already been given in these columns, and need not be repeated.
Nobody desires to decry foreign missions whose
judiciously directed and carried on; but it is
proper to claim for the heathen at our own so lavishly bestowed upon distant peoples, who do not want or need them. Only let the objects of mission enterprise abroad be as ignoration of mission enterprise abroad be as ignorations, and degraded as the mass of the negroes at the South, and we shall be as pleased as anybody to see the work of Christianizing them carried forward. But let the negroes, who were made what they are largely in consequence of a spurious Christianity de-fending slavery from the pulpit, have the first place in the affections of truly Christian people. Save windy little Gen. Braco. of Wiscon

speaking of the Maine outrage:
He hopes the Democracy of the coustand by Gov. Garcelow. "If there is wrong in the Election Iswa of Maine," the Republicans are to blame for it. wrong in the mection laws of alone, as a sys"the Republicans are to blame for it. They were
passed by Republican Legislatures, approved by
Republican Goyernors, and passed upon by a Republican Supreme Court. Of course, such an election in Wisconsin would be an outrage, as it would
be anywhere else where the intention of the voluis considered the measure of his act."

Can Respondingly: winestan the Election laws.

Gen. Braco falsely misetates the Election laws of Maine, and meanly suppresses the truth. Let the New York Nation, pretty good Demoof Maine, and meanly suppresses the trataLet the New York Nation, pretty good Democratic authority, expose his lying pretense:

To characterize adequately the performances of
the Democratic Governor and Council in Maire
in exercising the functions of a Returning Board
would require very strong language. The whole
defense they make—that the law obliges them it
exact rigid conformity to certain rules in examining the election returns—is demotished by two
facts. One is that the errors and omissions which
they have discovered and used occur only in torms
and districts in which the Republicans have a majority, and it passes belief that none should have
been discovered or discoverable in towns and districts in which the Democratic had a majority.
The other is that a law of 1877 permits the Governor and Council, when canvassing the returns,
to correct such errors and omissions by comparison with the record, and they refuse to could have
selves of this permission, on the ground
that the law is unconstitutional. But it is
a well-settled and necessary principle of
American jurisprudence that every law
is to be deemed constitutional until a competent
tribunal decides otherwise, and on this proint
of the strongest kind. They have no more right
to declars a low unconstitutional than any other
man in the State; and, if they can refuse to obey a mandatory one. In
short, there is a high degree of probability that
they have been guilty of frand in examining and
correcting the returns, and there is absolute extainty that they have been suitty of a gross absoof discretion in their manner of correcting them.

Let little Bragg chaw on that statement of
the case, and see how he likes the tasts of it-The New York Times compares the rate of

America, and gives the time of the Pennsylvania Kailroad between Philadelphia and New Nork at forty miles an bour. The Philadelphia Bulletia corrects the Times, and says that the distance from that city to Jersey City is eighty pine miles, and that it is made by the express train in one hour and fifty-five minutes,—a average of over forty-eight miles as hour,— which is faster than any time made in invoce except a single train from London to Swindon that makes fifty-three miles an bour. Trains h France average thirty-five and in German

The fuss that the Democrats are making over their candidates for President and Vice-President in 1880 would be more consistent and arcusable if there were a strong probability of electing them. As long as there is nothing as successful as success, and as the Rapublicans hold both flowers and the ace in the Presidential game, the strongle of ambitious politicians for the nomination only proves "what ahadows men are and what shadows they pursue."

Is will not do for the Democratic Nat Committee to avoid holding their next Contion in Chicago marely because their slokes bad luck which they McCLELLAN and lefest that year was other obvious reasons an their control. They si hat LINCOLN and HA n 1860, and GRANT and tickets being successful THE TRIBUNE cannot te will not promise the D even if their Convention ckeying allowed.

The feasibility of inc jurymen in protracted ca cussed among attorneys, terested in judicial refor-that, at near the conclusi protracted trial, which has nee and labor on both is taken sick or dies, and be gode over again in the One plan suggested is t the twelve men to rend Ex-Gov. C. C. WASHE

Congress as a memb years as the ablest Gove After his retirement fr \$50,000 to the State Unit of an astronomical observame, and gave the St the vicinity of Madison for Girls. He has just dustrial Association for vicinity of Mineral Poli used as permanent fair-to the State already wor

The host of Wester OSGOOD & Co., wh at the announce egain been the victim sive collection of plate Boston, Dec. 20.—To Pacific Hotel, Chicago: pletely burned, but only Plate and sheet stock sa the trade and the press business in three days. 8

It has no particular si DON COMBRON is "Ch Republican Committee, the Committee have lit-ing a candidate, and Ca of thirty-eight memb the case is,—and the BLAINE, SHERMAN, and dates,—that the CAMERO Pennsylvania in their will throw the delegat the most good, as they As Mr. TILDEN is er

reconstruction of the well understand that cratic hearts aching in Here comes the Rock Is that THURNAM's frie but in a quiet and effect ing up his Presidential adds that "the Demo further and fare worse. as good as a wink to a TILDEN is only band in

The Milwankes Wisco the statement that Pa city, is so examperated by in Maine, and the refusacratic Committee to d to Mr. SMITH. PREBR'S SAMUEL J. TILDEN. erats occupy high The Mobile (Ala.) Me publicans are alarmed State of Maine." No. but indignant; not become what it foreshadows. buked by his father

bread not being suffice step-mother, said he did for the butter, but it m In Tennessee, as in the Democratic party sivided. In New York DEN; in "Ole Virginn; and repudiation, and in

rone to pieces upon t impossible to settle the to make a good fight a he great campaign of both opposed to GRANT is for BLAINE; the N GBANT; the Box both for GRANT; th

nominee of the Conv.

in a position to oppose The Ohio boys ar trouble in the world, manifesting a Spartan them. According to the 1,666 more boys than

those boys who survive and measles will want United States. TALMAGE says that Brooklyn built and me of any kind as fast make buttons,-lies r black, white, and y balance, never need w

If At the dedication of Jacksonville the other the Grand Orator glowing, lofty prese

At the Don CAMER Gen. GRANT Sunday BOT BLAINS was invite Washington, but Sen pronounced GRANT m seems determined to b

The quality of Gov.
strained. On Monday
three convicts, as follo
Paran Lanson, bu
Winnebago County i
WINNIELD, for ma
the Adams Circuit.

The Charleston (8. the Republicans in noted for pulling the the four colored ex-C Carolina are now in of John Shraman.

March, 1881, and it will con upon the Legislature that next January to elect his then elected will hold over to aid in the election of the Senator, so that their own as those of their countries senator, so that their own the state of their constituents a matter of inquiry. It is is in the state of inquiry. It is is in the state of inquiry. It is is in the state of inquiry. It is in the state of inquiry inquiry in the state of inquiry. It is inquiry in the state of inquiry in the state of inquiry. It is inquiry in the state of inquiry in the state of inquiry in the state of inquiry. It is inquiry in the state of inqu on the stump during the on him many friends in sostlle to him, and disarmed ice which his most persistent that he has made such progprinciple of Civil-Se though he was elected in ablican as could be found is also rumored that the Mr. SAWYER served ten of Representatives during g period of the Nation'sh is-to 1870, and was known in a of the most industrious and a ever in Congress from the able prestige and make his that the other aspirants could

standing around carelesly he relative ability and effiforeign missions, the dimlanguages totally dissimilar at he taken into the account. time of new missionaries in the pan, and China is consumed tive languages. How serious is may be judged from the ent of what has to be learned

mes of use, if it is set

may press Representative

in the House and will have

place. It is possible that

ican members of Con

with pretensions to scholarship i with about 10,000, and a very that number multiplied many that number multiplied many that the vote at least ten years' lest study to the acquisition of the desires to possess a knowled for the purposes of an edumechanical art-of handling the the characters' with skill and no small part of a learner's

that the missionaries have to under, owing to their scanty overcome, and the results of correspondingly larger. This n of the argument for a thor-of home fields before a very money or energy is directed to ry work. The other justificourse, that the morality see and Chinese is much that of our own negroes; the latter should be the first ian benevolence. The evidence abundant; it has already been unna, and need not be repeated, to deery foreign missions when seed and carried on; but it is a for the heathen at our own the money and pains which are well upon distant peoples, who ced them. Only let the objects rorise abroad be as ignorant, rprise abroad be as ignorant, ad degraded as the mass of the South, and we shall be as ody to see the work of Chris-carried forward. But let the re made what they are largely of a spurious Christianity de-from the pulpit, have the first stions of truly Christian peoplemade what they are largely

the Gen. Bragg, of Wissonsin, Maine outrage:

Democracy of the country will are glow. "If there is anything lection laws of Maine." he says, as are to blame for it. They were blican Legislatures, approved by mora, and passed upon by a Relector. Of course, such an elect would be an outrage, as it would where the intention of the voter measure of his act." laciy misetates the Election laws, meanly suppresses the truth. lork Nation, pretty good Demographs of the performances of Governor and Council in Maine structions of a Returning Morary strong language. The whole ke—that the law obliges them tarmity to certain rules in examinate the record and used occur only in township the frequency and onessions which the Republicans have a masses belief that none should have or discoverable in towns and distrib Democrats had a majority. In what can assing the returns, record and onessions by comparized, and they refuse to easit them, permission, on the ground is unconstitutional. But it is and necessary principle of isprudence that every law constitutional until a competent otherwise, and on this point the luncit refuse to take the opinion of a high degree of probability that truthy of fraud in examining and turns, and there is absolute coshave been quitty of a gross abuse their manner of correcting them. age chaw on that statement bow he likes the taste of it.

k Times compares the rate of at express trains in Europe and free the time of the Pennsylva-etween Philadelphia and New after an hour. The Philadelphia a the Times, and says that the hat city to Jersey City is eighty-that it is made by the express that it is male by the extended and infly-five minutes,—an forty-eight miles an hour, than any time made in Europe, e train from London to Swindon y-three miles an hour. Trains in a thirty-five and in Germany

the Democrats are making over a for President and Vice-Presi-uld be more consistent and ex-re were a strong probability of As long as there is nothing so uccess, and as the Republicans are and the ace in the Presidential ggio of ambitious politicians for ouly proves "what shadows nat shadows they pursue."

do for the Democratic National avoid holding their next Conven-marely because their ticket had

bed luck which they nominated here in 1864 with McCLELLAN and PENDLETON on it. Their fest that year was not owing to the fact that e nominations were made in Chicago, but for obvious reasons and circumstances beyond OLN and HAMLIN were nom n 1860, and GRANT and COLPAX in 1868, both tickets being successful "by a large majority."
THE TRIBUNE CARNOT tell a lie, and, therefore will not promise the Democracy success in 1880, even if their Convention is held in Chicago; but, if they come, there shall be a fair start, and no

ockeying allowed. The feasibility of increasing the number of The feasibility of increasing the number of jurymen in protracted cases is being much discussed among attorneys, Judges, and others interested in judicial reforms. It often happens that, at near the conclusion of an important and protracted trial, which has involved great expense and labor on both sides, one of the jurors is taken sick or dies, and the whole subject must e gode over again in the shape of a new tria one plan suggested is that the panel shall consist of thirteen, who shall hear the cause, and at is conclusion one is to retire by lot, and leave the twelve men to render a verdict. It would be cheaper to pay an extra juryman than to try

Ex-Gov. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wiscon citizen worth the having. He served ten years in Congress as a member of the House, and two years as the ablest Governor the State ever had.
After his retirement from office, he donated of an astronomical observatory, which bears his name, and gave the State his country-seat in the vicinity of Madison for an Industrial School for Girls. He has just given the Wisconsin Ininstrial Association forty acres of land in the icinity of Mineral Point, his old home, to be used as permanent fair-grounds. His donations to the State already would aggregate over \$100,

The bost of Western friends and patrons of the Boston publishing house of Houghton, Osocoo & Co., who have been grieved at the announcement that the firm has again been the victim of fire, will be glad to learn from the following dispatch to Col. Ammon, connected with the house, that the extension of the property allegation of the property of the control of t elve collection of plates has been saved, and that there will be no interruption of business: Boston. Dec. 29.—To John H. Ammon, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago: Our Boston office completely burned, but only bound stock consumed. Plate and sheet stock safe at Riverside, Notify the trade and the press that we will be ready for business in three days. Sends along the orders.

HOUGHTON, OSSOOP & Co.

It has no particular significance the fact that Don Comeron is "Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and a Grant man, as the Committee have little to do with nominating a candidate, and Cameron is only one out of thirty-sight members. The potent factor in of thirty-eight members. The potent factor in BLAINE, SHERMAN, and the rest of the candi Pennsylvania in their breeches pockets, and will throw the delegation where it will do them the most good, as they did at Cincinnati in 1876.

As Mr. Trapen is credited with siding in the reconstruction of the State Register, he may as well understand that there are other Demo-cratic hearts aching in Illinois to be appeased. Here comes the Rock Island Argus and asserts that Thursdan's friends are not without hope, but in a quiet and effectual manner are work ing up his Presidential chances, and navely adds that "the Democratic party could go further and fare worse." A hint is said to be as good as a wink to a blind horse, but Mr. The DEN is only band in one eye.

The Milwaukee Wisconsis is anthority for the statement that PERRY H. SEITH, of this city, is so examperated by the Democratic fraud in Maine, and the refusal of the Illinois Democratic Committee to denounce it, that he de-clares that he will no longer be known as a to Mr. SMITH. PERRY's great political exemplar, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, thinks the Maine Demoerats occupy high constitutional ground, and Mr. Smrrn probably takes the same view of the

The Mobile (Ala.) Register says that the Republicans are alarmed "at the loss of the wee State of Maine." No, they are not alarmed, but indignant; not because of what it is as what it foreshadows. The boy that was re-buked by his father for grumbling about his bread not being aufficiently buttered by his bread not being sufficiently buttered by his step-mother, said he didn't care a continental for the butter, but it made him mad to see the way the "darn critter" cut the lost.

Tennessee, as in New York and Virginia the Democratic party seems to be hopelesly styled. In New York it is Tammany and Tru-DEN; in "Ole Virginny" it is readjustment and repudiation, and in Tennessee the party has gone to pieces upon the tax question. In all three of these States it looks as if it would be impossible to settle the family quarrels in time to make a good fight against the opposition in the great campaign of 1880.

The Cincinnati Commercial and Gasette are both opposed to Grant; the New York Tribune is for Blank; the New York Times is for Grant; the Boston Transfler and Journal are both for Grant; the Advertiser is for the nominee of the Convention, whoever he may be; and the Springfield Republican is putting itself in a position to oppose Grant if he is nomi-nated on the 8d of June next.

The Ohio boys are bound to make more trouble in the world, and their mothers are manifesting a Sparian determination to help them. According to the statistics of births in 1879, out of 64,740 children born there were 1,666 more boys than girls. And every one of those boys who survives the whooping-cough and measles will want to be President of the United States.

TALMAGE says that they have a factory in Brooklyn built and maintained on purpose to lie about him. He says that it turns out lies of any kind as fast as a button-factory can make buttons,-lies round, square, and oblong, black, white, and yellow, single wraps and double and twisted, patent-lever, reciprocal balance, never need winding up but once to run

Mat the dedication of the new Masonic Hall in Sacksonville the other night, Our CARTER was the Grand Orator of the occasion, and the way he "flewed" his eagle made the eyes of all the Jacksonvillians bung right out. The Journal of that place says that the Mayor's speech was "characteristically eloquent," and "a masterly, rlowing, lofty presentation of thought." Of

At the Don CAMEBON banquet in honor of Gen. GRANT Sunday night neither Sherman wor BLAINE was invited, though both were in Washington, but Senator Logan and other med Grant men were present. Don seems determined to begin the game early, and leads off with the right bower.

The quality of Gov. CULLOM's mercy is not Brained. On Monday of last week he pardorred three convicts, as follows: G. T. ALLEN and Persa Larson, burglars, sent up from Winnebago County in 1878, and GUSTAVE WINNFIELD, for manslaughter in 1877, from he Adams Circuit.

Louis Republican are for Tunna first, last, and all the time, and hundreds of other impecunious newspapers whose editors have not yet been seen" by Sly SAMMY.

When the Democratic papers in the East tall bout the recent "GRANT drunk" in Philais, they do not mean that anybody was interinal, they do not mean that advoody was in-texticated, but it is simply the expressive way they have of describing the enthusiasm of the people on the occasion of the General's racep-

Mr. TILDEN is of the opinion that Gov. GAR CHLON "Occupies high constitutional ground, and hopes he will maintain it at all hazards." It is strongly suspected that Mr. TILDEN was consulted before the larceny was committed, and that Garonion was his clients from the

When it was first proposed to send a steam-ship across the Atlantic Ocean, the experts and scientific men demonstrated to their own satis-faction that ahe could not carry coal enough. Mr. Edison can make a note of it when the wet lankets are extinguishing his electric light.

Sepator CARPENTER appeared before Electoral Commission, as he said, in behalf of certain disfranchised citizens of Louisians. If some one would send him a retainer now he might be heard from in behalf of certain dis-franchised citizens of Maine.

If Epison succeeds to the extent claimed for KEBLY, and give that delayed motor a lift. The electric light and the KRELY motor made practical realities, the public then would be ready for—something else.

GRANT the other day in Washington that they were doing, all in their power to make him they next President, the General simply said, "I thank you, gentlemen." Simply that and noth-THOMAS LINCOLN, the father of the martyres

When a brace of Virginia Republicans said to

President, lies buried in a country church-yard, about nine miles from Mattoon. Nothing but a heap of bowlders mark the spot, and the neigh bors are talking of erecting a suitable monu A Democratic paper thinks that Gen. FARMS worth would make a creditable race for the Governorship. He would undoubtedly do very

well until he entered the home-stretch, when he would go all to pieces, and get badly left. The Philadelphia Record says that TILDEN, Scorr, and other New York capitalists are trying to foist a system of elevated railways upon the people of that quiet city that is positively distasteful to them and will not be tolerated.

It is suggested that the Maine Republican break the quorum by the purchase of three Fusionists, and if that method were adopted Mr. THE DEN could name some proper person to negolate the trade, -Col. PELTON, perhaps.

Mr. TILDEN fell from his borse one day while reviewing the troops in front of Madison Square. But he seems to be seated so securely on the back of the Democratic party that he is in no danger of falling. Chairman RUNNELLA of the Iowa Republican

Central Committee, has engaged rooms at the Sherman House for the use of the delegation during the session of the National Convention Miss LIZZIE M. GUTHERIE, who has been

laboring in Japan as a missionary for the last six years, is visiting friends in Sparta, Ill. Madison While, of Louisiana, expresses his regret that he could not go up to Maine

Really, those Maine Democrats are almost as

wicked as the Louisiana carpet-baggers.

PERSONALS. A floating paragraph states that Olive

Perhaps, after all, Garcelon was the mar

George Augustus Sala's nose is said by New York reporter to rival the electric light in brilliancy.

Mr. Tennyson, while he greatly admires ladies, has an invincible repugnance to hearing them recite his poetry. The old gentleman's head is not so hilly. after all.

Turn the gas down in the parlor, Put some coal upon the grate; For our darling daughter's lover

Will be here at half-past eight. People who say that Mr. Tilden is not generous evidently forget that at the time he ran for President the old gentleman distributed money with a lavish hand, and ended by giving himself

Prof. Proctor says that the deaths from falling meteors average one every 400 years; and yet young folks will walk around with each other during the soft summer nights and never dream of the danger that besets them.

In the Superior Court at Evansville, Ind. a suit has been commenced by Rose Cowan for di-vorce from Patrick Cowan. Rose is 78 years old, dent a hale man of 83. She says th -the respondent a hale man of 83. She says that he, abandened her, -he says that she kicked him

The friends of Representative Atkins, of Tennessee, are alarmed concerding his health, which does not improve. His symptoms are like those of crysipelas. It is feared now that he will not be able to perform any active service during

the present session. A dinner service used by Mr. and Mrs, John Jacob Astor when entertaining friends is of solid gold, two hundred and odd pieces, and a grand specimen of workmanship. The original Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob thought themselves in luck to have one small stack of plates and a cup and sancer

Prof. Ko Kun Hua has added to the mass of literature in Massachusetts by presenting to Harvard library a volume entitled "Verses Composed in the Hall of Longevity." It is a small volume, printed at Ningpo, and, as it is in the best Chinese, is not at present quite accessible to the average undergraduate. We await the receipt of a copy with feverish anxiety.

The Sist birthday of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the Washington banker, will occur very shortly, and it will probably be celebrated at the Louise Home, the institution endowed several years are by Mr. Corcoran as a home for widows. These celebrations are looked forward to with great pleasure by the inmates of the Home, and it is desired to perpetuate the custom as a fitting tribute to the great philanthropist. Mr. Corcoran is enjoying better health at present than he has for years.

Eight dollars is a big price for a poem in these times, but we paid it cheerfully to Mr. Ten-nyson for the subjoined effort, entitled "Rural

Gensly the kine are lowing. Soft waves the golden grain; Quickly a man is making Tracks for the coming train. Sflently fail the dew-drops In the solemn eventide; Ready a girl is getting To take a buggy ride. Soon will the maiden's lover His arm around her slide, While to his manly bosom Her head will geatly glide. Savagely bites the mosquito, Merrily bumbles the bee; But all that the maiden sayeth Is—once in a while—"Te-he?"

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says that Mr. Sherman has put into office nearly all the Republicans in the South who are most sound for pulling the political wires. Three of the four colored ex-Congressmen from South Carolina are now in office, and hard at work for John Sherman.

The Brooklyo Eagle, New York Sun, Boston Peet, Louisville Courier-Journal, Cincinnati Enquire, Cleveland Piain Dealer, Albany Argus, and may be relied upon as correct. At 5:48% this afternoon the moon's ankle will begin to ascend, unless the show's license is revoked before that time. The stayor's duty is plain, and the people are looking at him. We would like to call Mayor Harrison's atGEN. GRANT.

The Distinguished Visitor Made the Rounds of Washington Yesterday,

> Dropping In at the State and War Departments a Few Minutes,

And Subsequently Paying His Respects to the Occupants of the White House.

Mr. Hayes, However, Had Left Town

to Visit That New Jersey

Consin. An Evening Entertainment at the Residence of the Hon.

L. P. Morton. Gen. Grant Secures a Leave of Absence for Lieut.-Gen.

Sheridan.

THE WASHINGTON VISIT.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Gen. Grant and WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Gen. Grant and wife called a the White-House this afternoon, and, in the absence of President Hayes, paid their respects to Mrs. Hayes. The departure of the President at this particular time to visit his cousin in New Jersey continues to give rise to much unfavorable comment. While Gen. Grant has refused to let the old Ring of political bummers, water a line of him here. he has gladly mers make a lion of him here, he has gladly seen his old friends. The Judges of the Supreme Court called to pay their respects, as did Mar-shal Douglass and a number of leading colored citizens. The General, while he chatted affably with his visitors, could not be drawn into any political conversation, and the most adroit in-terviewers were baffled. When he first visited the State Department, Secretary Evarts, who is not an early bird, had not arrived, but the General wens back later in the day, and had a long interview with him, probably on the Asiatio Consulates. It was like old times for the clerks in the War Department to find Gen. Grant in the Adjutant-General's room, with his roundtop hat pulled down over his eyes, his feet upon

top hat pulled down over his eyes, his feet upon a chair, and a cigar in his mouth, asking after the many officers of his acquaintance.

Gen, Grant urged upon Gen. Sherman the granting of a leave to Gen. Sheridan, whose health is not good, and the leave was given, with the understanding that Sheridan is to be a minute man, ready to respond should the Indian troubles assume such a shape as to make his presence near the seat of war desirable.

To the Western Associated Press. presence near the seat of war desirable.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Gen. Grant spent most of the morning receiving visitors at the residence of Gen. Beale; then, with his son Ulyases, walked to the Department of State, and paid a visit to Secretary Evants. The Secretary had, meanwhile, driven to Gen. Beale's house for the purpose of paying his respects to the ex-President, but hurried back to the Department in time to receive the call in person.

the ex-President, but burried back to the Department in time to receive the call in person. Gen. Grant then proceeded to the War Department, and, first entering Geo. Sherman's room, talked some time with him, and atterwards received visits there from a number of army officers on duty in the Department. A visit was then paid to Secretary Ramsey. Secretary Thompson received the next visit, and the General and Secretary smoked and talked together for some time, during which time a number of heads of bureaus came in to pay their respects.

time a number of beads of bureaus came in to pay their respects.

Leaving the Department, Gen. Grant and his son walked back to Gen. Beale's, being stopped frequently on the sidewalk to shake hands with some old acquaintances, and at 12 o'clock Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fred Grant, Gen. Beale and Mrs. Beale, and U. S. Grant. Jr., drove to the White House to visit Mrs. Haves, the President being out of town. After leaving the White House the ladies returned to Gen. Beale's. Gen. Grant, Gen. Beale, and U. S. Grant, Jr., went back to the State Department, where Gen. Grant re-U. S. Grant, Jr., went back to the State Department, where Gen. Grant remained about an hour with Secretary Evarts, and at the latter's request the General gave the Secretary such information as he had obtained about Consulates, missions, and the conduct of the general diplomatics eryice abroad, especially in the East. He then returned to Gen. Beale's house.

especially in the East. He then returned to Gen. Beale's house.

During the afternoon the ex-President received a number of additional visitors, among them Chief-Justice Waite, and several of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He then took a drive in an open burgy with Gen. Beale's along Pennsylvania avenue, and thence to the residence of Gen. Beale's mother on the outskirts of the city.

Pennsylvania avenue, and thence to the residence of Gen. Beale's mother on the outskirts of the city.

In the evening the General and Mrs. Grant were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, of New York, the other guests being Chief-Justice Waite, Secretary Evarts, Gen. and Mrs. Beale, Gen. Garfield, Admiral Ammen, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, Senator Allison, the Hon. Jav A. Hubbell, the Hon. George B. Loring, and William Morton Grinnell.

A chauge has been made in the program for Gen. Grant's Southern trip. He will remain in Washington until next Friday, instead of leaving to-morrow as he insended. This postbonement of his departure has been determined upon in order to enable him to receive many old friends on New-Year's Day.

Gen. Grant's to-day decided to remain in Washington until next Friday. This change of program was made at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and also because of Gen. Grant's own desire to visit his old friends here. Another object of the postbonement is to permit Gen. Butterfield and Marshall O. Roberts, of New York.

desire to visit his old friends here. Another object of the postponement is to permit Gen. Butterfield and Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, agents of the steamship line between this country and Cuba (by which Gen. Grant will jararel) to perfect arrangements. Gen. Grant will jararel to perfect arrangements. Gen. Grant will leave Havana for Vera Cruz about Feb. 12, in a new steamer which will be placed at his disposal. This afternoon Gens. Grant and Beale called upon the mother of Gen. Beale, who is a daughter of the late Commodore Truxton, and subsequently they took an extended drive about the city.

Col. Fred Grant and Gen. Phil Sherldan and wife arrived this afternoon. Gen. and Mrs.

Col. Fred Grant and Gen. Phil Sherldan and wife arrived this afternoon. Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan are the guests of Gen. McFeelv. The entertainment at Mr. Levi P. Morton's to-night was a very elegant affair. The following were the guests: Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Secretary Evarts, Chief-Justice Waite, Senstor Cameron, Senstor Allison, Gen. Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Garfield, Mrs. Street of New York, Mrs. Barroll, Admiral Ammen, Congressman Hubbell, George B. Loring, and William Morton Grinnell.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Gen. Grant said to another persistent interviewer who approached him on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal business that the newspaper men had been very kind to him since he had left the White House, and that he liked to be interviewed very much when he had anything particular to say, but that, ordinarily, he did not have anything to say that he wished to have published. He seemed to be much amused at the frequent suggestions that, not withstanding his proverbial and traditional reticence, he had become a good deal of a speech-maker. He said that if his reputation continued he probably would be soon fit to take a seat in Con-

The statement having been printed in some Western papers that Gen. Grant had informed A. M. Ciapp, editor of the Republican here, that be would not accept the Presidential nomination unless the Convention should unanimously desire it, Editor Clapp this morning says: "What Gen. Grant may have said to others on "What Gen. Grant may have said to others on the subject of the next Presidency we know not; but, if he has said no more to others on the subject than he has to the editor of the National Republican, he has said just nothing at all. Whatever opinions we may hold regarding that matter they have had no inspiration from any conversation held with the General on the subject. They have been drawn from a general survey of the probability of the case, when it shall be submitted to the arbitrament of the National Convention, and we still hold to the view that Gen. Grant will be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention, and that he will accept the nomination under such circumstances. It was so in 1803 and in 1872, and history is likely to repeat itself in 1880."

THE PERSISTENT INTERVIEWER.

Sected Dissold to 2.ss Tribuse.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—A local interviewer assigned to shadow Gen. Grant throughout the day, and to make him talk if possible;

submitted to his employer the following report:
"The General said that he was very glad to return to Washington quietly; that he had greatly enjoyed his journeyings around the world; they had been a rest, which he needed. He would leave Friday on his Southern trip, and expected to derive much pleasure from it. Mr. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., was standing by. Gen. Grant remarked to him that it was about time they went to make their calls. He is a handsome young man, with agreeable manners. He has the same cut of features as his father, and the same low stature. He also smokes,—perhaps his father's

ure. He also smokes,—perhaps his father's cigars. Mr. Ulysses Grant said that he never sttempted to talk with his father. He never had the chance; his father's time was always otherwise taken up. When Gen. Grant sug-gested making calls, his son handed him an a Rush. overcoat, and was beloing him on with it.

Looking at it, Gen. Grant shook it off, and, asying that he had a better one than that, asked for it. It was lying on an adjacent sefs, and, having put on his good coat, the father and son started." It Is Now His Opinion that the

ATLANTA'S GREETING.

special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—A large party will
go to Augusta to meet Gen. Grant Wednesday
night. An effort will be made to induce him to

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE HAYDEN CASE.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29.—The Hayden trial was resumed this afternoon. Hayden was recalled to the stand, and made a series of denials strongly supporting his testimony in chief.
On cross-examination be denied that he had ever On cross-examination he denied that he had ever other purpose, prior to the time of the murder or that he knew what quantity constituted fatal dose. On re-direct examination he stated that upon the occasion of the church oyster-upper, on which night it is alleged the seducton occurred, he was not absent from the fes tivities more than ten minutes. He went direct to his own house, where Mary Stannard was taking care of his children, and he put them to bed himself, according to his invariable practice. This is the only reason Hayden has ever offered for going o his house that night. He knew that the girl was alone there, with the two children, the nent this afternoon, he denied that he ever tnew the locality in the woods near Mary Stan-lard's house called Big Rock. The object of this was to break the weight of the story told by the victim's sister, who testified that Mary declared that she had an appointment to meet declared that she had an appointment to meet Hayden at that particular place on the afternoon of the tragedy. Several witnesses, old residents of Rockland, were called, and agreed that, although they knew the location, they had never heard it designated as Big Rock. A newspaper paragraph having been printed here that the wound in Mary's throat was apparently made by a left-handed person, and that Hayden was notoriously left-handed, his counsel took occasion to question him on the latter point while he was on the witness-stand. Hayden denied it emphatically, and sopeared much amused at the idea. The testimony will all be in this week. The defense will probably finish to-morrow, but the State will occupy considerable time with testimony in rebuttal. The strongest attack will be on Hayden's story. The people of the little hamlet of Rockland, where the tragedy occurred, are showing in a curious light. For weeks a score or more were under pay as witnesses for the State, but when the State finished its testimony in chief they were discharged. Within a few days several have appeared in a new light, as willing witnesses for the defense on minor points, and others are doing their best to be placed on the witness rolls sizain for either side, so as to continue to draw pay. As a rule, they drive daily from Rockland to New Haven and receive for attendance and travel \$2.70 per day. It is estimated that the little hamlet of sixteen houses has been benefited at least \$5,000 by the layden at that particular place on the

is estimated that the little hamlet of sixtee houses has been benefited at least \$5,000 by the NEBRASKA PLEASANTRIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 39.—On Saturday Sherbelonging to James Wrigley, in the absence of the latter. Last night Wrigley met Mack in a saloon in Beatrice, and demanded that he re-turn the property. Upon the Sheriff's refusal, Wrigley placed a pistol at Mack's head and wrigiey placed a pistol at Mack's head and fired, but, fortunately, the cartridge falled to explode. Mack then knocked Wrigley down. The latter went away, and subsequently Wrigley followed Mack into a saloon, and suapped a pistol at his head a second time. Mack thereupon knocked Wrigley down and gave him such a terrible beating that it is doubtful if he survives. No blame is attached to Mack.

KILLED A BOOTBLACK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 20.—Fremont Pierce field, the bootblack, whom young George Pear-son hit over the head, crushing his skull, with an iron shovel on Christmas-Day, the only prov-ocation being that Piercefield asked Pearson for a nickel, which Pearson owed him for blacking his boots, died this afternoon, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above fact. Pearson is now in jail and awaits the action of the Grand Jury at the February term of the Circuit Court.

RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS. Aurona, Ill., Dec. 29.—Corbin Bennett, young man 21 years old, shot James Longacre dead, near Plano, on the 19th inst., and the Coroner's jury refused to inculpate him therefor.

He was subsequently arrested, and was to-day brought before Judges Upton and Kellum, sit-ting in Augors, on a writ of habeas corpus. Bennett was discharged because of invalid pa-cers, but his rearrest is threatened by the pros-

SEVEN YEARS. Special Denotes to The Tribuna.

Orrawa, Ill., Dec. 20.—Chapman, the convicted perjurer, was to-day called in Court and received the seven years' sentence passed by the jury. His attorneys made no further effort to secure a stay of sentence, and he will be taken to Joliet in a few days.

KILLED HIS COUSIN. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Last Saturday at Pape's Station, Miss., Bedford, and Frank Duke, cousins, had an encounter over a game of cards, in which Frank shot Bedford with a double-barreled shotgun, killing him instantly. Bedford leaves a wife and seven children.

FATAL MEETING. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.-William A. Owens shot and killed James Langford at Pine Hill to-day, Both were desperate men, who met and renewed an old quarrel with Henry, a brother of James Langford, and since that time Langford has made many attempts to kill Owens.

AMITE, La., Dec. 29.—Four negroes, charged with murder, were taken from jall last night by a mob of fifty men, and shot to death. Two other prisoners are reported have been liberated. THE BRUGIER CASE.

FOUR MEN LYNCHED.

FARGO, D. T., Dec. 29.—The Brugier case was taken up Saturday, and three jurors were obtained. Adjourned till to-day. Eleven jurors in all were procured, and the court adjourned. A NEGRO KILLED. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—Two negroes had a desperate fight in Stilesboro, near Atlanta, in which one was cut to death.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 20.—N. D. Sadler, tate Representative in the Lexislature from Frank-lin County, was assasinated at his home yester-day by unknown parties.

A DEBT LIFTED.

Social Dispotch to The Typesca.

Towns, Mich., Dec. 29.—The Methodist church of this city raised yesterday \$13,000 to remove an indebtedness that had been burdening them for some years. Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of Chicago, was present and helped in securing the money. The Methodists are jubilant over the result, and are to be congratulated on their great success.

Revivom" restores gray hair to its orig-

SCHURZ'S FIASCO.

Secretary Schurz Reported as Very Disconsolate and Much Discouraged

Over the Outcome of His Farcial Bantering with the nalendra Utes. W. sanid of

He Is About Convinced that His Policy Isn't Worth

Indians Must Go to

Disposal.

Uintah. Gen. Sherman Wants Them Left to the Army for Permanent

BELFORD AND SCHURZ. return by way of Atlanta.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Judge Belford of Colorado, had an interview with Secretary Schurz to-day on the Ute situation, and reports Mr. Schurz as much chagrined at the apparent failure of the Peace Commission, and declares that the White River Utes have forfeited all their rights under the treaty, and it is a ques-tion whether the Southern Utes, by falling to deliver the Indians' engaged in the massacre, have not also forfeited their treaty rights. Oursy is anxious to come to Washington and bring with him five Chiefs from the Southern Utes. Schurz and Belford agreed to-day tha the only settlement of this trouble would be the removal of the Utes to the Uintah reservation. When the question comes up again in the House, the debate promises to be bitter and exciting. Conger says that the Colorado papers do not support the policy of removing the Utes, and that he proposes to show this. The indications are that the Government will compel the Utes to go to Uintah, whether they will or not.

Judge Belford will introduce, on the first day

Judge Belford will introduce, on the first day of the session, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay \$10,000 to Mrs. Meeker, the widow of Agent Meeker; \$5,000 to Josephine Meeker: \$10,000 to Mrs. Price; and \$5,000 to Mrs. Frank Dresser. This resolution will receive the cordial support of the Interior Department, and it is almost certain that it will pass.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Representative Belford, of Colorado, had an interesting interview with Secretary Schurz to-day on the Indian question, and especially with reference to the failure of the Utes to deliver up those engaged in the Meeker massacre, which failure has occasioned some uneasiness at the Interior Department. Gen. Hatch had telegraphed that he would bring five Chiefs from the Southern Agency to Indian Creek, and wanted to know whether he should bring them to Washington. This telegram led to the interview. Judge Belford was in favor of bringing them on in the hope that they might

AGRES TO THE REMOVAL

of the tribe to the Uintah Reservation, and the
Secretary was of the same opinion. The present relation of the Indians to the treaty was
then discussed. It was conceded that the
hoattle White River Utes had forfeited their
treaty rights, and were to be dealt with as
though no treaty had ever been made with them.
Judge Belford, however, took the more advanced position that the tribe should be treated
as a unit. He argued that they refused as a
tribe to deliver up the Indians engaged in the
massacre, and that, although all were not
originally concerned in the war on Thornburgh
and the massacre at the Agency, they were acdesories after the fact, and were as guilty as
the original participants.

The Secretary, in reply, said he would make a
careful study of the treaty; that it was possible
the treaty required the tribe to deliver up those
making war, and that a failure to do so abrogated the treaty. Both agreed that
THESE UTES SHOULD SE REMOVED AGREE TO THE REMOVAL

THESE UTES SHOULD BE REMOVED

to the Utah Reservation, across the border line of Colorado, in Utah Territory, and that if they were not removed trouble would be likely to occur in the spring.

It is quite possible that if the Indians refuse to agree to a peaceful removal the Government will compet them to go.

During the interview a portion of the official correspondence on this subject was read, and Judge Belford thereupon remarked that the Secretary had made a great mistake in not publishing it at the time it was had, and said it would have relieved the Secretary from considerable censure that he thought was undeserved.

served.

Representative Conger (Michigan) stated today that he intends to renew the argumentative
conflict when the question again comes up in the
House. He also said that the papers in Colorado did not sustain Congressman Belford's
yiew of the subject: that they were opposed to
the removal of the Utes, and that when the discussion is resumed he will have them on hand,
and read from them. The indications are that
the debate will be bitter and acrimonious.

DISCONSOLATE SCHURZ.

weefol Disposed to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Secretary Schurz is represented as being gloomy and discouraged at the Indian prospect, and to be about to agree with Gen. Sherman that the Utes are not to be trusted. Gen. Sherman has never hesitated to express his utter want of confidence in the Commission plan or in the peace policy generally. He says, in his characteristic way, that he predicted long ago that the Com-mission would end in failure, and that the ques-tion of the Utes can be settled by the army alone. An army settlement, in view of exist-ing circumstances, is pretty well understood to mean practical extermination of the tribe. Gen. Sherman has no faith whatever in Ouray, who, he thinks, has been receiving a Government stipend of \$1,000 annually, and has deceived the Government with true Indian canning at the only time when his services could have been of

only time when his services could have been of value.

The Secretary said to-day that he had received no very late advices, but that he expected something to-morrow which would be definit, and would determine whether there was to be trouble or not. There is no fear of immediate hostifities, as there is fifteen feet of snow in the mountains, and there will be a delay until spring comes, at least, before there can be an Indian war. At the same time, the physical difficulties that prevent war also prevent the arrest of the Indians, who are confessedly guilty of the murder of Agent Meeker.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 29.—A farmer named Walter Green, living south of this city, is mysteriously missing. Two weeks ago he stopped at a La Salle hotel, and, leaving there early in the morning, has not been heard from since. He is one of the wealthy farmers of this section, and his sudden departure and continued absence can in no way be explained by his family, who are making diligent search to ascertain his whereabouts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. BROWN'S New York, Dec. 2k-Arrived, steam State of Pennsylvanis, from Glasgow. LONDON, Dec. 29.—Steamships State of Indians and the Belgianiand, from New York, have arrived out.

Bosros, Dec. 29.—Arrived, Massachusetta and Bohemian, from Liverpool.

PRESIDENT HAYES,

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 29.—President Hayes to-day passed through this city on route for New York. The train stopped a few minutes. A large crowd gathered, with the city officials, clergy, and others. The President bowed in acknowledgment of the greetings, but made no address.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best surest, and most pleasant rem-edy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Poer of All Others.

Messra. Joseph Bursett & Co., Boston, have added to their list of well-known "standard Preparations" bay run. rose-water, and orange-flower water. They are stilled from the crushed leaves, and are entirely free from oils. They are the finest that can be made.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

ton Mean Time Dec. 29. 1879. ally & Co., Page Sloux City DGSSQU Tepeks LOUISVILLE

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Time. | Bar. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | Bb. | Weather | Time. | Bar. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | Ru. | 6:18 a. m. 25.77 56 80 N. W. 8 .... Cloudy. 2:00 p. m. 29.94 34 79 N. W. 7:00 a. m. 28.76 56 80 Calm. 8 .... Cloudy. 9:00 a. m. 28.88 22 79 N. W. 1118 a. m. 28.90 85 71 N. W. 8 .... Cloudy. 10:18 p. m. 30.08 31 79 N. W. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30-1 a. m.-For

sees, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region, southwest, veering to colder northwest win rising barometer, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and Upper Lake region, rising, follow by stationary or falling barometer, diminishing northwest, followed in the northern portion variable and southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy weather and snow, follow by clear or clearing weather.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

FT.QIBBON .

**HUMORS** 

Of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood Speedily, Permanently, and

Economically Cured by the Cutioura Remedies When All

Other Remedies and Methods

Known to Physicians Fail, There does not exist a case of chronic sait-rheum or sczema, tester, ringworm, pemphigus, psoriasis, teprovy, lichen, prurigo, soald-head, dandrass, outching or soaly experience of humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, that CUTICUTAL externally, assisted by the CUTICUTAL SOAF, and the RESOLVERY internally, may not speedily, permanently, and conomically cure when all other remedies and methods of cure have atterly failed.

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

The Hon. William Taylor, Boston, State Sens of Massachusetta, says: "After the first two or three weeks" use of these remedies. I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a care, until at the present moment, after three months' use of Cornoura, and twelve vears of as constant suffering from humor of the face. neck, and scalp as was ever endured, I can say that I am cared, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so clated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afficied and told them to get the Cornoura and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the see, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases."

MILK CRUST.

MESSES. WHERE & POTTER—Gentlemen: Last summer my sister, while visiting in Boston, bought a box of Curricums for her little boy's head, who had the milk crost for more than two years, and for which she had tried almost everything and exhausted the skill of several obysicians. The Curricums cured him, and he is sow a fine, healthylooking boy, with a beautiful head of heir.

143 Clinton-st., Cincinnaii, O.

SALT RHEUM.

MESSES. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I had salt rheum for the last three years all over my head and face, and have tried all kinds of medicines could think of, but none could cure it, until a friend of mine told me to try your CUTICURA. RENEDIES, which cured me in less than two weeks. I would dvise all to try the CUTICUBA REMEDIES for al

kin diseases.
Yours respectfully,
Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1879. CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTIOURA Soothes and heals the most inflamed surfaces, alleys itchings and irritations, destroys unstaral growths on the skin and scalp. deanness and purifies the pores, oil glands, tubes, and cells. CUTIOURA SOAP is a part of CUTIOURA, medicinally, and is the most fragrant, soothing, and healing toilet, bath, and nursery scap before the public. CUTIOURA RESOLVENT is a powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant. It purifies the circulating suids of scrofnious humors, enriches the blood, increasing the appetite, fisch, and strength. The CUTIOURA RENEDIES are priceared by Weeks & Potter, Chemista and Draugists, 360 Washington-t., Boston, and 8 Soow Hill, London, and for sale by all Draugists. Price of CUTICUMA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1; Restouvent, \$1 per boxide; CUTICUMA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 50 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS
They destroy all tendency to inflammation by drawing WILDIG TREMS from the system morbid or unwholesome matter, thus preventing or coring Rheumation, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Worn over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent Ague and Liver Pains, Inflammation of the Liver and Kidneys, Billions Colle, Dynospeis, Indigrestion, Cramps, and Billions Colic, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps, and

DENTIFRICE

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

Late Importations of French, English, and Dresden Dinner Sets. Game Sets, Fruit Sets. Tea, Salad, and Fish Sets, Lunch Sets, PUNCH BOWLS, New Patterns. Ice Cream and Lemonade Sets, Fine Cut and En graved Glassware of eve ry description.

A full complement of Seasonable Goods.

Burley & Tyrrell, 83 & 85 STATE-ST..

CHICAGO.

CHOCOLAT.

For Breakfast! MENIER.

Ask Your Grocer For It?

PARIS AND LONDON. New York Depot, 286 Greenwich St.

TO BENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING Two very desirable Fire Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third

floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

**BROWN'S** 

VERMIFUGE

A TOWER OF STRENGTH. Purely Vogotable & All-Heal ag. BROWN'S MOERADS AND

For Destroying Worms. 25 CENTS. HAS NO EQUAL.

The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

We supposed to overy family to give BROWN'S EDUBEROLD PARAGRA to the property of the BROWN'S EDUBEROLD PARAGRA and trial. When case introduced, it will prove to be ENDISWHEALS FRESH WOUNDS.—CURES SEVEREST PAIR.

Assumptional of the Paragraph in a jumilar of hot water, translated, if preferred, taken at bedding, will quicken the Wood, warn the system, and

BREAK UP CHILLS 396 COLDS. 

ause the Owners Insist on danaging Their Own Busi-

wler Bros. Cutting Two Thousand a Day---Armour to Resume

rious Troubles Anticipated by the Packers and Authorities.

ect peace prevailed at the Stock-Yards erfect peace prevailed at the Stock-Yards terday, and this, too, though the day was by means devoid of incidents calculated to exthe strikers, to whose ranks some very intant accessions were added. The first event consequence which happened was the strikof the employes of the Chicago Packing & wision Company. About 800 men came to k at 7 o'clock in the morning, but, on thing the entrance, they were surprised to the fellowing notice pasted to the front of the establishment:

men entered the place and discussed the con. Finally, one of their number was d to wait upon Mr. George Barnum, the "of the establishment, and find out exhat the notice meant. He was told that hicago Packing Company intended in the hire Union or non-Union men, or a us mixture of both, just as it suited. The deputy reported accordingly, and hole growd, including some sixty cattleterers, struck work at once, leaving the es in the same quiet and orderly manner has characterized all their actions hith-

they saked whether it was true that the ad combined with other packing-houses in gree demands of the Union. Being interested the union. Being interested, in the hands of the firm a bunch of hogs they did not exactly know what to do An arrangement was made with Davis & sianghter these hogs for them, but the men here got wind of the transaction, hreatened to strike if the hogs were not ed, which was dobe. It was dobe, the work of the work of the man and the stock-Yards yesterday. Among nor occurrences was a visit paid by Sheiff ann, Jailer Currier, and Gen. Torrence to cking-houses of Armour & Co. and Fowl-others, who were anxious to survey the sea and find out what the general news connection with the strike. The gentle-ere assured that everything so far had unet, and that if the aspect of affairs did ange for the worse there would be no need it services.

This firm will have 1,500 men at work this morning, part of them engared in the killing and the balance in getting in ice. No men have been brought from distant points as yet, but letters are received daily from butchers in the country parts offering their services. The mastisfactory condition of the hog market will, however, reader it unnecessary for this firm to angment their present force for some daw yet. During the day and until the subsidence of the present excitement, the house will be under the protection of a guard of 250 men, 100 specials being added to the number on duty within the past few days.

At yowler Brothers' the work of killing, cuting, saiting, and packing went on merrily all the day with a force of a little over 1,000 men at work in the various departments of the house. The various gangs had quite surprised their employers with the rapidity with which the green hands among them picked up the knack necessary to accomplish their work with celerity, and the day's work done by the whole was much better than had been anticipated. The reporter had a conversation with Mr. Fowler, who stated that the situation as far as his establishment was concerned was unchanged. The business was being accomplished in good shape and he expected on the following day to begin the operation of "singeing," a man having been taking lessons at the "singeing," furnace all day long. He had heard that the meeting of Sunday morning had had the effect of stiffening the backbone of the Union, but he was quite certain it had not in the least diminished the rigidity of his own. He had heard that at the Socialist meeting held at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall during the afternoon in support of the anti-rent agitation in Ireland, speeches had been made in which it had been charged that the Anglo-American packing-house paid its men at the rate of \$1 per day. This, of course, was altogether untrue, the fact being that not a man in the house got less \$1.75 per day, while the average was considerably over that mount. He said firm had gathered might provoke some overtoppeation on the part of the Union, but that the quiet demeanor of the men hitherto gave bope that the differences of opinion between the employers and the strikers might be allowed to continue without anything serious happening. He had not heard of any intimidation further than what had occurred at the house of a former employe of his early that morning. The man Marshall was a valuable workman, and both he and the firm were willing that he should resume work. Early yesterday morning, while it was yet dark, Marshall became cognizant that a number of time were around his house, which stands alone out on the prairie west of the Stock-Yards. Now and then an ominous tapping upon his bedroom window or a gentic knocking at his front door would apprise him that the boys were on hand. He did not open the door or ask any questions, knowing that these acts were simply meant as intimations that the Union members had their eye upon him. Under the circumstances he concluded that it would be best not to go to work that morning.

The true inwardness of the general situation is a little hard to get at on account of the disparity between the statements made by the packers and the Union men, and not unfrequently between the various statements, made at different times by the same packer. Of course these gentletmen have no intention to deceive, but the carelesness with which some of them make statements which circumstances subsequently show to be incorrect, is very

PUZZILING TO THE TRIBURE PEDITOR YESTERMS.

For Instance, when The TRIBURE PEDITOR YESTERMS.

employ fully five eixths of the butchers in the

employ fully five-sixths of the butchers in the Yarda, and, if they only continue to act in unison, the end of the strike can be considered but a question of time.

There is no denying the fact that the Union meeting held in the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Sunday morning had in a great measure tended to reunite the members in a policy of holding out until the last dollar in the Treasury had been expended, and as long after that as their empty stomachs would permit. The following conversation which the reporter had with a Union man yesterday afternoon gives a fair idea of how the strikers feel at the present moment.

moment.

"We'l, what do you think of the strike now?"

"Oh, we've got the packers just where we want them. It's only a question of time when they come to terms."

"How do you make that out?"

"Sure they can't get aloug without us. We're ruining them by stopping work. Them that's got contracts to fill can't hold out much longer."

"How much longer can you hold out your "How much longer can you hold out yourselves!"

"All winter. We've got \$35,000 in the Treas
ury and there's \$100,000 going; to come from
Californis."

"Who's going to send that?"

"Dennis Kearney will; the San Francisco
workingmen won't see us starve while they have
a dollar."

"Are you assessing the Union men who have

"Are you assessing the Union men who have work?"

"Yes; those that are careing \$1.75 a day are paying 25 cents a day, and those that are earning more are paying 30 cents a day for the support of the strikers who are hard up. There's mighty few of them, however. There's not five in a hundred of the strikers who are not well fixed. The butchers are great men for always having a little money by them. There's hardly one among them who has not a nice little sum of money hid away under his stove or somewhere else in she house, which will last him quite a long time yet. At the meeting this morning it was announced that outside Unions had given \$7,000 to help us out; so that there is not much fear of our starving just yet."

"The houses that have started with non-Union men seem to be getting along nicely?"

"Oh, I guess not. You heard what happened at Fowlers' to-day. Eight hundred of the boys got up and left. There wasn't a man left in the house at 11 o'clock this morning."

This was somewhat more than the reporter could swallow. An hour previously he had seen at the Fowler house a splendidly-organized killing-gang sisurchering hors at the rate of over 2,000 a day, while all the other departments of the place seemed equally busy. He accordingly bade his Union friend a sudden good evening, and as he made for the dummy he pondered deeply over the conundrum, which he had finally to give up, of what it can be in the pork-killing business which so strengthens the imagination of all who engage in it, from the highest to the lowest.

The receipts of hogs yesterday amounted to

imagination of an inightest to the lowest.

The receipts of hogs yesterday amounted to about 10,000, the purchasers being Armour & Co., S. F. Murphy, Botsford & Co., M. Hoteby, Tobey & Booth, Davies, Atkinson & Co., and Tober & Booth, Davies, Atkinson & Co., and John Baldwin.

In spite of the continued quiet at the Stock-Yardá the packers were yesterday sitting on a more anxious seat than at any time during the progress of the strike. They claimed to have derived knowledge from various sources to the effect that an

derived knowledge from various sources to the effect that an OUTBREAK WAS INFINENT.

They profess to believe that the employment by Armour & Co. of men from other cities will precipitate an outbreak from the Union men. They held no meeting vesterday, but there was much hurrying to and fro, and many conferences in the different offices. One packer with whom the reporter of The Tribune talked yesterday said that trouble was sure to come. He had what he believed to be reliable information that the Union had been disbursing its funds, and that the men were rapidly approaching a fighting condition, and that threats of violence were becoming frequent. He believed that the officers of the Union were anxious to prevent trouble, but were powerless. The packers generally were exceedingly anxious, and betrayed their fears of assicioated trouble, mostly from the reports of detectives employed by the day.

Mr. Armour says that his house will commence killing to-day. He yesterday said to a Tajsuna representative: "We will kill hogs and run our house to suit ourselves to-morrow, or give our packing-house over to the strikers body and soul." He also fears that the bringing in of men from outside may precipitate trouble. He says that there is no scarcity of men.

The action of the Union in calling out its men from Rieker & Co.'s and the Chicago Packing Company was looked on by the packers as a declaration of renewed war, and as an evidence of the fact that the strikers still control the Union is spite of the stream on or the process of the union of the more

Company was looked on by the packers as a declaration of renewed war, and as an evidence of the fact that the strikers still control the Union in spite of the strenuous opposition of the more peaceable.

In view of the visit of Gen. Torrence and Sheriff Hoffmann to the Yards yesterday, a reporter last evening called on the General to obtain the results of his inspection of the seat of prospective war. The General believes that trouble of a serious character is sure to follow within a few days. He says that he found large crowds on the streets, and that the general indications were such as to convince him that there was trouble ahead. In view of this fact he last evening issued an order directed to the various regimental organizations under his care, advising them of his visit and directing them to hold themselves under order to march to the front. The Geograf states that Sheriff Hoffmann was as much impressed with the serious aspect of affairs as himself, and that he will only order out the troops under the Sheriff's orders. Gen. Torrence says that he is confident that the First Brigade would turn out fully 20 per cent greater in numbers to suppress a riot than for a parade. He expressed himself as reductant to order out the troops, but also said that he would assuredly do so should there be any symptoms of trouble. He can have his thillitar ready within two hours after he is called on by the Sheriff.

THE CANAL REPORT.

Springerial Disputch to The Tribune. has received the report of the Board of Canal Commissioners for the vear ending Nov. 30, 1879. It shows that uninterrupted assignation was maintained throughout the entire length of the canal and Illinois River from the date of opening until the close. The receipts for 1879 aggregated \$111,742.97; disbursements, \$105,669.40; excess of receipts, \$6,078.57. There were \$59,120.19 in cash on hand Dec. 1, 1878; so that the balance in the Treasurer's hapds is \$65,198.70. There was an increase of \$2,983.76 in receipts over those of 1878, but the disbursements exceeded those of 1878 \$15,289.58, in consequence of the large amount of work required to keep the canal in working order. The business of the canal has been increased, and the Commissioners express themselves as very well satisfied with the condition of its affairs. The last Legislature appropriated \$30,000 for each of the years 1879 and 1880, to be used for the maintenance of the canal, if found necessary; but the Commissioners have not found it necessary to draw upon that fund. has received the report of the Board of Canal

MICHIGAN MIND-TRAINERS.

Epecial Disputes to The Tribune.

LANSING. Mich., Dec. 29.—The twenty-eightn Association convenes this evening at Representative Hall. The opening address will be given by the Rev. Kendall Brooks, President of Kalamazoo College. His subject is "The Relation of the Public School to the Morai and Religious Training of the Children." There are

WATER-WORKS PROPOSALS. Fr. WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Sealed prop

Fr. WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Sealed proposals for water-works were opened to-day. The best bid was made by the Equitable Insurance Company of New York, who were awarded \$159,000 at a premium of 28-10 per cent. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest.

Opposition to Gen. Grant.

Can never receive another Presidential nomination at the hands of a Republican Convention without first encountering an erganized and determined opposition which would be fatal to his cordial and united support by the masses of the party in 1830. Two classes of people are still clamorous for Grant. One class includes the traders in politics who hope to see in his return to the White House a return of their day of harvest, so rudely interrupted. The other and larger class includes the army of moral cowards, the timid folk who are still oppressed by the nightmare of the Civil War, and think that Grant is needed at Washington to repel some new imaginary attack upon the Capital, which only he can conquer. It will be a sad day for the United States when a combination of these two classes can boast that it has dictated the Government of the Nation.

d a favorable opportunity arise. The
und reporter tried to get a little light upon
mbject at the Chicago Packing Company's
but the people in the office had nothing
f, feigning ignorance even of the fact that
company had given the notice already pubtion their employers. The firms mentioned

THE RAILROADS.

Award of Percentages to the Roads in the Peoria Pool.

ome of the Smaller Lines Dissatisfied with Their Allotments.

The Chicago-Wabash Extension to Be Opened in April Next.

EAST-BOUND PERCENTAGES FROM

The Trunk Line Board of Arbitrators, consisting of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., David A. Wells, and J. A. Wright, who held a session in this city about a week ago to fix percentages for the roads leading east from Peoria, to en-able them to put into effect the east-bound pool from that point, have accomplished their task, and their decision in the case was submitted to the roads in interest yesterday. It provides that the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw should have 87 per cent; the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, 25 per cent; the Chicago, Rock Island Westeru, 25 per cent; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 20 per cent; the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur, 5 per cent; the Hilinois Midland, 4 per cent; the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, 4 per cent; the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, 4 per cent, and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, 5. per cent. The smaller lines are dissatisfied with the award, and are clamoring for a rehearing of the case and a change in the percentages. It is claimed that the proportion given to Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw is much too high and entirely out of proportion to the percentages allowed to the other roads. The discontented roads, however, have none but themselves to blame that they have not fared as well as they expected. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., while in this city lately, informed a Thibuns reporter that the arbitrators had the greatest difficulty in getting the facts together on which to base a proper decision. All the arguments and statements of the various roads, with the exception of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, were very defective, and they have their decision according to their best judgment. General Freight-Agent Spears, of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, alone submitted a full and comprehensive statement, and his road, therefore, came off with the lion's share of the award.

THE CHICAGO-WABASH. The Chicago & Strawn Railroad (Chicago ex-tension of the Wabash) is being pushed rapidly towards completion. Work is being done from north from Strawn. Fifty miles of the new road are now completed, leaving about forty-two miles yet to be finished. This portion is all two miles yet to be finished. This portion is all graded, and the material is on hand to complete it without delay. The entire line from Strawn to Chicago will be ready about the middle of February. It will then take about a month more to place it in first-class condition. After this it will be turned over by the contractors to the Wabash Company, which will consolidate it with the Chicago & Paducah, and thenceforward the two lines will be known as the Chicago Division of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific Railroad Company. The managers expect to open the line for business about the middle of April,—in time for the opening of lake navigation. lake navigation.

As aiready stated, the Wabash has made a contract with the Western Indiana to use that Company's line from the Stock-Yards into the

heart of the city.

Several names are already mentioned for the position of Commercial Agent of the Wabash at Chicago. Among those prominently named for this position are Mr. Lewis Viele, formerly General Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Mr. Gould, Agent of the Red Line at Pacytic. VANDERBILT'S CONCEIT. The Hartford Courant publishes the following a regard to the quarrel between Vanderbilt and

the City of Rochester about running the through business of the New York Central through

central part of that city:

Mr. Vanderbilt gives the "growing hatred of railways." which he said had scared him into the syndicate operation, a fresh impulse in his high-handed treatment of the Rochester trouble. The through business of the New York Central, running through the central part of Rochester, has become a borden to the people, delaying them in their through ousiness of the New York Centual, running through the central part of Rochester, has become a burden to the people, delaying them in their works and killing them in their walks. A remedy is needed. Mr. Vanderbilt told them what he would do, and the cuty told him what it would do and what he might do. He flatly declines, and forthwith makes Lyons, a station a little east of Rochester, the division station, transferring there from Rochester the shops, the homes of employes, etc., etc., as far as possible. Lyons has 5.000 inhabitants, and until this announcement came was a quiet place of no more importance than fifty others on the road. Now, suddenly, it is the only division station between Syracuse and Buffalo. However, the name of the place is to be changed from Lyons to Vanderbilt. The conceit of such a performance scarcely exceeds its silliness and its folly as an act of business. Already Rochester millers testify that their ousiness is half gone because Minnesots millers can send flour through Rochester to New York for less than Rochester flour goes to New York: and now to this injury is added the injury of withdrawing active industries from the city and the insult of changing the name of Lyons to Vanderbilt instead of changing the name of Lyons to Vanderbilt instead of changing the name of Rochester to Vanderbilt instead of changing the name of Rochester to Vanderbilt instead of changing the name of Grangerism within a short time may certainly be predicted. The saving wisdom on railroad management is lacking almost universally. The question of when the prevailing unwisdom shall meet its natural result, is one only of the patience of a people who are slow, but pretty sure.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN. Mr. E. H. Waldron, General Manager of the Lake Erie & Western and Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroads, has just issued the

Lake Erie & Western and Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroads, has just issued the following circular:

The above-named railway companies, having been consolidated under the corporate name of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, to date on and after Jan. 1. 1880, connecting lines are requested to adjust all claims and balances. accraing prior to that date, with the respective general offices at Fremont, O., and Lafayette. Ind., as nere-tofore. All accounts dating on and after Jan. 1, 1880, will be in the name of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company, and be adjusted with the general offices at Lafayette, Ind.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in New York Dec. 18. the following officers were elected to manage the affairs of this Company: C. R. Cummings. President: Dan P. Eelis, First Vice-President; J. H. Cheney, Second Vice-President; G. G. Mitchell, Secretary and Treasurer; C. S. Brice, General Counsel; E. H. Waldron, General Manager. The general offices of the Company will be at Lafayette, Ind.

The following appointments have been made, to date from Jan. 1, 1880. A. D. Thomas, Assistant Treasurer: A. J. Castater, Assistant Secretary and Auditor; L. A. Hill. Assistant Successing Agent: T. H. Perry, Chief Engineer; George G. Hadley. Superintendent Eastern Division, Fremont, O.; D. S. Hill, Superintendent Western Division, Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. T. H. Perry, is hereby appointed Chief Engineer, with headquarters at Lafayette. He with have immediate charge of all road, bridges, and buildings, and constructive work. On and after the date there must be no new work undertaken in the above departments without an order from the Chief Engineer.

Mr. Everett Clemons is hereby appointed Assistant Superintendent of Equipment, with headquarters at Fremont, O.

MILWAUKEE AND GRAND HAVEN.
Alfred White, Assistant General Freight Agent, of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Raifroad, and W. G. Swann, General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Raifroad, held a conference yesterday at the Grand Pactific Hotel, for the purpose of arranging for next year's bosiness between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. Heretofore the Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee has had a contract with a certain atea aship company, but the contract expires Jan. 1, and will not be renewed. The Company has leased a number of steamers, and will, on and after date, run a steamship line between Milwaukee and Grand Haven which it entirely controls, and consequently will be enabled to make better connections with and give better terms to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul on their through traffic. MILWAUKEE AND GRAND HAVEN.

A. REPROOF.

The apreme Court of Wisconsin has just decided a suit against the Milwankee & St.

Paul. This suit was brought in behalf of the family of a locomotive-engineer who came to his death in a collision by remaining at his post instead of jumoing off, as a fireman did, who thus happened to save his own life. The Di-rectors defended on the ground that the de-cessed engineer ought also to have abandoned his post. The Supreme Court, in approving damages to the engineer's family, administer to the Directors a sharp reproof. The Court said: THE STETTAUERS.

Judge Tuley's Decision Regarding Receiver.

He Decides that One Must Be Appointed

What the New York "Dry Goods Bulletin" Thinks of the Affair,

example of heroic bravery and idelity to duty, at the post of danger, most praiseworthy and commendable, and an occurrence worthy of lasting record in the book of heroic deeds. The very employment of the locomptive engineer, with its manifold, and sudden, and unexpected dangers, requires the highest type and best qualities of true manhood invincible bravery, and greatest integrity, and it as but just to say that as a rule those who are selected for and engaged in this responsible employment possess the full measure of these qualities, and the exceptions are very rare. Who shall sit in judgment upon this brave engineer to coolly determine the alternative risks and chances which he is determined to take instantly, with searcely a moment of time for deliberation in such a terrible emergency? It will not do to establish a rule by which the duty of an engineer in such an emergency may be measured and dictated by cowardice and timidity, and by which his standing at his post and facing danger will be carelesness and negligence. DES MOINES & MILWAUKEE. Das Moines, Ia., Dec. 29.—At the election in the City of Des Moines to vote on the question of a tax in aid of the Des Moines & Milwaukee oad, the tax was carried by a vote of 1,066 for to 161 against. The vote of the city being light, it indicates practically a unanimous sentimen it indicates practically a unanimous sentiment in favor of the tax. The Town of Mitchellville, in this county, also voted on the same question to-day, and carried the tax by a strong majority. The tax in the two places amounts to about \$100,000. These taxes are voted with a view to bringing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to Des Moines. For this object some \$200,000 in all has now been voted.

SOUTHERN LINES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—In the case of Philo C. Colhour and George Opdyke vs. the dated et al., on petition of complainant, a de-cree was to-day entered in the United States Circuit Court, authorizing James H. Wilson, the Receiver, to execute to the Nashville, Chatta-nooga & St. Louis Railroad a lease of mort-gaged premises in the cause from Jan. 1, 1880, till the sale and conveyance of the road so mortgaged, at an annual rental of \$300,000.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—The completion of the Southern Minnesota Railway over the State line to Dakota, one year in advance of the land grant requirements, is announced. The line will reach requirements, is announced. The line will reach Flandreau by the 1st of January, in time to secure the bonus of \$10,000 offered by the people of that place.

The completion of the Mississippi & Western Narrow-Guage Railway to Preston, was celebrated at that place on Christmas-Day. The road is sixty miles long, and cost \$420,000.

CHANGES.

Tolono, Ill., Dec. 29.—Col. H. C. Moore, for eight years General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway, resigns Jan. 1, to be succeeded by J. W. Morse, of Chicago, as General Superin-tendent. Col. Moore remains as Chief Engi-neer pending the construction from Decatur to Roodhouse.

COMPLETED.

Special Diseases to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Dec. 29.—The Salina & Southwestern Branch of the Kansas Pacific Road was completed this morning to McPherson, a distance of sixty-six miles south of the main ine, and trains will begin running to that point on Jan. 1.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 29.—Chief Enginee Frank, with Assistants Nesbitt and Douglass, will commence the work of locating the bed of the Little Rock, Missourl & Texas Railroad to-morrow on the east side of the city. ENJOINED.

L. R., M. & T.

Superior Court, has granted an injunction re-straining the State Controller-General from col-lecting the taxes of 1876 and 1877 from the South-ITEMS.

The fast freight companies of the Northern routes known as the "Color Lines" will hold their regular monthly meeting at Buffalo Jan.

St. Paul Railroad are offering extraordinary low rates to emigrants who intend to locate along Mr. L. A. Emerson, late General Superintend

Mr. L. A. Emerson, late General Superintendout of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad,
has accepted an important position in the General Freight Department of the Milwaukee &
St. Paul Railroad Company.

Mr. W. A. Vaughn, late private secretary to
General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central Railroad, and at present Superintendent of
the Saginaw & Mackinaw Division of that road,
will be married to-day to a young lady of. Detroit. Mr. Vaughn formerly resided in Chicago;
and was connected with the Burlington &
Quincy for many years.

On and after Jan. 1, the Illinois Central Railroad Company will issue no more free passes to

On and after Jan. 1, the Illinois Central Railroad Company will issue no more free passes to anybody, except officers and ecaployes of the road, and to those only good to July 1, 1890. The Company is compelled to do this on account of the heavy expenses incurred by the building of additional tracks and providing largely increased facilities.

It is rumored that Mr. James R. Wood, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Burlington & Quincy, is about to resign in order to accept the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad. Wr. Wood occupied a similar position on the Michigan Central Railroad a few years ago, and has shown grest ability for that kind of railroad work.

has shown grest ability for that kind of railroad work.

The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association to make new rules for the government of the pool and to take into consideration the troubles from which the pool is now suffering, and particularly those regarding the business from the St. Joe & Denver and the Missouri River in Nebraska, have done nothing yet in the matter. Commissioner Midgley contemplates calling the Committee together as soon as he can get the various members to agree upon a certain day, which will probably be in the early part of January.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29.—A mass-meeting of Irish citizens was held in the Opera-House this evening to devise measures of relief for the sufferers in Ireland. Mayor Henry J. Yates was President, and one Vice-President from each ward, all prominent Irish citizens. The

each ward, all prominent Irish citizens. The speeches were by the Very Rev. Vicar-General George H. Doane, Cortand T. Parker, the Rev. Dr. Rambout, and others. A committee consisting of nine prominent Irish citizens was appointed to raise subscriptions.

JOLIET, Ill.. Dec. 29.—A meeting to consider the best method of assisting the tenantry of Ireland in their struggle against the landlords was beld in Munroe's Hall this evening. The Hoo. D. H. Pinney presided, and a committee was appointed to invite the Hon. Charles S. Parnell to speak in this city during his visit to this country. This committee met subsequently in the office of Mr. Pinney, and prepared an invitation, which will be sent to Mr. Parnell at New York.

New York.

Restimates of the Grain Supply.

Restimates of the Grain Supply.

E. H. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange, in his weekly report vesterday calls attention to the wide variations in the estimates of the stock of wheat afloat in New York, the estimates showing a difference of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels at different times since Oct. 1, and asks the question: "Who can comprehend the purpose for which the stock of wheat afloat in New York has been watered nearly 4,000,000 bushels?"

Mr. Walker calls attention to the fact that the stocks reported weekly on the bulletins of the Produce Exchange as being in store include all grain in grain-warehouses in New York and Brooklyn, as well as all the grain held by the railroads in lighters, for which certificates are issued by each of the roads on the grain being inspected in the lighters; therefore the floating stock includes only the grain in canal-boats. The estimates made by outside persons of the wheat afloat Dec. 20 was 5,800,000 bushels, while the actual stock afloat was only 1,982,006 bushels, and the stocks in store 7,846,052 bushels.

The 5,800,000 bushels of wheat, Mr. Walker says, would make full cargoes for 725 canalboats, while it is positively asserted that there are not half that number altogether in and around New York, and a good many of these are laden with grain other than wheat The total visible supply of grain in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake and rail, Dec. 20, was: Wheat, 27,857,559 bushels; corn. 9,307,730 bushels; oats, 2,672,165 bushels.

When life is a drag, and you have lost all hops, then trust in Hop Bittars.

THE RECEIVERSHIP. PAVORABLE OPINION BY JUDGE TULEY. Judge Thier yesterday morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, delivered his opinion on the motion for the appointment of a Receiver in the case of H. B. Claffin & Co. vs. Stettaner Bros. & Co. After reviewing the allegations of the bill, a synopsis of which was given in THE TRIBUNE at the time it was filed, the Judge said:

at the time it was filed, the Judge said:

"The first question is, does the bill make out a case which would justify the Court in the appointment of a Receiver! Sec. 49 of the Chancery act provides, in substance, that a creditor who has obtained judgment, sued out an execution, and had the same returned nulla bons, may file a bill against the defendant in the execution and any other person, to compel the discovery of any property, money, or things in action belonging to the defendant, or held in trust for him, and gives the Court power to prevent the transfer of any such property, etc., and to decree satisfaction out of such property, money, or things in action, whether the same were originally liable to be taken in execution or not. This statutory provision is almost word for word taken from the New York statute on the same subject. This provision, however, conferred no statutory provision is almost word for word taken from the New York statute on the same subject. This provision, however, conterred no new power upon courts of chancery, as this jurisdiction of a court of chancery to come in aid of a court of law to entorce satisfaction of a judgment by removing obstacles placed by the debtor in the way of an execution at law or by an equitable seizure of choses in action and property which could not be reached on execution was, at the passage of that act, one of the oldest and best established of the jurisdictions of the Court of Chancery. The doctrine had been established for more than 100 years that whenever a creditor had exhausted his legal remedies by obtaining judgment, suing out of sexecution, and having the same returned nulls bona, he could come into a court of chancery for a discovery to purge the conscience of his debtor as to property concealed, or held in secret trust, or fraudulently conveyed, and, upon the discovery of any such property, have the same applied in satisfaction of his judgment. The Courts of the State of New York have contributed more largely than all the other Courts of the Union to the establishing of the law and mode of procedure upon creditors' bills, and, our statute being a copy of that of the State of New York, we are to look to the construction given it by those Courts, the presumption being, as remarked by the that of the State of New 167s, we are to look to the construction given it by those Courts, the presumption being, as remarked by the Supreme Court in Gage vs. Smith (79 Illinois, 228), that by adopting the statute of another State it is presumed the General Assembly intends that it shall receive the construction given it by the Courts of the State from which it is adopted. In the case referred to our Sn.

tends that it shall receive the construction given it by the Courts of the State from which it is adouted. In the case referred to, our Sapreme Court refers with approval to the doctrine laid down in the case of Bloodgood vs. Clarke (4 Paige, New York Chancery), that "In these cases of creditors' bills where the return of the execution unsatisfied presupposes that the property of the defendant, if soy he has, will be misapplied, and entitles the complainant to an injunction in the first instance, it seems to be almost a matter of course to appoint a Receiver to collect and preserve the property pending the litigation." It is no objection to the appointment of a Receiver that it appears there was great haste in returning the execution unsatisfied, as our statute requires only that the execution shall be returned nulla bona; and, although in New York the Courts have held that a creditor's bill cannot be filed until the expiration of the ninety days which the effect than the creditor of the place of the property of the place of the property of the property of the place o

that, inasmuch as the bill shows that all the property of Stettauer Bros. & Co. has been assigned to Levi Rosenfeld, and as it appears that the County Court has obtained jurisdiction of the assignment, there can be no necessity of appointing a Receiver, there being no property for him to take; and the case of the Bank of Sioux City vs. Gage is referred to as sustaining the position. The doctrine there laid down appears to be in flat contradiction to the other decision of Gage vs. Smith in the same volume, and is directly opposed to the New York decisions on the same point. In the two cases of Gage vs. Smith and the Bank of Sioux City vs. Gage, the bills of comblaint appear to be precisely alike in their averments, and in one it is held the averments are sufficient to suthorize the appointment of of a Receiver, and in the other that they are insufficient. The Court say, in the Bank of Sioux City vs. Gage, that 'there is no necessity shown by this bill for the appointment of a Receiver, for there is no distinct charge of fraud, nor does it appear from the affidavits accompanying it, with clearness and distinctness, that there is property or things in action to be preserved for the benefit of the jindgment creditors.' Although, as said by one of the New York Chancellors, the debtor cannot be injured, if he has no property, by the appointment of a Receiver, inasmuch as all the costs would then come out of the creditor, yet I think the rule established by our Supreme Court, in the decision as last quoted, to be a reasonable one, and the better rule. I can see no reason why a Receiver should be appointed unless it appears with reasonable certainty that there is or may be something to receive.

"But does this bill come within the rule there laid down? This will depend upon the construction to be given the assignment, and also the construction of our statute in regard to voluntary can wheresoever the same may be, of said irst parties thereto, which is held and owned by them as such partnership of Stettauer Bros. & Co.,

law, belonging to the debtor at the time of making the assignment, or comprehended within the general terms of the same.'

THE ONLY QUESTION, THEN,

is, Does the bill show any property or thing in action which did not pass to the Assignee under the provisions of the assignment and of the statute cited,—does it show anything which was not a part of the debtor's property or estate? I think it does. The averments of the bill if true, and they are to be taken as true for the purpose of this motion, show that large amounts of goods were obtained from complainants without the intent to pay for them, and, in pursuance to the conspiracy referred to, converted into money, and that money paid over to Levi Rosenfeld, the Assignce, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Abram Stettauer, and others. If the assignors could maintain action against Rosenfeld, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Abram Stettauer, and others to recover back this money, or to set aside the securities given in pursuance of the conspiracy alleged, then the right to bring such actions would pass to the Assignees. In other words, the question is, Had the firm of Stettauer & Co. the right to bring such actions, or was the fraudulent paying-over of these moneys and the fraudulent securities given good as between the parties thereto? As between the parties to a voluntary or fraudulent conveyance the rule is laid down to be that, 'as between the parties thereto, they are binding, but in so far as they have the effects of delaying, defrauding, or deceiving creditors they are not bons fide, and are void as against creditors to the extent to which it may be necessary to deal with the property to their satisfaction. To this extent, and to this extent only, they are to be treated as if they had not been made; to every other purpose they are good.' The right to bring these actions would not survivation the fraud. This doctrine has been sustained by our own Supreme Court in several decisions. The assignors, therefore, could not transfer to the Assignee any right to receive these moneys or

and this has been the construction of the lows courts as to their statute. Again, not only is there fraud alleged, but the assignment itself is alleged to be fraudulent and void. Can it be asserted as good law that either the assignors or the Assignoe can avoid it? It is good between the parties, but it may be void as to creditors; and it probably can only be attacked by a creditor who does not become a party to it by proving his claim, or otherwise assenting thereto. Again these judgment creditors are it this Court asking aid; and, having exhausted their remedy at law, have the right to ask the aid of this Court to obtain the satisfaction of their judgment. By filing their bill, and by service of process, they acquired a lien on all the choses of action, equitable rights and intangible assets, which they could not have seized under their execution, if their execution had been in the hands of the Sheriff before the assignment was made. They also acquired the right to have any obstruction placed by the debtors, such as a fraudulent assignment or conveyance, in secret trust, removed by the aid of this Court. They ask that this Court will, by the appointment of a Receiver, put them in a position where, if the assignment is broken as fraudulent and void, or if the proceedings thereunder are discontinued, which may be done if secretain proportion in amount and numbers of the creditors proving under the same so agree, this priority which complainants have obtained by reason of their superior diligence may be maintained. I think they have the right to ask this of the Court, and also that they may be placed in a position where, if the assignment is broken or discontinued, they shall have the first right to payment out of the tangible property embraced in the assignment.

"This can only be done by the

erty embraced in the assignment.

This can only be done by the

APPOINTENT OF A RECEIVER.

as, although by the filing of their bill and service of process they procured an equitable lien as to the choses in action, the intangible property of the debtors, and a preference of payment out of any property fraudulently conveved by the debtor, yet they acquired no such lien or preference as to the tangible property, goods, and chattels of the debtor, as against any other execution creditor who may buy thereon before a Receiver is appointed. The resson is, that the equitable right of the complainant in the creditor's bill to have satisfaction acquired by the creditor making the levy; but, when a Receiver is appointed, all right of every nature and kind of the debtor to the property which could be seized on execution passes to the Receiver. I have considered the affidavits filed in opposition to this motion, and am of the opinion that they do not set any facts or circumstances from which the charges of fraud and collusion can be sustained. The affidavits deal almost entirely in conclusions of the parties making them. The debtors had the right to give the judgment note if they wished to, and they are concluded by the judgment entered thereon; nor can the Court inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration upon which the judgment was founded. Even if true that these compaliants purchased several hundred thousand dollars of the claims that entered into the judgment-note, at a large discount, they had a right so to do under the law, and, if they have taken such steps as entitle them to a priority or a legal preference to the assistance of this Court, it is my duty to give them such priority or preference. A general creditor—mening thereby one who has no judgment—has no right to question the judgment in obtaining satisfaction of his execution either at law or in equity. Creditors who have proven under the assignment, and can have no interest in questioning the judgment is large or small, good or bad. If the assignment i APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER,

unsatisfied, as our statute requires only that the execution shall be returned nulls bona; and, although in New York the Courts have held that a creditor's bill cannot be filed until the expiration of the ninety days which the efecution has to run, our own Supreme Court has said 'no reason can be assigned why the Sheriff shall retain the execution for any particular time, and that the Sheriff may take the responsibility of making the return before the expiration of the ninety days, and in that case sustained a bill,' whereas, in this case, the entry of the judgment, the suing out, and the return of the execution all occurred on the same day. It is insisted on that the assignment under this new statute so far as regards the property which comes to the hands of the Assignee, and thereby into the control of the County Court, are very serious questions upon which I pronounce no significance may be drawn from this action of the Court. The Receiver will not be appointed as against the responsibility of making the return before the expiration of the interpolation of the assignment will be held void. Whether this bill can be maintained against the Assignee as such, or whether there can be such a thing as avoiding assignment under this new statute so far as regards the property which comes to the hands of the Assignee, and thereby into the control of the County Court, are very serious questions upon which I pronounce no opinion. How far this Court can or will interpolate the county Court has obtained jurisdiction of the County the interpolation of the County Court are very serious questions upon which I pronounce no opinion. How far this Court can or will interpolate the county Court has obtained jurisdiction of the County the control of the Court can or will interpolate the county Court has obtained jurisdiction of the Court. serious questions upon which I pronounce no opinion. How far this Court can or will interfer ferfere with the jurisdiction of the County Court, upon which Court the law casts the duty and gives very large powers in regard to the assigned property now in its judicial hands, is also a question for serious consideration. It may be that, in analogy to the jurisdiction exercised by courts of chancery in taking the settlement of estates or decedents from the law courts, in cases where such complications have arisen that only a court of equity can properly settle the estate, this Court might be justified in taking jurisdiction of the assigned property upon a bill filed by the Assignee, or perhaps on a bill filed by a creditor who has power under the assignment; but if it should do so, it would be to distribute the proceeds in accordance with the statute, on the principle that equity follows the law. I shall require that the order for the appointment of a Receiver shall not interfere with the Assignee or the County Court in the control of the assignmenty until a decision shall be reached on a bill which the Receiver will be required to file, to test the validity of the assignment, to which bill I shall require that he make some of the creditors who have proven under the assignments parties defendant, to the end that they may represent the interest of all creditors who are in adverse interest to the complainants. Let the order be drawn as herein suggested."

The matter of the configuration of the state of

drawn as herein suggested."

SALE OF THE STOCK.

The matter of the confirmation of the sale of the stock of Stettauer Bros. & Co. to W. R. Dunn for 75 cents on the dollar was to have come up in the County Court yesterday morning for argument. Only Mr. Gregory and Mr. Flower appeared, and they said, as the new inventory ordered by the Court had not been completed, they had agreed to a postponement until next Monday. Whereupon Judge Loomis entered an order to that effect.

A NEW YORK VIEW. LOOK OUT FOR LEGAL EXPENSES.

The last number of the New York Dry-Goods Bulletin has a long article on the Stettauer set-tement. After giving a statement of the as-signment, and the condition of the firm as fig-ured out by the expert accountant in November,

tiement. After giving a statement of the assignment, and the condition of the firm as figured out by the expert accountant in November, it says:

"Apparently the worst feature of the failure, and that which hampered most seriously any efforts towards a compromise, was the statements made by the concern to parties in New York. Jan. 1, 1879, in which a very handsome surplus was claimed. This, it is declared, has been satisfactorily explained. The Committee appointed by the creditors have announced that this apparently most damaging circumstance has been explained to them so satisfactorily that there no longer remains any reason to doubt the sincerity of that statement. Interviews with the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bliss, and with Mr. Dunn, of H. B. Claffin & Co., have been had; they recite the explanation which was given them, which was substantiated and accepted as conclusive and satisfactory:

"The mother-in-law of the Stettauers was a legate in the will of Michael Reese, deceased, the California millionsire. Arrangements had been perfected which would have placed a haif million of her money in the firm. The estate became involved in litigation; the partners hoped for some months that the estate would be extracated; but finally it became so involved that all hope of the proflered assistance was alandoped; but not until long after the statements had zone abroad.

"If this be true, and the Committee say that there is no longer any reason to question it, the firm, notwithstanding these unfortunate statements, merrits the same consideration granted other unfortunate merchants; perhaps even a triffe more of leniency, because of the unjust suspicion under which they have lived for so many weeks.

"The fact, moreover, that the firm lost by speculation unwards of \$400,000, while to many of the creditors furnishing a motive for not extending to these insolvents the consideration and leniency extended so proverbially by New York merchants to their unfortunate customers, does not appear to us a good grason for their

nuch legal advice in making their se

MENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Grand Holiday Performance of Handel's ORATORIO,

By the Chorus of 165 Members of the APOLLO CLUB

THE

And a Grand Orchestra, amisted by Miss Mary E. Turner, Soprano, s. O. K. Johnson, Contralto, Dr. Chas. T. Barnes, Tenor, Mr. J. F. Rudolphson, Bass.

This is an extra concert, insugurating the annual custom of a Holiday Performance of the Messiah, for which Associate-Mombers lickets are not received. Those desiring to attend this Grand Concert should such their sease sarly, as they cost nothing extra, tickets being sold at

\$1. and \$1.50, according to location, at Central Music Hall Box-Office. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager. VICKER'S THEATRE.

A MILLION! DOLLAR.

Next Week—D. E. BANDMANN. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL! Second and last week of the great Comedian.

JOSEPHMURPHY In Marsden's greatest success,
SHAUN RHUE!

Supported by the Charming Actress,
MISS M. LODUSKI YOUNG,
Grand New Year's Matinee, Thursday. Farewell Matinee Saturday, Monday, Jan. 5-Oollier's Union Square,
Company in "The Banker's Daughier." HAVERLY'S THEATER.

J. R. Haverly Proprietor and Manager.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Separt. In the Grand Spectacular Extrav-

Gorgeous Sogner, Superb Costumes, Great Specialités, Mechanical Effects, Emicret Chorus, Eniarged Orchestra. Illaries, Socure Seats in advantable Matiness Wednesday, New Year's, and Saturday.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF Minnie Palmer's Boarding School! Everybody Delighted! Houses Crowded to the Door! Beautiful Music! Uproarious Fun! Box Office open all day after 10 a.m. Secure seals

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. GREAT REDUCTION

Leaderins WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. ous taste and zest to

SOUPS EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLA-MAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, MAR. GRAVIES FISH "Tell LEA PERRINS that their sauce
is highly esteemed in
indir, and is, in my
optation, the most palatable as well as the
most wholes mediance
that is made." HOT & COLD JOINTS

Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BEN-JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS. LEA & PERRINS 26 College-place and 1 Union-Square,

NEW YORK.

ST. JACOBS OIL. St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

For Rheumatism. ST. JACOBS OIL. For Neuralgia. ST. JACOBS OIL. For Headache and Back-ache. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

THE NOR

Sojourning

Mr. E. H. Hell, an Engl alist, and a former resid ion, has recently arrived and is staving for s and had a chat with him and had a chat with him of interest to Chicago and We these was the subject of Mr. Hall has been devoting tion, having published a English readers on "The nis present tour of observed retaken partly for the the material already gleate and inspection of the Mann, in the course of his to will probably witne amount of it to this cout the West, its broad acre its mines, and all that, wand thousands of foreigne the emigrant travel from West is to be largely d 'In what way!"

at The Dominion attenuous efforts to a of Boston and New ing there. Portland, be said to be the term THE GREAT DIS of the Northwest. Oth Winnipeg, and others, a nence, that will feed an system. An effort will Grand Trunk all the bus think it will get it." "Your short crops and the other side must stim must they not?"
"We have gotten over but there will be increase standing that. We have effects of your prosper another very gratifying.

Most of your Englishably upon their expe Manitoba country, -I grumblers, but there i tries, is that emigrante out of their own countr out of their own country
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you would get a far bet you would get a far be tion was made, I believ his recent visit to this but, as the National Gov

crops in early nave gotten to England, you must kn brokers, who, having no secure the emigrants' past any and all times to a country, without the less REGARD TO THE or unfitness for the terr which they are sept, or son of the year in which In conclusion, Mr. Haleave in about a week, ar Manitoba-country and the to that far west—about On his return to Chiera will accept an invitation the Board of Trade to probably in the form of his trip, with especial mercial features of the manufacture Manitoba was to the control of the country of the count

MILWAUKEE'S FLOO table shows the manufa the fourteen milis now

Mills. | 1879. | 18 

Total...... 752, 138 COMPROMISING
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Private Vice Particular Pressure, Pa., Decofficial circles that the 1 for a compromise bet Railroad and the other county for losses sustain The claims of the Compressly reduced, will be an early day. Several the Railroad Company nent among which is the Court has declared that bye for losses by the riddemonstrate that the down to the lowest figure ompromise of the Couthose of private individuall will be satisfactorily

WANTS TO Dunuque, la., Dec. ft was made public that of the First National President of the Gas V York City last month Cooley giving all his at Graves' interest in the tract was signed, and able for the exchange able for the exchange on the 8th of January, have changed matter nounces that he is no nonnees that he is no tract. Both parties h a big lawsuit will no N. Cooley is sick at h trade will ruin him fin-

MILWAUKER Mil. WAUKEE, Mis., statistics of the comm year 1979, additional thatsum yeaterday; present erop of whe 9,537,286 bushels. The fear were 19,03 207,138 bushels in 1878 197, against 17,254,45 were received 1,338, were received 1,350, 817,328 bushels; of o abipped, 1,354,877 bushels, and ship 105,000

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USIC-HALL.

To-Night,

MESSIAH

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THEATRE.

W YEAR TO ALL!

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ODUSKI YOUNG, tinee Thursday. Farewell Mati-y, Jan. 5-Collier's Union Square aker's Danghier."

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ERSHIRE SAUCE.

EXTRACT

"Tell LEA & PER-IIN Sthat their Sauce is highly esteemed in inche, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-atable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLE-MAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May.

ed throughout the world.
TOURISTS FIND GREAT BEN-

PERRINS

nce and 1 Union-Square, NEW YORK.

cobsOil

German Remedy.

ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

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ints and for Cuts, Wounds, Bruisca, sores, Swellings and Househeld ac-tal German itemedy, ST. JACOBS ruggists and Dealers in Medicine at

ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL. ST. JACOBS OIL.

Rheumatism.

Neuralgia.

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DUNCAN'S SONS.

JACOBS OIL.

N PRICE.

S THEATRE.

Indications of an Unprecedented Immigration Next Season.

Mr. E. H. Hall, an English author and Jour-nalist, and a former resident of Chicago, for which and the West be has the liveliest admiration, has recently arrived in the city from England, and is staying for a few days with some friends at No. 18 indians avenue. A representative of The Transum met him yesterday, and had a chat with him on various subjects of interest to Chicago and Western readers. Among these was the subject of immigration, to which Mr. Hall has been devoting bonsiderable attention, having published several hand-books for English readers on "The Land of Pleuty," and his present tour of observation having been undertaken partly for the purpose of adding to the material already gleaned by a personal visit to and inspection of the Manitobe country. "Speaking of smigration," and the gentleman, in the course of his talk, "the coming season will probably witness an unprecedented amount of it to this country. The growth of the West, its broad acrea, the development of its mines, and all that, will attract thousands and thousands of foreigners to this land. And the emigrant travel from the seaboard to the West is to be largely diverted from the old lines."

West is to be largely diverted from the old lines."

"In what way?"

"The Dominion people have been making strenuous efforts to attract it to Canada, instead of Boston and New York, and much of it is going there. Portland, Halifax, and Quebee may be said to be the terminal points of the Dominion railway system,—which is practically the Grand Trunk Railway. As all roads lead to Rome, so the objective point of the Dominion system is Chicago, and the emigrant travel will be diverted to a large extent from the old roads, and sent here over those embraced in the Dominion system. Chicago, from its favored position, is and must continue to be

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTING POINT of the Northwest. Other points, like St. Paul,

of the Northwest. Other points, like St. Paul, Winnipeg, and others, are coming into prominence, that will feed and be fed by the same statem. An effort will be made to give the Grand Trunk all the business it can do, and I think it will get it."

"Your short crops and your rent troubles on the other side must stimulate emigration, too, must they not?"

"We have gotten over the pinch in England, but there will be increased emigration not withstanding that. We have begun to feel the good affects of your prosperity on the other side. Another very gratifying fact, to us and to you is well, is that we look to the Northwest for our supplies, and the railreads can look for a large accession of business next year."

"Most of your English emigrants report favorably upon their experiences here, do they not!"

are accession of business next year."

"Most of your English emigrants report favorably upon their experiences here, do they not?"

"In the great majority of cases such is the fact. Where I am going, however,—up into the Manitoba country,—I expect to find some grumbiers, but there is a reason for that. The great mistage which has been made, not alone in England, but in Germany and other countries, is that emigrants have been nitchforked out of their own country into this without any special reference to their qualifications. What this Government ought to do—and I think England and Canada would be only too grad to do-operate in such a movement—would be to appoint some good man who was qualified to direct emigrants to those sections to which their special training fits them to go. You might not get so many people, but you would get a far better class. The suggestion was made, I believe, by Mr. Holyoake, on his recent visit to this country, to Mr. Schurz; but, as the National Government is proverbially slow to get in these matters, the best move that illinois could make to-day—or any other State for this kind, who should direct immigration within the territory of the State. There is another consideration to be looked at in this matter. If the great question for the future in the Northern country, but I suspect that the reson for all this is that too many have been sent into that country at the wrong time of year. Those who went there and got their crops in early have gotten along all right, but in England, you must know, there is a class of brokers, whe having no higher aim than to secure the emigrants? Description and all parts of the content of secure the emigrants' passage money, send them at any and all times to any and all parts of the

country, without the least or unitness for the territory, climate, etc., to which they are sent, or to the unfavorable season of the year in which they set out."

In conclusion, Mr. Hail said be expected to leave in about a week, and to return from the Malitoba-country and the Rockies—if he should go that far west—about the middle of March. On his return to Chiergo it is possible that he will accept an invitation from some friends on the Board of Trade to present to the public, probably in the form of a lecture, the results of his trip, with especial reference to the commercial features of the country where they manufacture Manitoba waves and such things.

MILWAUKEE'S FLOUR MANUFACTURE. Milwaukhn, Wis., Dec. 29.—The following table shows the manufacture of flour by each of the fourteen mills now in operation bere during

Mills.	1879.	1878.		1876.	
Eagle	144, 500	116, 484		160,000	
Reliance					
Empire					
Phoenix					
River Street					
Ontario	17,500	33, 200	48,500	54, 355	51, 200
Cream City					
Kilbourn	5,000	12,000	20,000	35,000	30,000
City					
North western					
Upper	5,000	10,000	3,000	8,000	23, 065
Mil. Milling Co	0. 112,500	4		2,500	
star	84,000	JB5, 000	22, 100	**** ***	*** ****
Gerlach & D	51,000	40, 158		******	*******

COMPROMISING THE RIOT CLAIMS.

Privile Disonich to The Tribune.
Privile Disonich to The Tribune.
Privile Disonich to The Tribune. official circles that the prospects are favorable for a compromise between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the other claimants against the county for losses sustained by the riots of 1877. The claims of the Company, which have been greatly reduced, will be ready for submission at an early day. Several reasons have prompted the Railroad Company to take this step, promiment among which is the fact that, while the Court has decided that the county is responsible for losses by the riots, the equities involved demonstrate that the claims should be kept down to the lowest figure. With a satisfactory compromise of the Company's claims will come those of private individuals, and it is believed all will be satisfactorily arranged.

WANTS TO BACK OUT.

WANTS TO BACK OUT.

Abectal Disputch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 29.—Some few days ago it was made public that D. N. Cooley, President of the First National Bank, and J. K. Graves, President of the Gas Works, had agreed in New York City last month to change places, D. N. Cooley giving all his stock in the bank for J. K. Graves' interest in the Gas Works. The contract was signed, and everything seemed favorable for the exchange, which was to take place on the 8th of January. But the last few days have changed matters, and D. N. Gooley ananounces that he is not ready to fulfill his contract. Both parties have engaged counsel, and a big lawsuit will no donot be the result. D. N. Cooley is sick at home, and states that the trade will ruin him financially.

MILWAUKEE'S COMMERCE.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 29.—Following are MILWAUKEE, Wia, Dec. 29.—Following are statistics of the commerce of Milwaukee for the year 1879, additional to those published in The Trisuws yesterday: The total receipts of the Dresent crop of wheat, up to Saturday, were 9,337,286 bushels. The receipts of wheat for the year were 19,035,163 bushels, against 21,297,133 bushels in 1878; total shipments, 14,538,197, against 17,254,453 in 1878. Of sorn there were received 1,356,253 bushels, and shipped 17,228 bushels; of oats, 1,803,302 bushels, and shipped, 1,384,877 bushels; of barley, 3,374,137 bushels, and shipped, 2,451,048 bushels; of rye, 759,685 bushels. The receipts and shipments of coarse grains are all in cross of those of 1878. Of flour the receipts were 2,337, 10,255 barrels, against 2,245,634 in 1878; shipments, 19,255 barrels, against 2,504,674 in 1877. Receipts of hors of hors for the year are 834,076 live and 18,575 dressed, against 577,881 live and 104,987

dressed in 1878. Receipts of cattle, 83,245 head, arainst 63,811 last year; shipments, 76,208. against 63,811 last year; shipments, 76,208. against 68,481 last year. Receipts of sheep, 62,-771 head, against 32,517 in 1878. Of hides there were received this year 254,028, against 178,976 last year; shipments in 1879, 73,405, against 35,835 in 1878. Of vool the receipts were 4,430,014 pounds, against 2,907,912 in 1878; shipments for 1879 are 4,478,866 pounds, against 3,720,854 in 1878. Of butter, the receipts for the year foot up, 5,670,485 pounds, against 6,111,000 pounds in 1878, and 8,846,000 in 1877; shipments during 1879 were 4,563,879 pounds, against 5,729,009 pounds in 1878, and 7,116,000 in 1877. Of cheese, the receipts in 1879 were 11,017,113 pounds, against 12,287,000 pounds in 1878, and 8,286,000 in 1877; shipments for 1879 are 8,770,710 pounds, against 12,286,000 pounds in 1778, and 7,631,000 in 1877. Of eggs the receipts were 25,207 puckages, against 53,247,000 pounds in 1878, and 52,834 in 1877; shipments in 1879 were 31,742 packages, against 25,459 in 1878, and 26,387 in 1877. Receipts of hoos for 1879 are largely in excess of those of 1878, being 15,972 bales, against 10,948 last year; shipments in 1879 are 7,732 bales, against 28,900,000 feet in 1878; of shingles, 158,210,000, against 161,550,000 in 1878; of shingles, 158,210,000, against 6,945,000 in 1878; of sait, 238,899 barrels, against 26,2571 barrels in 1878. Of cranbetries the receipts are 18,514 barrels in 1879, against 16,556 where is 1878; shipments in 1879, against 20,264 harrels in 1878; against 19,745 barrels, against 37,344 in 1878. Receipts of beans for 1879 are 20,588 bashels, against 18,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879, against 19,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879 bare 188,600 bushels, against 19,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879, against 19,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879, against 19,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879, against 19,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879 bushels, against 19,598 in 1878; shipments in 1879 bushels, against 19,598 in 1878;

# THE LOST PROPELLER.

The Condition of the City of Toledo, Which Stranded North of Ludington-The City of New York-Other Milwaukee Marine Mat-

decial Disputch to The Tribuna.

Mil.waukun, Dec. 29.—The wrecking-tug Leviathan returned Saturday night from Lud-ington, Mich., where she has been engaged in deepening the harbor channel. Capt. Kirtland furnishes reliable information concerning the condition of the propeller City of Toledo, which stranded five miles north of Ludington a week ago. He states that a portion of the proweek ago. He states that a portion of the propeller's upper works still remain intact. All of the freight atowed between decks, and much of that in the bold, has been washed ashore. The freight from the hold is supposed to have floated up through the hatches, as the hull, to all outward appearances, remain intact. A day or so following the disaster the Leviathan made an effort to pull the Toledo off the bar, but a sea

sult. The effect of the non-payment of losses on the cargo of the City of New York is said to be to deter shippers from patronizing the route. The only propellers now plying between this port and Ludington direct are the City of Concord and Nashua, although the Garden City may make a start also to-morrow or next day.

The propeller Lawrence, of the same line, having abandoned the proposed trip to Port Huron, with a cargo of corn taken on board at Chicago, delivered her freight at Ludington, and returned to this port for winter quarters.

The schooner E. C. L. sailed hither from Racine on Saturday evening for winter quarters.

Capt. J. L. Higgie, of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, Chicago, is in the city to-day on business; perhaps with the view of buying a tug to take the place of the fill-fated Charles L. Parker.

Parker.
The tug F. C. Moxon returned from Manitowoc Saturday evening.

To-day the tug Welcome broke ice in the Menominee River, and towed the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw to winter moorings from Wolf & Davidson's shippard.

IMPORTANT COPYRIGHT DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—In Volume 10 of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" appear four arti-cles inserted by the English publishers, which, it is claimed, have been copyrighted in this country, viz.: "Georgia: Its History, Condition, and

Resources," by Samuel A. Drake, with map; "Albert Gallatine," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Garrison: An Outline of His Life," by Oliver Johnson; and "Galveston," by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, "Garrison" and "Georgia" were entered for copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons, "Gallatin" by Henry Cabot Lodge, and "Galveston" by the Blacks, of Edinburg. These articles have been printed entire by J. M. These articles have been printed entire by J. M. Stoddart & Co. in their forthcoming tenth volume of the "American Reprint." Charles Scribner's Sons brought four suits for the purpose of preventing the issuing of the tenth volume by J. M. Stoddart & Co. A motion for a preliminary injunction came up for a hearing before Judge Butler, on Monday, the 22d inst., in the United States Court in this city. It was resumed on Tuesday morning by counsel for the defense. The whole quastion of the right of English publishers was fully brought to the attention of the Court, and voluminous authorities were cited. The question whether an American suthor, contributing an article to a foreign edition of such article in a reprint of a foreign work, was an important point in the case. After a full hearing of consequence, and a consideration of all the questions in volved, and consultation with Judge McKinner, of the United States Circuit, Court, Judge Butler this morning refused to grant the injunction.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Will you allow me space in your columns to express an opinion on the students' work in the Academy of Fine Arts, students' work in the Academy of Fine Arts, which I have lately been invited to inspect! The work accomplished by the pupils is far ahead of what I expected from the length of their instruction, also their age. I judge from being a close observer of the exhibitions in Boston the past ten years. The thirty-five crayons from life, made by students from 18 to crayons from life, made by students from 18 to 19 years of age, are excellent; eighteen of these pictures surpass any placed upon exhibition in Boston by pupils of the same age. The pictures on exhibition show that the young artists are not timid, the work being made with precision and power, leaving no muddy effect of light and shade, but clear work and good understanding of the value of each stroke with the crayon. If my criticisms differ from those of others, work can be brought from the different art schools and compared. Respectfully,

EARTHQUAKE.

TANKTON, D. T., Dec. 29.—Yankton was shaken by an earthquake at nulf-past 19 last night. The shock lasted about a minute, and was accompanied by internal rumblings. Hundreds of alceping people were awakened, by the shake, which was lively while it lasted. Fort Sully reports a similar visitation.

F. Badder, Esq., Cleveland, O., saye: Two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me of great and long-continued pain in my foot.

Defeat of the Ordinance to Keep the

Hore Toward Keeping Sidewalks Clean-In-

The regular weekly meeting of the City Conn-cil was held last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all present except Dixon, Sanders, Grannis, Turner, Barrett, Jonas, and McCor-

mick.

The Mayor submitted a veto of the ordinance for repealing the ordinance for improving Elizabeth street, on the ground that the repealing ordinance made no provision for paying the expenses alreidy incurred. The veto was sus-The resolution passed at the last meeting pro-

The resolution passed at the last meeting providing for revising the city ordinances, and printing them, was taken up, and the motion by which it had been adopted was reconsidered.

LIGHTING GAS LAMPS...

A communication from Controller Gurney, fixing the hours for lighting and extinguishing the street lamps for 1880, was submitted and edopted. It does not differ materially from the time-table of the present year. The hours the gas is to remain lighted during the different months are as follows: January, 239h. 20m.; February, 222h. 20m.; March, 216h. 25m.; July, 145h. 30m.; August, 176h. 40m.; April, 19th. 45m.; May, 1000. 45m.; June, 140m.; 55m.; July, 145h. 30m.; August, 176h. 40m.; September, 198h.; October, 229h. 30m.; November, 238h. 45m.; December, 236h. 55m. The total for the year is 2,412h. 10m., while that of 1879 is 2,265h. 40m., and of 1878 was 2,288h. 45m. The excess for 1880 is chiefly owing to the fact that there will be only thelve full-moon intervals of no lightning, while there are thir-

teen in 1879.

A communication was read from W. J. Maskell offering to sell the property known as Maskell's Hall, to be used as a police station. It was referred to the Controller, who has already advertised for property to be used for

that purpose.

A communication was read from the Second Regiment asking the city to lease to them a part of the Lake-Front property upon which to erect an armory. Referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

BUILDING AND CLEANING SIDEWALKS. Ald. Rawleigh submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary: Add. Rawleigh submitted are lollowing, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, The Superior Court of this State has, in a recent case found in the Eighty-67th Lilinois Reports, page 577, decided, as it has frequently done before, that municipal corporations have complete control over streets and sidewalks for the public; and

Whereas, All streets and sidewalks belong to the public, and should not be taken possession of permanently by anybody; and

Whereas, There are numerous instances where the owners of property have taken possession of portions of the same, and have walled or fenced them up; and

Whereas, Many of these parties utterly refuse to do anything towards keeping the sidewalk in front of their places clear of smow or dirt, or repair the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to so amends the ordinances of the city that sidewalks shall be built of the proper grade, without raised platform next: the building, or without open spaces in them, flush up to all buildings, and that no persons shalf be allowed to take permanent possession of any part or portion of the same for any purpose whatever.

An order was introduced asking that in the next Appropriation bill an item for the consrue-

An order was introduced asking that in the next Appropriation bill an item for the consruction of a bridge over the river at Jackson street. be included. Referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

Ald. Stauber introduced an ordinance amendatory of the existing ordinances on the subject, providing for the

INSPECTION OF ALL PRIVATE GAS METRES at least once in two years, for which the In-

INSPECTION OF ALL PRIVATE GAS METERS at least once in two years, for which the Inspector shall be paid 50 cents for each metre by the consumer, the same to be refunded by the Gas Company upon the presentation of a certificate from the Inspector to the effect that the metre represented that more gas flad been consumed than actually had been, etc.

Aid. Throop was opposed to the measure, on the ground that it would lead to the employment of a great many useless employes.

Aid. Ballard said the question was simply between the Gas Company and the individual, and the city had nothing to do with it.

Aid. Stauber favored the ordinance because it

he city had nothing to do with it.

Ald. Stauber favored the ordinance because it essened the cost of testing metres, and would end to stop the robberies of the gas com-The whole question was finally referred to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Eullerton said there was over \$2,000,000 in the city Treasury.

over \$2,000,000 in the cirt Transum, and, as the Appropriation bill has soon to be taken up, he wanted to know what was to be done with the money. He affered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Finance Committee to report at the next meeting their views as to how the money remaining in the Treasury after Jan. 1 should be expended, or appropriated, in the budget for 1880.

Ald. Lawler presented an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to pay the street laborers \$1.25 a pay after Jan. 1.

Several motions to refer were made.

Ald. Lawler moved that the rules be suspended to put the order on its passage.

The motion was lost, year, 15; nays, 14, as follows:

The motion was lost, yeas, 10; nays, 14, as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, McAnley, Chillerton, Altpeter, MeNaily, Riordan, Lawier, Parcell, Peevey, Eiszner, McNurney, Stauber, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth)—15.

Nays—Ballard, Pheips, Clark, Mallory, Smyth, Thompson, Waldo, Wetterer, McCaffrey—14. The order was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Under the head of unfinished business the

ordinance known as Dr. De Wolf's, providing for PROHIBITING THE EMPTYING OF DISTILLERY

SLOPS
or refuse animal or vegetable matter into the sewers or river, was taken up.
Ald. Cullerton wanted the ordinance recommitted on the ground that it was impracticable.
Ald. Throop was in favor of the ordinance.

mitted on the ground that it was impracticable.
Aid. Throop was in favor of the ordinance, and said that, unless it or something else was adopted, the Chicago River would be heard from in the Legislature. A few weeks ago he had visited Joliet, and he met there a most horrible smell which had come all the way from Chicago. The people there were complaining, and the same was true all along the canal, and it was time something was done.

Ald. Culierton contended that the passage and enforcement of the ordinance would amount to closing the distilleries, tanneries, etc. It was the most outrageous ordinance ever presented, and he thought that if the Health Department could not keep the premises in question cleanly under existing ordinances it was about time a change was made.

Ald. Thompson was in favor of the ordinance, especially as much of it as related to distilleries.

Ald. Altpeter and Meier were also in favor of the ordinance, but the former thought it was defective in that it falled to provide a place for the slops and offal to be taken.

Ald. Rawleigh wanted to strike out the words "tanner, dyer, livery-stable keeper," and to see the ordinance passed.

Ald. Peevey wanted to know why it was that he did not include in his motion the words "pork and beef packers," and went on to inquire if anyone knew how much of the offal from butchers' shops went into the sewers.

Ald. Swift answered the question by saying that it was the "off-al" which went into the sewers, which provoked considerable laughter and silenced the butchers' representative most effectually.

Ald. Chilerton urged his motion to recommit the ordinance, which was lost by the following yote:

Yess—Pheles. Mallory, McAuley, Callerton,

the ordinance, which was lost by the following yote:

Yess—Phelps, Mallory, McAuley, Callerton, Riordan, Lawler, Peerey—7.

Nays—Wickersham, Sallard, Clark, Altpeter, McNally, Purceil, Smyth, Riszner, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knepf, Thompson, Stauber, Lorenz, Waldo, Meyer, Wetterer, Meter, McCaffrey—22.

Ald. Rawleigh renewed his amerdment.

Ald. Lawler opposed the ordinance, since it was "too sweeping in its character, and provided no remedy." If Dr. De Wolf believed Chicago was a village, he would find he was mistaken. It had cost the city thousands of dollars already to fight the whisky interest.

Ald. Everett hoped the amendment would prevail. He didn't see how any one could advocate the passage of the ordinance as a whole, since under it overy one who owned a horse could be prosecuted for letting the stable-stuff run into the sewers.

The previous question was then ordered, and the amendment was lost, —yeas, 14; nays, 15, — as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Clark, Purcell, McNurney,

as foliows:
Yeas—Wickersham, Clark, Purcell, McNurney,
Throon, Jift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf. Thompson, Stanber, Lorenz, Meier, McCaffrey-14.
Nays—Ballard, Thelps, Mallory, McAuley, Cullection, Altpeter, McNally, Riordan, Lawler,
Emyth, Peevsy, Kinzner, Waldo, Mayer, Wetterer
-15.

and therefore tell, the yeas being 15 and the nays 14, as follows:

Yeas—Ballard, Altipeter, Purcell, Smyth, Eiszber, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Knoof, Thompson, Stauber, Lorenz, Wetteser, Mener (Sixteenth), McCaffrey—15.

Nays—Wickersham, Phelos, Clark, Mallory, McAuley, Cullerton, McNally, Riordan, Lawier, Peevey, Rawleigh, Everett, Waldo, Mcyer (Firteenth)—14.

teenth)—14.

Ald. McNally introduced a resolution cailing upon the Commissioner of Public Works to send to the Council an estimate for a bridge at Fourteenth street, and also for the land damages. Referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

The Council then adjourned.

# THE COURTS.

MORE LAW ON CREDITORS' BILLS. MORE LAW ON CREDITORS' BILLS.
Judge Jameson also decided a point of some
interest as to the law of creditors' bills. In the
case of Smith vs. Cogswell, Weber & Co.,
wholesale jewelers,—a bill to wind up their atwholesale jewelers,—a bill to wind up their atfairs,—some petitions were filed yesterday for
leave to become co-complainants. The original
bill was filed some time ago, and subsequently
the assets were sold and the proceeds collected
by the Receiver. Judge Jameson held that
these funds were a trust-fund for the benefit of
all the creditors, whether judgment-creditors
or not, and granted the prayer of the petitions.
This ruling does not conflict with the opinion of
Judge Tuley vesterday in the Stettaust case,
for there it appeared there were no assets in a
Receiver's hands or elsewhere to be divided, and
that the general creditors had no right to interfere with the judgment-creditors.

A JURISDICTIONAL POINT. JURISDICTIONAL POINT.

Judga Barnum yesterday decided the motion of the Receiver of the Great Western Telegraph Company to withdraw from the court \$10,717.59 which he had deposited there, and deliver it to the Western Union Telegraph Company. This sum had been deposited in court in accordance with the order of the Judge, who directed it to be paid in, and then that the Western Union Telegraph Company should surrender the Great be paid in, and then that the Western Union Telegraph Company should surrender the Great Western Telegraph lines they held in their possession. From this order the Western Union sued out a writ of error. Subsequently the Receiver of the Great Western Company asked leave to withdraw the sum deposited, which was refused on the ground that he had no power now to do anything in the matter until the final disposition of this appeal, though he had not lost jurisdiction of the case. He held the Western Union Company were entitled to have the money lett in court to be usid over to them, or the possession of the lines given back to them, according to the decision of the Supreme Court. He, however, suggested that perhaps a similar application might be successful in the Appellate Court.

Judge Blodgett will not do any further busi-Judge Blodgett will not do any further business in court this week.

Judge Jameson goes to the Criminal Court Monday, and consequently there will be no new chancery calendar made up for the January term. On and after sionday the Judge will be in his chancery room daily at 9:15 to bear motions, etc.

The calendars for the Superior Court are ready for distribution at the Clerk's office, but they will not be sent out. There are some cases on this calendar that were begun in the January term, and it is expected they will be reached for trial by March, so that the Court will be then only a little over three months behind on the call of the calendar.

UNITED STATES COURTS. 8. B. & M. Fleisher began a suit for \$6,000 yesterday against Stettauer Brothers & Co.

A discharge was issued yesterday to William S. Forney.
R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Oliver L. Smiding and of Louis W. Koeniz, and Bradford Hancock of P. H. Smith and of Hannibal F. Green. STATE COURTS.

The Rockford Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against Alexyesterday in the Superior Court against Alexander Hammond, J. H. Kedzie, A. D. Bingham, S. S. White, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on the following described property: Beginning at the N. E. corner of the S. W. & of the S. E. & of Sec. 6, 42, 13, running thence south 530 feet, thence west 640 feet to the middle of Greenleaf syenue prolonged in a straight line, thence northwesterly along the centre of Greenleaf syenue prolonged, and parallel to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad 630 feet to the north line of the aforesaid S. W. & of the S. E. & of Sec. 6, thence east along the said line 1,040 feet to the place of beginning, containing ton agres.

the said line 1,040 feet to the place of beginning, containing ten acres.

David Bennett commenced a suit against the City of Chicago, claiming \$5,000 damages.

A. B. Hewitt and Aaron and Frank L. Bliss sued the Ogdensburg & Lake Champiain Railroad Company for \$1,200 damages.

R. W. Buchanan and James Robinson begun a suit for \$2,000 against Uriah H. Dudley and H. H. Taylor in the Circuit Court.

August Louis filed a petition against Henry and Anna Goelitz and others, asking for a mechanics' lien to the amount of \$1,220 on Lot 6, Block 2, in Lee's Subdivision of Block 15 in Johnston & Lee's Subdivision of the 3. W. 14 of Sec. 20, 39, 14. of Sec. 20, 39, 14.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Maria C. Sieber, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to Gustav Sieber and William Hagel. Their individual bonds for \$10,000 were approved. In the estate of John Hanswirth, the proof of will was entered, and letters testamentary were will was entered, and letters testamentary were issued to Mathias Schmitz. His individual bond for \$20,000 was approved.

In the estate of John Rechtenwald the proof of will was entered, and letters testamentary were issued to Barbara Rechtenwald. Her bond for \$3,000 was approved.

THE CALL. JUDGE DEUENOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court this week
JUDGE GART—Motions. JUDGE JAMESON-19, 20, 23, 24. No case

Judge Rogens—Motions.

Judge Barnum—Motions only.

JUDGE BARNUM - Motions Solly.

JUDGE TULKY - Motions Wednesday noon.

JUDGE LOWES - Condemnation cases No. 674.

1,002, 1,007, 1,008, 1,009, 1,016, 1,023, and

1,028.

JUDGE TULKY - Criminal Court - Nos. 680, 681,

32, 684, 688, 473, 693, and 715.

JUDGE SMITH - 232-3, 126, 125, 151, 177, and

180.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CERCUIT COURT JUDGE BLODGET-Home Insurance & Banking Company of Texas vs. B. W. Seligman; verdict. \$1,988.19, and motion for new trial.

Christo States Circuit Court—Judos Blodcert—Home Insurance & Banking Company of
Texas vs. B. W. Seligman; verdict, \$1,988.19,
and motion for new trial.

Surrance Court—Convassions—J. D. Chamberlain vs. John W. Kennedy, \$1,514.50.

Preservation of the Big Trees.

San Francisco Call.

A Washington telegram to the Call Tuesday
morning mentioned the introduction of a bill
by Congressman Converse, of Onio, in the House,
which provides that the President shall be anthorized to select from United States public
land in California such tracts on which are growing the big trees as he may deem proper, not
exceeding in the aggregate two townships of
land, and withdraw them from settlement or
sale, to be set apart for public parks or pleasure
grounds. This movement was recommended
by the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report, and was referred to by President Hayes in
his message to the present Congress. There
has been a lively interest taken in this matter
by hoth American and European scientists
who have visited California and
gazed with wonder upon the magnificent proportions of the Sequois gigantea—"big
trees"—as they Delieve it would be a criminal
neglect of the duties we owe to posterity to
allow their total destruction,—a result that must
ensue if some legal restriction is not placed
upon cutting them down. Theodore Wagner,
United States Surveyor-General, stated to a
Call reporter yesterday that the bill as drawn
contemplated reserving timber lands in different
parts of the State, upon which both the Sequois
gigantes and the redwood—Sequois semperyirens—are now growing. A grove of the later
trees will be set apart in the Russian River
country and one or two other points, while
groves of the former will be reserved at several
localities in Tulare County. The famous Calaveras and Mariposa big-tree groves are already
set apart by the Government, or held by orivate
corporations. A year ago, several men
went up mto Tulare County and felled
the largest specimen of the Sequois gigantes they could f

dimensions, and they are, consequently, torn apart by runpowder,—a rather loose method of getting out timber. Without some method of protection, these groves are liable to be destroyed by fire. Under the provisions of this set, Gen. Wagner thinks that a good portion of the famous King's River Canyon may be reserved. These different groves, if the bill proposed becomes a law, will be at once placed in charge of the Secretary of the Interior, who will establish the necessary regulations for their proper preservation.

COLD WEATHER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. II.—An extremely rigorous winter has failen on Paris. The deep snow has fater-rupted nearly all communication, and the thousand netty trades which recknoed on the end of the year for making a little money are paralyzed. There is no place in the world where the inclemency of the weather setting in at certain seasons produces more wide-spread misery or more troublen on those who are the victima of it. There is no eity in the world where, as in Paris, the poor, deprived of their daily labor, give way more easily to despar; mor is there any place where a common effort is more necessary to succor individual suffering. It is doubtless this instinctive feeling which in times of great misery brings forth all of a sudden those committees and meetings which devote their energies to the alleviation of that misery and to driving away hunger and cold. Just now the French press is winning its pardon for party faults and weaknesses by forcetting its usual party strife, by working shoulder to shoulder and placing its columns at the service of those who appeal to the common charity. The Flouro has opened a subscription which in two days produced over £4.000, the Gauloir proposes to double the authorized amount of its lottery in aid of the inundated Murcians, in order to place £30,000 in the hands of the poor of Paris, and the impetus thus given will be equal to the sufferings to be alleviated. I mention this that the English who live in Paris, and even the English who do not, but who know and visit the expital year after year, may have the opportunity of making common cause with the French in the charitable undertakings that are being carried on.

The weather is solder than it has been since 1870. During Sunday night the thermometer outside the Observatory and to 7 s. m. the temperature in the centre of Paris was only 10 degrees, bout the cold is now thought to have reached its maximum, liavre and the North of France being considerably milder. In some of the public gradens the snow is untouched and they have ceased

DIXON ELECTION.

Dixon, Ili., Dec. 29.—One of the most spirited and exciting elections ever field in Lee County took place last Saturday to fill a vacancy

Richey and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure cure is Hop Bitters, rely on it. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
I patrons throughout the city, we have established
Pranch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
eelow, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as oharged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 80'clock p. m. during the week, and until 8 p. m.

until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, e48 Cottage, Grove-sv., northwest coner Unity-dith-st.
5. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-aTH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRIGG, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBS, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Division-st, between LaSaile and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL PERSONAL—
DERSONAL—ANY ONE WHO WITNESSED THE
trouble between certain of the Lincoin Fark police
and the gentleman on the skating-pond on Saturday,
the 27th Inst., and competent to testify, will confer a
favor by sending their address to L. D. WEBSTER, 25
Portland Block. PERSONAL-OOR: MANY, MANY THANKS POR your dear letter. Will return Thursday BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated, grocory, drug, hardware, and other stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. J. E. RIMBALL, 186 Washbigton-at., Room is.

FOR SALE—THE CANTRELL WAGON-WORRS at Lincoln, ill., a good business of 14 years' standing; all the latest improved machiner; for the manufacture of wagons taclinded. Will take one car farm wagons in part pay. Callon or address IRA J. CANTRELL, Lincoln, ill.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A VALUABLE patens for United States and Canada very cheap. Reason for seiling, necessity. Address V43, Tribune.

MOVABLE DRUG FIXTURES AND STOCK INVOICES III and mist find purchaser. Address Dox 101, Moline, ill.

CALOON FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING SALOON

Mofine. III.

SALOON FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING SALOON
S in canare of city cheap. Reasons for suiling, going
the other business. inquire 171 Bandolph-st., Boom 9.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF HOTEL AND
boarding-house for sale cheap, known as the Centraf House, as Grand Crossing. Cook County. Apply at
the house.

the house.

21.800 South Division; very low rent and loss lease. Apply to H. J. GOUDEICH, 51 Major Block.

50.000 the dry goods commission business it his city; the house is well established, and favors bit known in the West and at the East. Address Q Sections of the commission of

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation from proceedings of the process of LOST AND POUND.

OST-POCKETBOOK CONTAINING \$4,000 NUT psyable to my order. Liberal reward will be ps returned to MES. AMELIA TYLEE, 6:8 Wabash H returned to MRS. AMELIA TYLER, 6:8 wassan.

L OST DEC. 28. A VIR GLOVE, NEAR THE CORther of Fourteenth-st, and Wassab-av. The finder
will please leave it at BUCK & RAYNER'S Drug-Store,
corner State and Madison. Be paid.

\$10 BEWARD-LOST-A POCKETBOK WHICH
\$10 BEWARD-LOST-A POCKETBOK WHICH
contains money and papers. Call at Reom 1,
85 Washington-st. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

##ISCELLANEOUS-

BEDBUGS AND GOOK BUACHES SATERSHINATED by contract (warranded). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Room 8. FIRST-CLASS PLUMBING, SEWERAGE AND Yentilation at MURRAY'S, 611 West Madison-st. Wanted-BY a Traveling Man A Line of the goods to sell on commission in the State of Wisconsin. Best of references given. Address V 60, Tribune office.

CANT OFF CLUTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing of L GELDER'S, got State-a. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

A LOASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpots, and bedding. Callor address E. HERSCHEL. 346 State-at.

TURAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE Dongrim. etc. ; chemest and best in city; advence in Op. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARISY. 180 W. Mouros. WATCHES AND JEWELE !

OFTY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERT BOOD 2-STORY FRAME
dwelling and lot 22m 150 feet, 1285 Indisan-aw. this
perfect, location excellent, fee the low price of et, 000;
11,000 in hand and belance on time at 6 per cent interest. Also a unlended 3-flory stose front dwelling. 71;
wors Adamset, all motilers improvements. Also a
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easi be here floor. Sales floor, and the fairty-sixtheti, on Frairie-ax., 25is till feet; price \$2,000. Also
on same avenue, near Tritry-frourid-st, college Matilia,
\$2.500 floor near Tritry-frourid-st, college Matilia,
\$2.500 floor and brick hasement furnished house with
lot on Forty-floor. A price \$1,750.

\$2.51150 feet on College Grove-ax., north of Fortysecond-st., price \$1,750.

\$2.51150 feet on College Grove-ax., north of Fortysecond-st., price \$1,750.

\$2.51150 feet on College Grove-ax., north of Fortysecond-st. B., price \$1,750.

\$2.51150 feet on College Grove-ax., north of Fortysecond-st. B., price \$1,750.

\$2.51150 feet on College Grove-ax., north of Fortysecond-st. B., price \$1,750.

\$2.51150 feet on College Grove-ax., north of Fortysecond-st. B., price \$1,750.

JOHN COVERT & CO., 100 Destrors.

FUR SALE-57, con-CONNER 100 FEET SQUARE,
near Rush and Illinois sta. CYRUS A POMEROY.
ROOM 4, 70 La Salle-st.
FOR SALE-50 FEET ON MICHIGAN.AV. YEAR
FIFTY-third-s., case from: MATSON HILL, 77
Washington. Washington-st.

TOR SALK-HOUSE AND SO FEST, MICHIGAN
SV., near I washington-st., \$18,500. MATSON HILL,
Of Washington-st.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE—82 PER AGRE—1 HAVE 1.000 AORES of as good rolling prairie farm land as there is in the State of Nebraska, they were selected 10 years ago, and the patenns issued from the Government; skey are No. 1. being in Pixon and Coder Counties: they lay in 100 and 23) acre tracts, 3 and 10 miles from railroad. 7. B. BOYD, Moom 7, 179 Madison-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO BUT FOR CASH-A RESIDENCE on West Side not to exceed \$7,000. Would say turnished. Address V6t, Tribune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A MASUN & HAMLIN ORGAN FOR 25 PER month. You can buy the new and beautiful Japanese style for this price, and other styles for even less. Nothing could be more welcome in your home than one of these durable, sweet-toned, and elegant presents MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN DO., 250 and 252 Wabsah-av-A BEAUTIFUL MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN would be the most welcome holiday present you can give.

New and elegant styles are now offered for Christman and New Sear's, prices from \$54 upward.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

250 and 252 Wabaah-av.

MATHUSHEE

STORY & CAMP,
Sole Agents STORY & CAMP PIANOS AND ORGANS are the best low-priced in-truments in Chicago. We fully warrant them. We sell any of our goods on easy tostallments.

STURY & CAMP. ON MONDAY, DEC. 28, AND UNTIL SOLD, WE

Instruments:

1 Child & Bishop melodeon, rosewood case.

1 Prince melodeon, rosewood case.

1 Prince melodeon, rosewood case.

15 I Manning organ, 5 octaves.

15 I Mason & Hamtin organ, 5 octaves.

18 Smith American organ, 5 octaves.

25 Smith American organ, 5 octaves.

26 Smith American organ, 5 octaves.

27 Smith American organ, 5 octaves.

28 Smith American organ, 5 octaves.

29 District American organ, 5 octaves.

20 I Chickering grand plane, rosewood case.

20 I Fisher square grand plane, carved legs, rosewood case. case italiet, Davis & Ce. piano, carved lega 754-octave, rosewood case. Hallet, Davis & Co. piano, carved lega, extra finished.

CTEINWAY PIANOS.

LYON & HEALT PIANOS.

FISCRER FIANOS.

FISCRER FIANOS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

BURDIST: ORGANS.

LYON & HEALT ORGANS.

OTHER ORGANS.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS.

SOC. 575, \$100, \$125, \$100, \$175, \$270, \$250, \$300.

Pianos and organs to reat. Slock the largest terms thost reasonable, and prices lowest. Call and use for yourself before buying elsewhere.

LYON & HEALT.

LATON & HEALT.

WANTED-6 GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR cash. Address S 92, Tribune office. TO RENT\_HOUSES.

TO RENT-NO. See WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR Ashland-av., 10-reom stone front bouse, furnished or unfurnished. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 171 La salle-st.

TO RENT-ON THE NORTH SIDE, CONVENIENT-ly located, at \$40 per month, a brick residence of nine rooms. GEO. H. ROZET, 97 Washington-st. TO BENT-PLATS.

Aorth Side.
TO RENT—A FINE FLAT OF TEN-ROOMS, WITH
A HI modern improvements on main floor in new
house 456 Soodia-st., near Lingoin Park. Inquire of
WM. CLETTENBERG, 341 West Indians-st. TO RENT-BOOMS.

TO RENT—354 MIGHIGAN-AV. A FRONT CORNER, room and 2 bearcoms connecting with it, one south and one east.
TO RENT—FURNISHED—LARGE FRONT ROOMS on first foor, as 109 Frankin-st., corner washington. Apply at Room 5 or as Irving Rouse. North CLC
TO RENT-TWO OR THREE NICELY PURNISHED rooms to gestlemen, all modern improvements, at 255 East Indians-ti., near State, North Side.

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASSMENT 639 WEST Madison-st. Arst-class sew building: also good stable. WM. C. DOW, icom 8 Fribune Building.

TO RENT-PART OF STATE-ST. STORE, BE-tween Weshington and Monroe-sts., for ladies' goods only. Address V.69, Tribune office.

TO BENT-THE WESTERN RAILBOAD ASSOCIAtion being about to remove to the Hunge Block,
corner Adams and Despora-sts., ofter for rent their
present commoditions offices, so and foll Washington-st.
Apply to J. R. BAYMOND, Secretary. TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTED rooms for manufacturing, with power and eleva-ors. A. B. BISHOP, is south Jefferson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FINELY FURNISHED rooms for families or single persons, with first-class board.

764 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—day-board \$50 aweek; day-board \$50 aweek.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-St., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge-Front fooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3.

without board, \$1 to \$3.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARCrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from
\$6 to \$40; alse furnished rooms renied without board.

PNGEISH HOUSE, \$1 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Down again. Single room and board, \$6 to \$7. Restaurant tickets, \$1 means, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 is day.

HOTEL BEGNSWICK—WE HAVE I WO ELEGANT
south-front rooms for goat and wife; also, \$1 ev
ingle rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winder.

Wabsah-av., corner of Congress-st.

Windson-st., \$10 per day.

BOARD WANTELL.

DIARD-AND ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED.

BOARD-AND ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, for self, wire, and child of 3 years; North Side or South Side, convenient to steam-cars. Address V.5s, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THERE OK FOUR FURnished rooms for housekeeping, on Orden-ev.,
between Adams and Harrison-sta. GI Van Buren-es.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN FURwith terms. V 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND
Wife, one isree and one smaller furnished room,
with privilege of light housek seeing: icoation must be
good and terms reasonable. V 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDS, SOUTH
furnished rooms, with or without board. V 51, Tribune
office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, OR SOTH ROOM
and upon the without board. V 51, Tribune
office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, OR SOTH ROOM
furnished rooms, with or without board. V 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, OR SOTH ROOM
family; location between Twelfth and Jackson-sta,
east of State. Best references given and required. Address V 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUT—A LARGE BUILD—
ing adapted for a furniture factory, with or without ricam-power. Address R. ARKESON, 155
Corpeli-5.

FOR SALE.

OB SALE-FINELY EMBROIDERED WHITE COW. Address V 41. Tribuse office. WANTED CHEAT FUB CASE-ONE PAIR CAR- Book keepers, Cle
WANTED-A BOY OF ABOU
man, to do corresponding an
Address V44, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies

WANTED-300 LABORERS FOR ICE-CUTTING
webs and the chopping, for the phagies in
gouth. For particulars, call on CHRISTIAN & CU286 South Water-8.

WANTED - 300 MORE LABORERS FOR TRI
tion work to be let at 12% cents por yard, and work at
to the middle of cent May. We ship to all boints South
at the lowest reduced races. Apply at once to the
RUGH & CO., & South Canal-st.

WANTED-ito LABORERS, & COAL MINERS
Tree fare; 50 Choppers. Chesp tickets South a
J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Nandolph-st. Miscellamobus.

WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE MAN AS TICKS solier and trussurer for the most popular comb nation traveling; established five years; must have \$1,500 to deposits weekly salary, \$25 and expenses; months' enragement; personal application. T. BENBON, Briggs flours. WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY. MUST BE A GO WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN tograph gallery and learn the business. opportunity for sultable person at studio 57 West 3 son-st. opportunity for suffable person at studio 57 West Madison-5t.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAYELING SALES—Man, who has had experience soling to the wholesale grocers. Good references required as to ability and character. Address Q'A. Tribune office.

WANTED—AGRITA—MEN IN SEARCH OF husiness for the winter will fad, spon investable process of the winter will fad, spon investable process of the company of the process of the company. The process of the process o American New Co., No. 9 Forthand Blook.

WANTED—A FHOTOGRAPH OFERATOR—ONLY
Who therewish understands the business; now
others need call at 32 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS OF ABILITY
and energetic mais and temain. Large sole,
and extra inducements ofered. J. B. BURB Publishing Company, 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN ACtrade. BURLEY'S TYRIBELL, 32 and 6 State-st.
Chicago.

WANTED—ABOUT JAN. 1—BY A FIRM IN THIS
city, three young men to travel; good salery and
expenses; state age and occupation. Address V. 66. expenses; state are and compasion. Address V 60. Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AND EXPERIENCED traveling lewelry salesman (was lease with stock). Address with references, V et Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN SELL GOODS from wacon; must have \$100, 1818 per week sure. Call at 10 a. to. at Brady & Rettmann's. Habsted and Twenty-first-sta., or 808 Harrison-st. J. Bhaddon.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN, HAVING wome mechanical knowledge. State are, where he worked, abo pay expected. V 54 Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE. RELIABLE MAN, ACCURACY of the worked, abo pay expected. V 54 Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE. RELIABLE MAN, ACCURACY of the worked, abo pay expected. V 54 Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE. RELIABLE MAN, ACCURACY of the worked, abo pay expected.

Unio-sta.

W ANTED—THAVELING SALESMEN TR. oughly posted in teas, tobaccos and eigens. S as have a trade and experience on the road. No oth need apply. Address Carrier No. 3, Station A. Cago, Ill. WANTED-PERIALE HELP.

Domestics
WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN
giri for general housework in small American
family. Apply at 24t North La balle-st.
WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIAL AT 322
Indiana-st. References required. WANTED—AT 416 WABASH-AV.—TWO GIRLA,
one as cook, to go to Lawadais, one for Kenwood,
wages good.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HUUSEwork, Must have good references. Inquire as

WANTED FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKERS AND operators to go to Kannas City, Mo. 1 steady work and best prices paid. Apply Wednesday, Size inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, at EARL & WILSON'S, 150 Fifth-av.

WANTED-GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A CHILD WANTED-A GOOD, COMPETENT PROTESTANT sirles nurse and second girl. Liberal wages to a first-class-cirl, and a good home. Apply at 457 West Weshington 45. WANTED-NURSE GIRL IN A SMALL PANILY. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvias girls for all kinds of housework. Apply at
G. DUSKE'S office, 193 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT OFFICE WORK, must be nest, and beard at home; wares all per month. Address V.S. Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO CANVASS WITH A tollet article of sterling merit; wares, \$10 a week. Address, giving references as to character, 8 c. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE. Bookkeopers, Clerks, &co.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROTORLY
Competent bookkeeper, correspondent, and general
manager; best references—bonds, State time said place
of interview. Address 5-4, Tribane office.

SITUATION WANTED-IN GAIN COMMISSION
bouse; have had several years experience on
Change and purcharing in the country; have acquantances Rast, West, and South; can influence
trade. Best of reference given. Val. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF
gentical appearance and root address, with home
and ouggy at his diaporal, as solicitor or collector; sinother devices and south. Fig. 1 AS A
salessman, collector, solicitor, or acything hosobie, by a competent, reliable, and active man. W. B.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A MEMBER OF THE
Board of Trade, with experience and controlling
some business; with a good commission bouse. Address CUM MISSION, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A BELIABLE MAN,

Consider of Jourson, 187 West Division st.

Consider of Jourson, 187 West Division st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
S whisky salesman. Missouri. Arkanas, and Texas
sequalintance. St. Louis reference. V65. Tribune.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN
willing and capacie of learning how he may render
himself servicesible to those who may employ him. V
55, Tribune office. as, Iribane office.

Situation wantho-BY A Young Man As Scient or for cuddoor work. Good accountant or writer: 8 years in last place. Best only references given, Address 8 or, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Demostics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS ecok, washer, and fromer in a private ramity. Please sail at 28 Mark-sa, near Chicago av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WORK-bing-girl; is quiet and steady: draw-dass cook and launderes. Good reference. Washes promps pay. Please address V 49. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN from the Booth as No. 1 cook; is thorough in ments and pastry. 418 Wabash-av.

Housekcopers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman as housekeeper, to do work in a small family, or seconds work. Address 52 Whiting-st., corner North Wells-st.

SITUATION'S WANTED—TAMILIES INNEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE's office. 100 Milwsskee-sy.

FINANCIAL

By anthority of the Board of Trustees.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Charman
H. S. TIFFANY, Secretary. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT OF IN-Mr proved city property at lowest current rates JAMES M. GAMBLE, Boom & 40 Dearborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN UPON BEAL 2STATE IS \$5,000 WANTED FOR 5 YEARS ON CROICE Dime Serings Bank, 105 Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH NOT LESS TRAY

\$,000 cash, and commercial experience, in a well
paying manufacturing business. Address 8 M. Tribune WANTED-WE HAVE NUMBROUS APPLICATION tions for obeas second-hand bilitary and postables. Parties having such for sile address the c. I BRUNS WICK & BAUKS CO., 47 and 40 Systems.

BUSINESS CARDS INSTRUCTION. LDON, of New York, is at the Gardner

WIN HARRIS, New Orleans, is at the Grand JUDGE W. T. HOPKINS, Morris, is

R. S. Musser, St. Joseph, Mo., JOHN S. THOMPSON, San Francisco, Cal., is a

Grand Pacific Hotel ongs ALEXANDER. Shakspeare, N. M., is MISS MINNIS PALMER, of "The Boardingol," is at the Palmer House.

WARREN MILLER, member of Congress Herki UNITED STATES SENATOR T. W. FERRY, O

an, is at the Palmer House. A. A. Assorr, ex-Lieutenant ebrasks, is at the Palmer House. MR. AND MRS. F. HARRIOTT (Clars Morris)

ping at the Sherman House. OBERT T. F. PIXLEY and Joseph Marks, San o, are at the Tremont House. THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME will be open New-

ear's Day for the reception of visitors. W. G. SWAN, General Freight Agent C., M. & C. W. UPTON, Wankeron, and Charles Kel-

C. T. ATWOOD, business Banker's Daughter". cou ed at the Tremont House.

branch office the interruption in their by the recent fire will be very slight. CHARLES H. PRATT and bride, of the Emma bbott company, are at the Tremont House. r. Pratt was married yesterday at Jackson,

OLAS CORFF has made to Simeon Straus a tary assignment for the benefit of his ors. The assets are stated to be \$1,238, as liabilities \$1,587.

AR INFANT, WRAPPED up comfortably and ing in a basket, was left early last evening on rest versude of the residence of Lyman Baird, o. 336 North La Salle streat. It was sent to

Mr. MELVILLE E. STONE, Chairman of the sleage delegation to welcome Mr. Parnell on a sarrival in New York, left Sunday night for at city with Mr. John F. Finerty, one of the

THE TRIBUNE yesterday received for the coundlings' Home fund \$10 from a lady friend, 14 from the employes of W. B. Clapp, Young t Co., and a letter addressed to Mrs. Kane, the treasurer of the Home, the contents of which

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as observed by Manasse, opticiau, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8:00 a.m., 35 decrees; 10:00 a.m., 34: 12 m., 36; 3:00 p. m., 35; 8:00 p. m., 35. Barometer at 8:00 a.m., 36:34; 8:00 p. m., 29:59.

THE NUMBER OF THE CHICAGO Medical Gazette of January contains the paper recently read by commissioner of Health De Wolf before the blicago Medical Society on "The Relation of the State to the Individual in Matters Pertaining to Sanitary Administration."

The fuberal services over the remains of Mrs. see B. Barton were held at 3 o'clock vesterday ernoon at her late residence. No. 410 Dayton extended the cremony the remains were ten to Point Penisula, N. Y., her native ce, for interment. In his beréavement Mr. rton has the sympathy of many friends. THE BOND OF JAMES H. RHES, as South Town Collector, was filed yesterday. The following the his bondsmen: L. Z. Leiter. Marshall Field, I. K. Fairbank, J. W. Doane, Charles H. Fargo, leotre Schneider; Jesse Spaiding. B. P. Hutchison, Sidney A. Kent, Eldridge Keith, C. B. Farsell, G. M. Pullmah, R. W. King, and William

M. G. CLOUGH, Prison Overseer at the House Correction, while jumping around last even-g with the foolish idea that he was a fice, ited his revolver out of his hip pocket. The sapon was discharged, and the builet entered se of his feet near the toe, in such a manner at a survival overation will post likely provi-

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Second Presby-rish Church was held inst evening in the lect-re-room of the church, corner of Michigan av-nue and Twenty-first street, Dr. Edmund indrews in the chair. Although there were lore than a quorum present it was deemed ad-able to wait for a better attendance, and the secting was adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 13.

THE PATHER, MOTHER, AND SISTERS Of the ste M. B. Gould will arrive in this city from suffale at 8 o'clock this morning. At 7:30 a. m. he remains of Mr. Gould will be removed from len. Watte's rooms, on Wabasa arenue, to the 'aliner House, where Parlor W has been setured for the funeral services. These will occur 2 4 p. m. and will be conducted by Prof. Swing. The body will be removed to Cincinnati, the old tome of the family.

ELLA BOHLAN, 8 YMARS of ace, living with her parents at No. 289 Twenty-third atreet, while playing on the premises at noon yesterday, was averely injured by the explosion of a railroad ornedo, with which she was playing. Both lands and arms were badly lacerated, and the kull just above the left eye was fractured by a slees of the shell. Dr. Lackner, who attended ler, says he cannot determine the result of the aluries for a day or two.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at to. 892 Clark street upon a 14-months child for Lewis B. Balley, who died of measies. This and three other children were down with the lisease, and were getting along finely until Sunay afternoon, when the baby suddenly became rorse in some unaccountable way, and died become medical attendance could be summoned, in inquest was also held at No. 211 West Polk treet upon Patrick McCormick, 74 years of age, the died of asthma and general debility.

he died of astima and general debility.

TESTARDAY APTERNOON THE West Division allway Company but a force of men on their teachs in the use to clear the mud from their tracks in the use to clear the mud from their tracks in the use of the city. When in front of leid & Leiter's wholesale department, on adison street, they were interrupted in their oris-by a force of men sent out from that tablishment, armed with formidable snow-lovels, who proceeded to throw the heaps of and along the curbing back between the tracks, he railway men soon left the field, and the rest in front of the store was cleared in short disc.

schmidt, returning from the amping a load of rubbish, was totally demolished, and the driver violently with it to the side of the ten picked up it was found that received some very severe intent the head; two teeth were to, and his head and chest were badly his content of the head;

with an outgoing train upon a side track when he was struck by the incoming engine.

Congressman T. A. Born, of the Ninth II-linois District, was at the Clifton House vesterday, and last evening a Tribune reporter called upon him, but the gentleman has been ill and unable to attend the session until this time. He thinks, however, that the rest of the session will be a quiet one, and that financial legislation will not be attempted. As to the Maine outrage, he denounces Gov. Garcelon and his Council without stimt, and insists that the Republicans shall hold their ground, and fight for their rights if necessary. Mr. Boyd leaves for the East this morning.

A MAN CALLING himself Lieut. Lane has been going the rounds at the Stock-Yards collecting ostensibly for the Second Regiment. The officers of the regiment know nothing of the man, and pronounce him a swindler. He has collected over \$300 from various firms, and J. V. Farwell & Co., Field, Leiter & Co., and other city firms head the last. Some of the subscribers, who were vesterday visited by Quartermaster Keefe, report that the same fellow collected subscriptions for the same object over a year ago, which they supposed until yesterday had been turned into the regimental fund.

A MORTGAGE NOTE FOR \$7,500 upon certain property in Egandale and contiguous thereto, having been executed by D. D. Spencer and wife, on which the interest has defaulted, the property was sold yesterday forenoon at the north door of the Board of Trade Building, and was bid in by the mortgages for \$3,000. It is said the sale was made simply to perfect the title to the property. There was elaimed to be a title to the property. said the sale was made simply to perfect the title to the property. There was claimed to be due on account of said indebtedness, including advances for the payment of taxes and assessments, about \$10,000, and the title was vested, by legal proceedings, in Judge Otis, as Receiver of the State Savings Institution, subject to the incumbrance above mentioned.

A LETTER IS IN CIRCULATION, signed "Vessel-Ower," and addressed to the vessel-owners of the lakes, calling their attention to what the writer considers the great injustice to vessel-owners which has resulted in the past from the insertion of the "lag day clause" in ore charters, and the construction put upon it by shippers. It is, he thinks, time for vessel-owners to demand the same treatment in the ore trade accorded them in other lines of transportation, and insists that four, or at most five, days per trip is the longest time they will submit to for loading and unloading from the time the vessel reports at place of destination as ready to load or discharge.

MATHIAS WAGNER, employed as a repairer on

destination as ready to load or discharge.

Mathias Wagner, employed as a repairer on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, yesterday lost his life through the carelesnes of fellow employes in a manner only paralleled by the killing of a repairer some few weeks ago at Harrison street. White at work upon the rear end of a car, an engine suddenly backed down upon it, crushed him against the depot platform, and instantly killed him. The accident was in full view of persons crossing the Madison street bridge at 1: 30 yesterday afternoon. The body was badly mangled by being rolled under the cars, and upon being picked up was taken to No. 66 Barber street, where he left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. The deceased was about 34 years of age, of German birth, and bad been in the employ of the Company for some time.

TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION. As adjourned meeting of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association was held last even-ing in the club-room of the Palmer House. Mr. Burt Stone presided, and Mr. W. G. Rudd acted as Secretary. About 120 of the members were

present.

Mr. Wright moved, and Mr. Bowie seconded the motion, that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draw up a set of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting with regard to the nomination of officers. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Wright, Van Brocklin, Bowie, Garlick, and Barrett were named as such committee. amed as such committee.

The Committee retired for a few minutes, and in their return reported as follows:

on their return reported as follows:
Your Committee report—
First—That we ignore the action of the cancus held at the Snerman House Dec. 23, 1876.
Second—That we recommend for the consideration of this meeting the following-named gentlemen for officers for the enasing year: President, J. C. Miller. Vice-Presidents, H. W. K. Cutter, Chicago; James Owens, Milwaukoe; J. J. McDonaid, St. Paul: M. W. Schultz, Peoria; M. C. Weimore, St. Louis; T. F. Gilitan: Dubuque. Secretary and Treasurer, Charles G. French, Chicago. Directors, two years, B. W. Root. Conrad Witkowsky, J. Q. Walker, George H. Van Pelt, and S. H. Crane, all of Chicago.

The names, especially those of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary and Treasurer, were received with applause. The report was received and a ballot ordered on the names.

In reply to questions, the Chair said that the nominations for President and Vice-Presidents were the same as those made at the Sherman House meeting.

were the same as those made at the Sherman House meeting.

A member asked why the Committee had ignored the action of that meeting, and yet reported the same names,—a question which gave rise to a good deal of laughter and was not answered.

The ballot showed 61 votes for and 36 against, and the list of persons named was declared the choice of the meeting. A motion to make the vote unanimous did not prevail. An attempt to reconsider also failed. A motion to adjourn was then carried by 51 votes to 42.

tempt to reconsider also failed. A motion to adjourn was then carried by 51 votes to 42.

JOHN S. RAYMOND.

It is suthoritatively reported that John B. Raymond, formerly of Chicago, died in Leadville yesterday morning from congestion of the brain. Mr. Raymond was for many years well known here, both in society and business circles. He came to Chicago about 1860 from Will Conoty, where his relatives are believed still to reside, and became a clerk in the wholesale grocery house of G. C. Cook & Co. Prior to this he had been in business at Galesburg, Ill. After some years he became a partner in the firm, and remained with it until 1868. From that time until October, 1871, he was a partner with J. W. Doane in the same business. The great fire swept away everything he bossessed, but the house started up again, and Mr. Raymond retained his connection with it until 1872. In that year he went to Franklin MacVeagh & Co., first as an employe and afterwards as a partner, and retained his connection with that house until 1877, when he left for the West. His friends in Chicago heard reports of his baving made a big strike in mining in Leadville, but had no definite information of his whereabouts or business success. Mr. Raymond was a very popular salesman and a great hand at society affairs. He was about 45 years of age at the time of his decease, and was never married. The remains will be sent here for internent.

JUDGE TULET'S TAX-DEED DECISION.

THE TRIBUNE published a week ago a decision by Judge Tuley, in which it was decided that certain tax-deeds, issued to the Gages for property bought at the tax-sale a couple of years ago were void, owing to the fact that the proper notice had not been given to the owners of the property. An impression has, it appears, gained ground among a number of persons who had read the decision that all that the owner had to do to redeem his property was to pay to the tax-buyer the amount of the tax and interest thereon at 6 per cent. Such, however, is incorrect. That which has to be paid is the penalty provided by the General Revenue law,—the tax and 100 per cent; so that even where the tax-deed is invalid, the tax-buyer gets a good return for the money which he has invested. He may not get the exorbitant sum which he might have tried to obtain from the owner, but he at all events gets high interest on his money. JUDGE TULEY'S TAX-DEED DECISION.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE COMMITTEE On Schools is called for tonorrow at 3 o'clock.

THE SMALL-POX patient at the Denma House was reported as doing well yesterday. A TELEPHONE IS TO BE put in at the Fuller-on avenue conduit works to connect with the

"rookery."

THE THEASURES received \$1,183 from the Water Department and \$504 from the Controller yesterday.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS for the week ending

Saturday abated 123 nuisances and condemned 9,760 pounds of meats. "A VIOTIM" WRITES to the Mayor compla ing that sugar and kerosene oil is being shame-fully adulterated by grocers. He fails to say who the grocers are, however.

Da. Dunna, City Physician, returned yester-day from a visit to New York, and says that ex-tensive preparations were being made there for the reception of Parnell and Davitt to-day. DE. DE WOLF says that his experience is that ignorance and sensitive noise go together. The loudest complaints are made by the poorest spellers, and the complainant generally commences his complaint with "Deer Sur."

A Mn. Harm, of San Francisco, representing a new fertilizing concern, called at the Health Department yesterday to be directed to the establishments of the kind in this vicinity, which he is visiting to examine machinery, etc. He mays that in San Francisco a dead borse is valued at \$10, and other dead animals in proportion,

COMPLAINT WAS MADE yesterday against the Superintendent of the Small-Pox Rospital. It is said that he does not respect the orders of the City Physician in the matter of discharging patients, a case in point being his retention of two persons who were discharged some weeks ago, but who are still his guests.

THE REFORT FOR THE week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 185, against 188 for the preceding week and 155 for the corresponding week of last year. The causes of death were: Dipththeria, 31; croup, 18; consumption, 14: convulsions and pneumonis, 10 each: measles, 8; meningitis, 7; scarlet-fever, 6; dropsy and heart-disease, 4 each; and small-pox. 1. pox, 1.

THE MEAT CONDEMNATIONS yesterday were as follows: At Nos. 3 and 4 West Jackson street market, two slunk calves; at Nos. 15 and 16, two slunk calves; at Nos. 13 and 14, one slunk calf; at No. 6, one slunk calf; and at No. 196 South Water street, one slunk calf. At the Stock-Yards twenty-two bogs were made way with, and at Bridgeport eight quarters of beef were put into the tank.

THE SCOWS AT THE FOOT of Uniman street, about which considerable has been said of late, have been removed, and yesterday an engineer was sent to the premises to take initiatory steps looking to erecting a foot-bridge over the elip. It is estimated that thousands of people have been crossing the slip on these scows, and that a bridge can be built to accommodate them at a coat of shour \$100. at a cost of about \$100.

at a cost of about \$100.

A LADY CAME To the Health Department to be vaccinated yesterday, and in the absence of Dr. De Wolf, his Secretary, "Brock," did the work. She was one of those exceedingly nice and timid individuals, and misiated that her leg rather than her arm should bear the scratching necessary to the operation, and she was accommodated and went off happ. Her excuse for her preference was that she did not want to have her arm marked.

have her arm marked.

The Building Committee met yesterday and, among other things, agreed to recommend that Commissioner Waller be authorized to purchase from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 brick in the name of the city, to secure the commencing of the work on the new City-Hall with the opening of the building season. Mr. Waller recommended such action some weeks ago, being fearful that unless something of the kind was done, the work would be delayed.

A DOCUMENT was filed with the Mayor vester A DOCUMENT was filed with the Mayor yesterday in the interest of property-holders along Stewart avenue, complaining that the failure of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company to plank its tracks and improve the street crossings was working injuriously in the condemnation proceedings of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and preventing their getting the damages they were entitled to. It was referred to the Department of Public Works.

was referred to the Department of Public Works.

THE QUESTION of the legality of the contract recently entered into for the granit columns of the new City-Hall excited some attention yesterday. The Mayor had his doubts about the matter, but thought legal advice had been taken on the subject, and the contractor himself was considerably worried. The members of the Building Committee thought the Council ought to ratify the contract to avoid any trouble in the future, and the Mayor advised as much, and such action no doubt will be taken at an early day.

THE OPENING OF bids Saturday for tug-The opening of bids Saturday for tugservice has created quite a six among tug-men,
and yesterday the Mayor was in receipt of additional propositions, one being as low as \$500.
The proposition is regular, of course, but
since a report is current that one of
the regular bidders has been offered.
\$400 to withdraw in another's favor, the pouthat be imagine there is considerable mos
the job, and it would not be surprising to
all of the bids thrown out and new prop
invited. Some are inclined to think that the
\$500 bidder is not in earnest, but is trying to
bring about certain results in his own interest,
but those who claim to know say he is, and that
he means what he says. Be this as it may, it is
evident that the tug-men mean war, and there is
promise of some new developments to-day.

# COUNTY-BUILDING.

THIRTY-POUR LICENSES to wed were issued sterday by the County Clerk. FRIDAY WILL BE THE last day of service for the January term in the County Court. THE CASE OF THE notorious Cory Millard, who is indicted for burglary and larceny, is set for trial to-day.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE Poor-House clubbed THE NORTH TOWN COLLECTOR has opened an office in the County Treasurer's office, and is ready to receive all taxes that may be brought

IN THE CASE of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad vs. R. E. Jenkins et al., a verdict was entered for the defendants (who were not present) for \$1,960. THE COMMITTEE on Public Charities will bold

a meeting this afternoon, at which the report of ex-Fire-Marshal Benner on the condition of the Insane Asylum will be considered. SENATOR M. W. ROBINSON yesterday pre-sented in the County Court the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Judge Buck-ner S. Morris, and the resolutions were ordered

spread on the records. CARSTEN KOESTER, who was arrested on a casa for \$145 at suit of Dorothea Rourbach, wants to get out under the Insolvent act, and vesterday gave bond in \$300 to appear before Judge Loomis on Jan. 3.

Judge Looms on Jan. 8.

It seems that the Town of Lemont is to have a good deal more out of Cook County than it contributes to the county finances. Examination of the records shows that during the past year \$2,500 was paid for medical attendance and drigs in Lemont. The oill for November was cut down \$334 by the Committee on Towns and Town Accounts and even then there was a bill fown Accounts, and even then there was a bill of \$589 to pay. Better annex Lemont to Will

County.

In the Criminal court yesterday, before Judge Tuley, Hugh Kelley and Henry Smith pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sentenced to one day in the County Jail. George Hanson and Alice Stewart pleaded guilty to serve Hanson and Alice Stewart pleaded guilty to sentence. Joseph Logan was found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Edward Jones is on trial for larceny. The case of Franz Oppenheim, who is indicted for forgery, and who had one trial in which the jury disagreed, was stricken from the docket with leave to reinstate. John Leach pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was remanded for sentence. Motions for new trials will be heard Friday, and Saturday will be sentence-day. Before Judge Smith, James Supe and John Kalloe are on trial for assault with intent to kill. In the case of Frank F. Cole, indicted for larceny (three charges) and larcany as ballee, motions were made to quash all the lodictments. The motion was overruled as to the second count of the last indictment, the rest not being passad upon. as to the second count of the last indictment, the rest not being passed upon. The case of George Blaikie, the thieving clerk of the Fidelity Bank, is set for to-day, but of course will not be

# FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE GOLD DISBURSED at the Sub-Treasury esterday amounted to \$55,000. NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS in subsidiary silver was redeemed yesterday, and 5,000 standard dollars paid out.

Harvey yesterday amounted to \$31,051. Of this amount, spirits contributed \$15,614; tobacco and cigars, \$2,631; and beer, \$332. There were no exports. THE INTERNAL REVENUE received by Collector

W. J. DE ROCHES, a long-haired street-"fakir," was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of selling patent medicines without a license. His case was con-tinued until to-day on his own recognizance.

THE WORK ON THE new Government Bullding is progressing rapidly. The plasterers have put one coat on the entire fourth floor, and on the east side of that floor are putting on the brown coat. In the Circuit Court room, at the northeast corner of the third floor, the hard finish and ornamental rosets are being put on. There is a large force of men at work, and the building presents a more animated appearance

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY still denies that he THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY stul denies that he knows of any compromise in the Gregg, Golsen, or Spaulding cases. Judge Blodgett will probably call Gregg and Spaulding after New-Year's. With Gregg and Golsen things are evidently approaching a focus. Charlev Reed yesterday reiterated his former statement that Gregg's case was still before the President for action. He also easy that he has had nothing whatever to do with Golsen, and Golsen, with tears in his eyes and oatnes on his lips, says the same thing. eyes and oaths on his lips, says the same thing.

AN INGENTIOUS TOUTH yesterday appeared before T. M. Bradley, the Cashier at the SubTreasury, and presented for payment a coupon for \$30 of a Confederate bond of the series of 1864. He said that he had received it in payment of a debt, and supposed that he United States was paying all the obligations of the defunct Confederacy. His surprise at Mr. Brad-

namented the bond.

ROBERT COME, the letter-carrier arrested by Special-Agent Stuart for robbing the malls, yesterday made another ineffectual attempt to get bail. He was representations the bail was reduced to \$8.000. A bondsman in the person of a teamster in the employ of Arthur Dixon was offered, but the man failed to qualify to an extent sufficient to satisfy the Commissioner. Coey was remanded to jail until to-day, when another attempt to secure bail will be made, he having waived examination.

having waived examination.

The FOLLOWING is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House vesterday: F. W. Hayne & Co., ten octaves brandy; Cavanagh & Bodle, five octaves brandy; Field, Leiter & Co., twenty-three cases dry goods; Elgin National Watch Co., one case watch jewels; Wilson Bros, five cases dry goods; Julius Bauer & Co., two cases toys; C. M. Koedt, two cases dry goods; Claspo, Young & Co., one case optical goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., four cases hostery: Leahev Bros, one case dress goods; Julius Bauer & Co., seven cases musical goods; J. W. Doane & Co., 100 boxes tea; Lyon & Healy, ten cases musical goods; C. R. Osborne & Co., six hogsheads sauce; Benson Bros., forsy-four barrels herrings; J. S. Kirk & Co., forty-four cases souds ash; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 115 sacks salt; Clarke & Loveday, 141 Baker, 115 sacks salt; Clarke & Loveday, 141 barrels hereing; Burley & Tyrrell, five pack-ages carthenware. Collections, \$6,390.

ages earthenware. Collections, \$6,390.

CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH yesterday held a conference in Collector Smith's office with a number of Chicago importers relative to the merits of and objections to the Immediate Transportation act which is in his charge. The spokesman of the importers was Henry J. Willing, of Field, Letter & Co., while the Government was represented by Collector Smith and Doutty Collector Hitt. Mr. Aldrich stated the objections to the measure which have been urged by the New York importers,—that in the case of perishable and stolen goods it would result in loss to the Government, and that to send goods out without entry or an individual bond from the inland importer would be risky and liable to result in loss to the cusbe risky and liable to result in loss to the cus-toms. The importers present, in the course of a general conversation, answered these objec-tions by showing how much expense would be tions by showing how much expense would be saved to the Government by drooping the entry and appraisement at the seaboard port, and how much expense and trouble would be saved the importer if he were not required to have a representative and give bond at the frontier port. The subject was discussed in all its bearings, and Mr. Aldrich expressed himself as greatly interested in the measure. Before his return to Washington, he will visit the Eastern Custom-Houses, see the operations of the present method of immediate transportation, and find out how valid are the objections to the new regulations.

CHETLAIN. ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT SOCIETY EVENTS of the season was the reception given by Gen and Mrs. Chetlain last evening at Martine's North-Side Hall, No. 272 Chicago avenue. The affair was given in honor of the debut of their daughter, Miss Edith Chetlain, and was attended by the cream of Chicago's society. spacious hall was brilliantly lighted, and tastefully decorated with smilax, flowers, and evergreens, and a canopy extended from the door to the curbing. The guests began to arrive at the ashiouable hour of 9 o'clock, and came in a

fashiouable hour of 9 o'clock, and came in a steady stream until long after 10 o'clock. Gen. and Mrs. Chetlain and their daughter received she guests as they entered the hall.

About half-past 9 o'clock the floor of the hall was cleared, and daucing was the order of the hour. Hand's orchestra furnished the music, and the dancing-hall presented a dazzling appearance. The reception being strictly a full dress affair, the toilets of the ladies were superb. At 11 o'clock a supper was served in the dining-hall by Harms, the caterer, and plates were laid for 700 guests. Later in the evening the Yale College Giec Club and a number of their auditors arrived at the hall.

There were fully 500 guests present. Among the most prominent were: the most prominent were:

the most prominent were:

Mr. and Mrs. McVicker, Capt. and Mrs. Gale,
Col. and Mrs. Bidredge,
Mr. and Mrs. Storrs,
Mr. and Mrs. Scammon,
Mr. and Mrs. Storrs,
Mr. and Mrs. Dickey,
Mr. and Mrs. Parker,
Judge and Mrs. Dickey,
Mr. and Mrs. Parker,
Mr. and Mrs. Nixon,
Mr. and Mrs. Feterson,
Mr. and Mrs. Spragne,
Mr. and Mrs. Spragne,
Mr. and Mrs. Folwer,
Mr. and Mrs. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. Talbot,
Mr. and Mrs. Talbot,
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cowles,
Mr. And Mrs. Mr. A. Mr. A. Cowles,
Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Col. and Mrs. M. V. Mr. and Mrs. George

Mr. Sayres,
Mr. Jewett,
Hobart Moore,
Paul Dana,
W. H. Moore,
A. H. Abbott, Pearson,
Mrs. Spruance,
The Misses Corwith,
The Misses Campbell,
The Misses Dole.
The Misses Newell, A. H. Abbott,
Clarence A. Burley,
J. Edward Martine,
Ed Duncaa,
Augustus Campbell,
Ben H. Campbell, Jr.,
James H. Dole,
Gen. George Forsythe,
Mr. Spalding,
Lee Adams, May Clarke, Lottie Whitehead, Adams, ilton McCormick George Rumsay, James Hayes, Ernest Smith, John H. Crerar, A. A. Munger. ton, bbie Hamilton, Louis Spruance, John Wentworth, Ed Kimball.

# MILITARY NOTES.

THE SECOND REGIMENT drew 350 overcoats ast evening, the most of which were distributed. THE SECOND REGIMENT will give a complinentary reception Friday evening, Jan. 23, at the Armory, Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash avenue. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the First Regiment having in charge the receptions for the winter met at the armory last evening to arrange a program for the next reception, which is to take place Saturday evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the First Brigade staff officers at their headquarters last evening was a complete fizzle, and, to their discredit be it said, it was not the first time this has occurred. If they are going to keep up these meetings—which they are in duty bound to do in justice to the positions which they fill—they should allow no petty consideration to keep them from attending. There were but three members out of eleven there last evening.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
Wednesday evening last Miss Jessie B. ford, daughter of Judge George L. Ford, was married at her father's home on Cottage Grove avenue, to Mr. Joseph R. Eilicott, of the Chiago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The young ouple will make their home hereafter at 130

Couple will make their nome interested a land Dearborn avenue.

Dec. 31 will be the last day that the water consumers of Hyde Park can pay their water-tax without a 10 per cent fine.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session last evening, all present.

An ordinance was reported for a ditch on Story Island avenue, from the Fort Wayne track to Eighty-seventh street. Ordered en-

track to Eighty-seventh street. Ordered engrossed.

The Attorney reported an ordinance for a ditch from Brown's Mill slip to Lake Calumet. Ordered engrossed. The ditch proposed will run through private property, and permits will be required before it can be commenced. These will be given during the week. The ditch will cost \$6,000 a mile, and will extend one and a quarter miles, drain seven square miles of property, be twenty-dve feet wide at the bottom, and be paid for by special assessment.

The Attorney reported an ordinance for waterpipe on Wabash avenue, from Fifty-dist street to Forty-might. Ordered engrossed.

An ordinance for a brick sewer on Prairie avenue, from Thirty-night street to Forty-first, was passed. Estimated cost by Commissioners, \$3,850.

An ordinance for a brick sewer on Michigan

\$3,850.

An ordinance for a brick sewer on Michigan avenue, from Thirty-unth street to Forty-fifth, estimated cost \$10,870, was passed.

An ordinance for brick sewer on Indiana avenue, from Thirty-unth to Forty-seventh street, estimated cost \$13,150, was passed.

An ordinance to grade and improve South Chicago avenue, from Stony Island avenue to State street, estimated cost \$32,450, was also passed.

State street, estimated cost \$32,450, was also passed.

An ordinance was passed opening a street east of the Illinois Central track, from On-Hundred and Eleventh street to One-Hundred and Flitteenth street.

The Attorney was directed to bring down the park abstract to date, and thus settle the claim to the park lying on the lake-shore.

The case of the Waldron property was taken up. An offer of \$500 per acre has been made for the property east of the cemetery, and \$18 per foot for Egandale ground. Lot 15 in Ridge-wood was sold to Edward Lewis, of Bloomington, for \$450. All the other bids were isid over.

The services of the bridge-tenders were dispensed with, od molion of Mr. Beck.

The bond of Asabel Piege, as Collecter, in the sum of \$30,000, was approved, the securities

Asshel Pierce.

The Board adjourned to meet one week from next Friday.

The improvements proposed by the Board, and for which ordinances were passed, will foot up to \$89,920. These little improvements will be paid for by special assessment, and the same will be paid before the work goes on. These figures look something like a boom in land.

The Methodist Church just started is doing finely. A revival has been in progress during the past week, and is still going on.

The plate-mill will start on full work this morning. All the other departments of the Brown Iron-Mills started up yesterday.

The Methodists will watch for the coming of the New Year to-morrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. At half-past 9 the Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., will preach a sermon appropriate to the

# AMUSEMENTS.

"A Million," the new comedy by the author of "The Mighty Dollar," produced for the first time last night, may be set down as one of those light, airy, frothy illustrations of a tangle of cross purposes, involving very little of a story, and altogether essentially of that gossamer quality which eludes anything like a firm touch. It is in three sets, the first being laid in the par-lors, the second in the gardens, and the third in the drawing-room of a seaside hotel, thread, the piece was found to contain a few ludicrous incidents, a number of rather comof character, and in it possibilities that might be worked up into a success. As we have but what there is is sweet and pleasant, and, if the treatment of incidents is frequently prolix, the incidents themselves are deftly but what there is is sweet and pleasant, and, if the treatment of incidents is frequently prolix, the incidents themselves are deftly devised, and are proper impulses to laughter. There is too much talk in the first act and too little action. Before it is over the audience is inclined to yawn. The second is brighter in dia log and brisker in movement, and the third is the most satisfactory of the piece. The fun arises from the efforts of a German-American Professor, Marx Opstein (Mr. Florence) to marry off his daughter Bertha (Miss Helen Just) and his niece Dora (Miss Mollie Maeder Steele). The Professor is inclined to be rather gay, and looks upon these young women as obstacles to his perfect freedom. From his anxiety to get rid of the baggage and their eagerness to catch a husband arise many difficulties. Mr. and Mrs. Florence's quiet droilery and his comic vitality were steadily effective, and while he was on the stage the spectators were kept in a ripple of laughter. In gesture, in expression, in dialect, in make-up, he presented a German-American, not as the clown commonly seen on the stage, but a Teuton with a certain airy nonchalance and high manner that apoertain to the mas of polish. One of the most amusing scenes in the play is his declaration of love to Mrs. Florence, and who in the first actis plunged in misery from the fact that she cannot possibly exhibit all her wardrobe in that time, allowing four dresses, and who in the first actis plunged in misery from the fact that she cannot possibly exhibit all her wardrobe in that time, allowing four dresses, and my Dacey (Mrs. Florence, a woman who comes to the hotel for a tortuight with sixty-six dresses, and who in the first actis plunged in misery from the fact that she cannot possibly exhibit all her wardrobe in that time, allowing four dresses a day. Mrs. Dacey is a compound of milliery and affectation, a satire upon the type of American women who, with three or four car-loads of trunks, seek health at our summer resorts. This appears to be the sole

THE YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB. last evening at the Central Music Hall, and was welcomed by an immense audience, every part of the auditorium being filled. The peculiar program of the Club's performance, as well as the performances themselves, are hardly a subject matter for musical criticism, beyond the mention that the Club is composed of eighteen

mention that the Club is composed of eighteen singers, who are under good drill and competent to sing not only the distinctive college songs, in which, of course, they have had constant practice, but also quartets, glees, and choruses of a different kind. From an outside musical point of view their concerts are attractive, but, of course, the principal charm lies in the jovial and rollicking college songs, which they give with great gusto and unction. Their performance was heartily enjoyed, not only by those who were renewing their youth and old associations, but by those to whom the songs were new, and encores followed each other thickly,—the more absurd the song the more vociferous being the appliause. Among the solo performers the Warbler carried off the palm with the Tyrolean business. The Club has good reason to congratulate itself on its success, and the receipts must have added materially to the revenues of the navy, which, by the way, seems to be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." THE MESSIAH TO-NIGHT. The holiday performance of the A Mes to-night by the Apollo Club promises to be one of the most brilliant and successful concerts yet given by this popular Society. The rehearsal last evening indicated that the choral part of the performance would be of a character that would surpass even the splendid effort of the Club last season, and that those who desire to hear a worthy rendition of this noble oratario should not fail to be in attendance this evening. should not fail to be in attendance this evening. The sale of seats has been large, but the great resources of the a magnificent auditorium of the new Central Music-Hall are such that those desiring to attend may yet secure excellent seats. Miss Turner at rehearsal yesterday afternoon proved that she is worthy the excellent reputation that she enjoys, and that she will prove to be one of the chief attractions of the evening's performance. The other soloists are known and familiar artists, and, with such an ensemble as is secured by the Apollo Club st the chorus and Miss Turner, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Rudolphson, a fine if not a perfect performance of the "Mes-

a fine if not a perfect performance of the "Messiah" may be expected. HAVERLY'S Rice's Surprise, Party began the second week of their engagement last night to a large undience. "Reveis" is still the piece. Among the company, every member of which fills the part allotted them in a clever way, slight mention has been made of Mr. George W. Howard, who has been made of Mr. George W. Howard, who fills the role of Sir Ramagata, an ex-pork-butcher of England. He but recently took to the burlesque stage, we are told. Mr. Howard's humor is unctuous, and his work has the finish of a good comedian. Miss Marion Singer has recovered from the hoarseness that afflicted her last week. The heavy transformation scene now works nicely, and with the gags, the oright business, and the aguity of the performers the whole affair goes off amid a gale of laughter.

MAUD HAMILTON OBJECTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—My attention has been Chicago, Dec. 29.—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of yesterday's date, which, in justice to myself, I wish to contradict. It is very true I was engaged by a Deadwood manager, but the Deadwood manager is not "hunting" for me, as he knows perfectly well my address in this city, as also does his representative here. I have no motive in hiding from this Deadwood manager or any one eise. When I signed my contract with this Deadwood manager I was promised at least one week's salary in advance; reiving on the word of this Deadwood manager, I went to the excense of purchasing a number of articles which are now entirely useless. The Deadwood manager did advance me a small amount to reimburse me, in a measure, for the money I had laid out; this is all the advance I have had from the Deadwood manager, and I am now very materially out of pocket by the transaction. I not only told this Deadwood manager, but left a letter at his agent's here, stating that unless I received a further advance of money I would be unable to leave town. Both the Deadwood manager and his agent promised to call on me and brung this money; as yet I have seen neither the Deadwood manager nor his agent. Trusting you will do me the justice to publish this, the true statement of the case, I remain faithfully yours,
MAUD HAMILTON.

[Mr. Arthur Cambridge, who is the agent alluded to, states that she received the advance
upon the understanding that Miss Hamilton
would start next morning; that she accepted
the money but never reported at Cambridge's
office as per agreement.

Joe Murphy and "The Shaun Rhue" at Hoo-The Vokes Family are playing in the pa

J. M. Hill, the manager of Denman Thompson, now in the East, is besieged by playwright

Mr. and Mrs. Habriott (Miss Clara Morris) are at the Sherman. Miss Morris is on ber way to San Francisco, where she will fill an engage-ment at an early date.

A new play by Hermann Mervale was produced last week at the London Imperial. It is called "The Lord of the Manor," and is suggested by Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." The period of the play is the last century, and the sceene England.

period of the play is the last century, and the sceene England.

At the Bedford benefit which occurred at the London Lyceum nearly two weeks ago the following extraordinary cast gave the trial scene from "Pickwick": Serjeant Busfux, Mr. J. L. Toole; Mr. Skimpin, Mr. John Billington; Mr. Phunkey, Mr. Horace Wigan; Fusica Starteigh, Mr. Arthur Cecil; Mr. Pickwick, Mr. G. Grossmith, Jr.; Mr. Tupman, Mr. G. Grossmith, Jr.; Mr. Tupman, Mr. G. H. Anson; Mr. Snodgraus, Mr. Kendall; Sam Weller, Mr. J. G. Tavlor; Old Weiter, Mr. V. J. Hill; Mr. Parker, Mr. F. W. Iirish; Mr. Dodson, Mr. J. Fernandez; Mr. Fogg, Mr. J. Maclean; Solicitor's Clerk, Mr. R. Sutar; Unber, Mr. A. Maltoy; Master Bardel, Mastar Grattan; Mrs. Bardel, Miss Eversul: Mrs. Chipping, Mrs. Bancrott; Mrs. Sannders, Mrs. Leigh; The Jury, Messrs. J. Hare, Sydney Bancrott, H. J. Byron, Hermann Vezin, George Honey, H. B. Conway, Wilson Barrett, Lytton Sothern, J. H. Barnes, Charles Harcourt, Barton M. Guekin, and others.

WISCONSIN EDUCATORS. Madison, Wis., Dec. 29.—At 7 o'clock the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters met in the Senate Chamber, and was called to order by the President, Dr. Chapin, President of Be College. The Treasurer reported a cash bal ance of \$617.64, in addition to the permanently ance of \$617.64, in addition to the permanently-invested fund of \$1,000. The arrearages of members amount to \$1,894. The number of members is 188; number of members whose dues are paid up, 9. The Treasurer recommended that all in arrears be restored to good standing upon the payment of \$5; also that the constitution be so amended that the names of members in arrears be read at the annual meeting, and at the second reading they be dropped from the roll unless by special order of the Council. Dr. Chapin opened the joint session by an interesting letter upon "The Nature and Methods of Science, with Some Thoughts on Teaching Science."

Choicest cigars retailed at wholesale prices at Dawson's, No. 211 State street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Best set teeth, \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Broa., Clarkand Randolph-sts.

Indigestion, dysoepma, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beefs but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

aged 9 years.
Funeral from residence, 224 North Franklin-st., to-day, at 1:30 p. m.

Thirty-ninth-st., Wodnesday, at 2 p. m.

DELANY—On the 30th inst., Joseph Fioran, infant son of James and the late Mary Delanay, aged 10 vears. Funeral to-day at 10 o'elock, by carriages to Calvary, McLAUGHLIN—On Sunday, Dec. 28. Albert J. child of W. F. and Mary J. Milaughlin, ared 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral took place from residence Monday aftermoon at 20 clock.

DEGAN—On Sunday evening, Dec. 23. at her late residence, No. 144 East Eric-st., Mrs. Phillaman Degan, native of Montreal Can., aged 40 years and 10 months. Funeral will take place from decased's late residence, at 10:30 a. m., on Tuesday, Dec. 30. to Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Est Montreal and Syracuse papers please copy.

BLURH—Sunday evening, Dec. 23, at 60 clock Edward Bluhm, at the age of 37 years 10 months and 9 days.

Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock, by carriage to Oakwood. Friends are invited.

STREEL-At 35 Twenty-fifth-st., on the morning of the 29th, Jessle, youngest daughter of James and Emma Steel, aged 7 years.

Fruncris services at house, this morning, at 11 o'clock, MATHEWS-Yesterday, Dec. 28. at Youngstown, O., Allie Matthews, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francris services with Mrs. A. M. Payne's, 233 East Indiana-st., Tuendry afternoon at 2 o'clock. MATHEMS-TIMENS AND MRS. A. M. Payne's, 23 East Indiana-st., Tuendry afternoon at 2 o'clock. May, daughter of Thomas and Mary McDermott. The May, daughter of Thomas and Mary McDermott. The May of the Park-say, near Fitty-sixth-st., b'carriages on Hyde Fark-say, near Fitty-sixth-st., b'carriages on

DRAMATIC NOTES.

mime at Drury Lane, London.

The Rectz-Santley minstrel and bur troupe opened at the Olympic last night.

Miss Minnie Palmer's "Boarding-School" was seen for the first time at Hamilu's last night. In point of numbers, the audience was good one.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 10, 1878.—Mesers. Morgan & Alien, 50 John street, New Fork City.—Dean Street, 1 am pleased to inform you that father is almost as well as he ever was. His appetite is improving daily; he does not have to zet up during the night, whereas he used to get up every half hour. He remarked at the supper-table this evening that he felt so well—outer than he, had for several years. The quantity of urine now passed in the twenty-four hours does not exceed one quart—the proper quantity—quite a drop from 3½ gallons. Will do as you say, let him eat anything, and if any return of the disease you will hear from me. Yours very truly.

ZANESVILLE, Nov. 7, 1878.—Mesers. Morgan & Alien, 59 John street. New York City—Dean Stras: It has been some time since I wrote you in regard to how father was zetting along. So I thought I would write you to-day. I am happy to say that his is entirely well, has been cured with less than three bottles of Constitution Water. Since he has been taking the Constitution Water we have heard of a good many cases of diabetes in this city. One lady especially has it very bad. When we first heard of her she was down in bed with it. She bought one bottle of Constitution Water, and, after taking a few does, wa able to aft up. Send me as many circulars as you can for the inclosed stamps. There are agreat many persons that want them. Yours very truly,

Ask your druggist for it.

CRAW-SKEEN-Dec. 28, at the residence of the pride's uncie, J. C. Skeen, 254 Walnut-st, by the Rev. C. H. Gaton, Mr. Simeon S. Craw, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Ella May Skeen, of Illiopolis, Ill. No

MILLER-Sunday, Dec. 28, at the residence of her taughter, 423 West Washington-st., Mrs. Anna Maria Miller, aged 74 years 9 months and 25 days.
Funeral to-day 81 II. Friends invited.

EF Radson and New York City papers please copy.
GILBERT—At his residence, 333 Walnut-st., Monlay, Dec. 29, at 5:30 a.m., Samuel H. Gilbert, a resident of Chicago since the spring of 1836.
Funeral from Park-av. M. E. Church, at 10:30 a.m., pec. 30. Funeral from Park-V. In Proceedings of the first Masonic Lodge organized in Chicago. Probably the first Master. LLEWELLYN-At Lexington, Ky., Dec. 28, Liewellyn Llewellyn, formerly of Chicago, aged 75 years. JOYCE-Dec. 29, at 2:30 a.m., of searlet-fever, Rose, daughter of the late Capt. John Joyce and Mary Joyce,

day, as 1:30 p. m.

MOYNHAN—On the 28th inst., in the 17th year of his age. 3-remiah, beloved son of Ellen and the late Michael Moynihan.

Funeral from his late residence. No. 9 Ashley-st..

Tuesday, Dec. 30, to 8t. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Caivary Cemetery.

BF Hamilton (Ont.) papers please copy.

MANDEVILLE—Sunday morning, Dec. 28, at his residence, 71 Langley-av., John H. Mandeville, aged 43 years.

Funeral at the Langley Avenue M. E. Church, corner Thirty-ninth-st., Wednesday, as 2 p. m.

DELANY—On the 30th inst., Joseph Fioran, infant

A REVELATION BURST

tetter's Stomach Bitters, was given to the world. Soon after it had been started on its curstive mission it was discovered that its botanic properties far surpassed those of the approved mineral remedies of the day. Not the least sure of the good consequences of its general use been an of discovered mineral sure of the good consequences of its general use been and of allicites, and to demonstrate the superiority of vezetable remedies. It conquers and prevents malarial fevers, dyspepsis, chronic constipation, a tendency to kidney and bladder aliments and rheumatism, and is of the greatest value in case of bodily trouble arising from weakness. Old people are greatly aided by it, and it is highly serviceable to convalescents and ladies in delicate health. It is, moreover, a useful medicine to take with one on long journeys, and counteracts the effects of mental exhaustion.

CHARLES M. MORTON, THE EVANORLIST, WILL The ANUAL CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL OF TRINTHE SANUAL CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL OF TRINTHE SANUAL CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL OF TRINTHE ANUAL PROMISE-MESTING OF TRE RETHE ANUAL PROMISE-MESTING OF TRE REThe part of the strength of the

BOYAL SAKING POWDER.

POWDER ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

MUSGRAVE & CO. BANKERS.

No. 29 Pine-st., N. Y. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight and neterest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS. STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London

Buy and sell all American Securities upon the La on Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

\$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 investory of the control of the AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

TUESDAY, DEC. 30, AT 9:30 A. M. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE Crockery&Glassware.

Full'assortment of W. G. & C. C. Ware. Brown and Yellow Ware, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets, &c. Goods packed for country merchants. G50. P. G01E & CO., Acctio REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 9:30 A. M. Important Clearing Sale in Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionera.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES.

AND

RUBBERS, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m. This is last sale of the year and many accounts MUST BE CLOSED. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 85 Wabash-av.

WE CALL YOUR ESPECIAL ATTENTION. **BOOTS & SHOES.** 

On Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock a. m. WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION. To the highest bidder, without reserve, at his store

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Milton M. Sanders, Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in Boots and Shoes.

Also with Office and Store Fixtures. Mr. Sanders is retiring permanently from business for the express purpose of going to Europe. His stock, comprising 2,000 cases, of well assorted and seasonable goods with be closed out at this sale. All these goods were made from leather bought before the recent rise in prices of stock, and as we expect the prices to be realized will be a great shrinkage from the original cost. It is piain that buyers will have an opportunity very seldom if ever origred. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday, Jan. 5, and it 4 for your interest to a testend. Tour respectfully, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

130 AND 132 WABASH-AV.

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. FOR TUESDAY'S SALE, Dec. 30, at 9:30 o'clock, New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Blankets, General Household Goods, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Chromos, and

Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. Pawnbroker's Sale, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock,

AT OUR STORES.

Nos. 78 & 80 Randolph-st., We will sell AT AUCTION, at our stores, 78 and 60 Ras-dolph-st., by order of Mr. A. GOLDSMID, of sell Ras-Madison-st., a large stock of Unredeemed Plonges, con-sisting of Fine Gold Watches, Diamonds. . Fine Jewelry,

Guns, Pistols, Plated and Solio Silverware, Ladies Furs, &c., &c., for cash, without reserve. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

TUESDAY, DEC. 30. UCTION SALE DRY GOODS WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31. CHAS E. RADDIS 4 00

DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYED. CLEARED and REPAIRED at Intiling expenses, and of the CLOTHES! and 361 West Madison and 361 West Madison and 361 West Madison and 361 West Madison and 361 Ladies Dreaked State Louis, Man CANDIES.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CANADIAN INDE

Startling Growth of the ing-A Live

Canada Tied Down and Imper glish Connecti

No Puture for the Co Free On MONTRHAL, Dec. 21.-Mo was too peaceful for any

any kind, and yet there is g of change that will, doubtl marked transformation tha I found on my last visit than a year ago, considers publicly enough, the more e vitleton blundered into h all Montreal ladies must dresses at the Princess Lou ception. I then heard mo beria were the scene change Making up my mind that thi self in time, I am not sur scores of public men have g body to not Annexation exa-

Prepared as I was for th general. In conversation the Windsor Hotel this m held a very high position is growing every day in str sho favor Independence, the idea as chimerical. She prove true-and subseque try and Parliament will with having the question of INDEPENDENCE A LI ly a score of years, Confed very little opposed. The

posed of, Protection was great party-struggle. The up the cry, and the voice whelmed the Liberals, wh Trade boot. These questi will be Independence." "But there must be wish," I remarked. The very best of all re "You are aware that Canada manufactures if she can m The Government has ador

hed and the separate

THE FATAL ENGLISH "But you have the advant other countries. The Intero Halifax Aarbor make you fre Halifax Aarbor make you fre rance, which compelled—you your goods to Portland. At the nearest point you can ge among the best harbors."

"But, my dear fellow, you the question. It is not aver want. We have enough of to of commerce with other coun make treaties or participate made with foreign countries.

"But you have not the rigizenship? I thought that Gextended to you Canadians." Yes, so did I. But we comencing to feel that we are we have found that we rights as British subjects in when we attempted to trad when we attempted to tions did we find it out. all the treaties; we pull the fire should occasion rederstand me to have a hostil Britain for all that. But I wample of how we are placed was in France, in common Canadians, and learned man new to me. Take our shipbu

COMMERCIAL DISAD

"We have done a good dyour Secretary of Navy know can make all the vessels we not sell in France—and it any other of the foreign England—without paying ton, while England may se her iron steamers at the ra Now I am a loyal man, but t test to my loyalty. And, not permitted to make any treountries to better my concultural implements, and the one against us in France, che so on, as according to the Fishigh or low, while in mainet with prohibition itself; not sell woolen, cotton, or lyland, on the other hand, of these very same goods to Franty. Coming nearer hon United States. Since recip to pay say 25 per cent all arc ter, cheese, poultry, grain. COMMERCIAL DISAL

"Well, how do you proposedifficulties?"
"By taking the position of "By taking the coation has come of age and asks in start for himself. Great I mistake when she tried to over the border." I think at restrain us should we want to you briefly upon the blook at the National que voice in our most import From an Imperial standpregulated. Of course we a laws, to regulate our people fairs of the country. We come the standard of the country. We come the standard of the country. NO VOICE IN T

CANADA OUT OF HI

"We have no voice in ment, and are ruled altoget street. If there is a questic we are not consulted, every nearly. Should Gr war to morrow she dher, and we run the ri without reaping any of the ing anything to say in the at the manner in which we by Russis, for example, she was banging about our trouble, and we might had close quarters. She could trouble, and we might baclose quarters. She could
fisheries and swept our me
the seaboard. I do not thi
on the sea she could stand
fieet; but the Southern or
War of the Rebellion, show
to our mercantile marine oone or two fast sailing priteas. Holding the positio
maritime Powers, you will
much interested in any st
these facts, the only thing
that Canadians have not
question squarely in the fi
in a straightforward ma
country.

"It seems to me that, berial policy, it would be it to let us cut adrift in a fr for she would that have of being unhampered by moved from hier, and of independent Power on the Besides, it would pave he deratanding with the Unit two countries hand in histand them? We then wo European and bound up sits. Canada could form a with the United States, as German States before their come the discharge of all tween Canada and the Universe consummated Engange to regret it."

"You are painting a ven me to remark." AS AN IMPERI

"Who could paint a be disns! I am as loyal as Canadians are all the sat to Canada first and English A. Macdonald said speech at the Ottawa band ond in everything, and he natural inheritance by En and English treaties. At anis is the opinion of som tal men. Members of railway men, merchants.

# KING POWDER.

ANCIAL. AVE & CO. NKERS. Pine-st., N. Y. subject to check at sight, and

NDS, STOCKS, and all invest-S OF EXCHANGE ON Stock Bank: London erican Securities upon the Long the most favorable terms in 30 days on \$100 invested. Preports free. Like profits week-10 to \$50. Address T. POTTER ers. 35 Wall-st., New York. ION SALES.

GORE & CO., C. 30, AT 9:30 A. M. WEEKLY SALE

mtry merchants. TRADE SALE

GOODS. DEC. 30, 9:30 A. M. Sale in Seasonable Goods. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE OF S. SHOES. AND .

BBERS RE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av. R ESPECIAL ATTENTION following large sale of

**6&SHOES** at 10 o'clock a. m. R SHALL SELL

UCTION 32 WABASH-AV. NTIBE STOCK OF ers, Wholesale Dealer and n Boots and Shoes.

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Stoves, Blankets, nold Goods, Mattresses, Bed-Glassware, Chromos, and andise., ELISON, POMEROY & CO., actioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

roker's Sale, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, T OUR STORES. 80 Randolph-st.,

OCTION, at our stores, 78 and 80 Ranger of Mr. A. GOLDSMID, of 99 East d Watches, monds, .

Fine Jewelry, ted add Solid Silverware, Ladies cash, without reserve, ELISON, POMEROY & CO., uctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

E. RADDIN & CO., TION SALE loes & Rubbers

GOODS

AND CLEANING. Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, THE THING TROUBLE OF THE COURT OF THE CO

moved from her, and of having a friendly and independent Power on this side of the water. Besides, it would pave her way to a better understanding with the United States; and, these two countries hand in hand, who could withstand them? We then would be separated from European and bound up with American intersus. Canada could form a commercial zoilverein with the United States, as was the case with the German States before their union. Then would tome the discharge of all customs-officials between Canada and the United States. If this were consummated England would have no case to regret it."

"You are painting a very nice picture, permit me to remark." SPREAD OF THE PEELING. Who could paint a brighter one for Canada who could paint as any man. Of course anadans are all the same. But we are loyal canada first and England afterward, as Sir an A. Macdonald said a fortnight ago in his seed at the Ottawa banquet,—not Canada secolin everything, and handleapped out of her tural inheritance by English manufacturers at English treaties. Ard I may fell you that is the opinion of some of our most influenties. Members of Parliament, bankers, day men, merchants, military men—all are towing more and more interested in the ques-S AND LIQUORS.

tion of Independence. Speaking of our military men, not one can go beyond the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while the Commander-in-Chief is a British officer, and even the Aids-de-Camp are chosen from British regiments. A doctor serving in a regiment must have ten years' service to be eligible as a Surgeon, while a Surgeon-General must have twenty years' service to be entitled to his rank." CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE. Startling Growth of the Separatist Feeling-A Live Issue.

canada Tied Down and Impoverished by Her En-

glish Connection.

No Puture for the Canadians but a

Correspondence New York Herald.
MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—Montreal looks as if she

of change that will, doubtless, ere long give to the political aspect of the Dominion a more

marked transformation than anything that has

blican cast. Sneers at Royalty were mad

publicly enough, the more especially when Col. Lyttleton blundered into his famous order that

all Montreal ladies must wear low-necked dresses at the Princess Louise and Lorne's re-

ception. I then heard more treason talked than would consign a score of Nihilists to Si-beria were the scene changed to St. Petersburg.

Vering up my mind that this would develop it

self in time, I am not surprised to learn that

cores of public men have gone over bones and

body to not Annexation exactly, but something very much akin to it—Canadian Independence.

repared as I was for this feature, I am sur-

prised that it has grown so fast and become so

the Windsor Hotel this morning, one who has held a very high position in the Parliament

of the Dominion, I learn that the feeling is growing every day in strength of members

who favor Independence, and in depth of conthe idea as chimeral. Should what he tells me prove true—and subsequent conversation with others leads me to believe that it is—the coun-

try and Parliament will ere long be startled

with having the question of Independence openly broached as a political issue. He said:

INDEPENDENCE A LIVE QUESTION.

"The parties, Conservative and Liberal, have had no real issue upon which to divide for near-ly a score of years, Confederation having been

very little opposed. The seigniorial tenur sholished and the separate-school question dis-posed of, Protection was the basis of the next

great party-struggle. The Conservatives tool

whelmed the Liberals, who fitted on the Free

Trade boot. These questions decided, the nex

"But there must be some reason for this

"The very best of all reasons," he replied.

"You are aware that Canada has at length com

menced to feel that she must have a market for

manufactures if she can manufacture at all.

The Government has adopted a policy favorable to manufactures, but has been stopped just

THE FATAL ENGLISH CONNECTION.

COMMERCIAL DISADVANTAGES.

"Well, how do you propose to get over these difficulties?"
"By taking the position of an older son who

NO VOICE IN THE EMPIRE.

AS AN IMPERIAL POLICY.

"It seems to me that, as a question of Im-berial policy, it would be far better for England to let as cut adrift in a friendly way from her, for she would thus have the double advantage of being unhampered by a Colony so far re-aoved from her, and of having a friendly and independent Power on this side of the water. Besides, it would now her way to a better up-

"But you have the advantage of trade with other countries. The Intercolonial Railway and Hallfax Harbor make you free of the old hind-

will be Independence."

cry, and the voice of the people over-

ral. In conversation with a gentleman in

ANTI-MONARCHICAL SENTIMENT found on my last visit bere, rather more than a year ago, considerable sentiment of a

Free One.

THE BEST GO OVER THE BORDER. "But I find the regimental officers loyal and not dissatisfied?" "But I find the regimental officers loyal and not dissatisfied?"

"Of course they are loyal. We are all loyal, as I told you. As to their dissatisfaction, you do not suppose they are going to tell you that they are dissatisfied. Colonels of regiments do not whisper such things to Americans, least of all to correspondents of the New York Herald. But I know what I am talking about. Why, the thing speaks for itself. Look at the departure from Montreal to St. Paul of Mr. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and of Mr. George Stephen, another millionaire; then the placity of a New-Yorker, Mr. Smithers, in the position of Manager of the Montreal Bank. Col. Rodes' two sons are in the States; Mr. C. J. Brydges' son is in the States. There is no field here for thousands of other clever young men, who have gone over your borders. These mentioned are scions of our best families."

"Do you mean to say that these men are favorable to Independence?"

"It is a well-known fact that both the Prestwas too peaceful for any action or reaction of my kind, and yet there is going on here a sort

"Do you mean to say that these men are favorable to independence?"

"It is a well-known fact that both the President and Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Stephenson and Angus, are in favor of Independence, and their actions speak for themselves. Now, assuming—which I trust will never be the case—that the United States should have a row with Canada about our fisheries or upon any other point, what kind of a position would England be in with this long extent of border territory to defend? What would be the effect upon us in Canada? Nothing short of complete ruin. It would be too horrible to contemplate. Besides all this, there is the social aspect of the case; but, before I speak of that, there is another question which will show you them anner in which we are made a catspaw of Great Britain, The Imperial policy rules all our oublic works."

AN IMPERIAL CATSPAW. "How is that accomplished? I have not seen anything of that kind written, nor heard it spoken of."
"No, of course you have not. Indeed, many of our own people know little about it, and I am not surprised that an American should know hear. Glarge at the construction of our roll.

am not surprised that an American should know less. Glance at the construction of our railways, and you will see that the Intercolonial Road took a long circuit line, 300 miles out of the way,—all that,—to be away from the American frontier and within easy distance of British ships-of-war, you see. It cost us some \$35,000,000 to make this military road, for which the Imperial Government guaranteed half of our bonds,—that is, they indorsed the bonds which we must pay; and, to get that indorsation, we had to pay three times more for the construction of this military road than we might have. Now, a new road, built on commercial princition of this military road than we might have.

Now, a new road, built on commercial principles, to cut off the traffic, is being completed straight from Montreal, through Maine, to St.

John, N. B., with a saving of 300 miles. In the construction of the Canadian Pacific the Imperial policy again steps it, and imposes the north shore of Lake Superior instead of the south shore. It is to be hoped that in this case the south shore will be chosen, with connections at south shore will be chosen, with connections at Sault Ste. Marie, public opinion being so strong in its favor. We have had this policy laid down by British statesmen who cared nothing about and knew less of the country. Of course these are general outlines of the shortcomings of the Imperial policy.

A BACKWOODS COURT.

"Then there is the social side. We are threatened with a sort of Canadian Court, or something of European monarchical usage."
"But I have seen it denied that there is to be any Court at Ottawa. I presume that is what

"Yes; so have I seen the denial. But I know that there is something in the story more than newspaper-talk. I am as certain as I can be of anything that it is the intention of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess to hold a sort of Caurt or some other nonsensical arrangement. That is precisely the thing that no class in our country will tolerate. The moment they attempt it, that moment they will create more discontent than ever."

REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENCE. "But you spoke a moment ago of acting in a friendly manner; you are talking in a hostile

vein now?"
"Well, we have many grievances. I am, myself, in favor of Independence,—of asking the
mother country to part good friends with us,
give us her blessing, and let us paddle our own
cance. We are able to do it." "How would the change politically affect the

Halifax Harbor make you free of the old hindrance, which compelled you in winter to sell your goods to Portland. At Montreal you have the nearest point you can get, while Quebec is among the best harbors."

"But, my dear fellow, you do not understand the question. It is not avenues of outlet we want. We have enough of them. It is avenues of commerce with other countries,—the right to make treaties or participate in British treaties made with foreign countries."

"But you have not the rights of British citizenship? I thought that Great Britain's rights extended to you Canadians."

"Yes, so did I. But we Canadians are commencing to feel that we are merely Colonists. We have found that we have not the same rights as British subjects in England; and only when we attempted to trade with foreign nations did we find it out. Great Britain makes all the treaties; we pull the chestnuts out of the fire should occasion require. Do not understand me to have a hostile thought to Great "I think that it could not make much differ-"I think that it could not make much difference as far as the arrangements are concerned. We have a Governor-General, and we elect our representatives in the House of Commons, by which the Senate is virtually appointed, as the Cabinet advises the Ministers in the appointments. Instead of the Governor-General, we would elect a President."

"Oh! then it is a Republican Independence you would have!" derstand me to have a hostile thought to Great Britain for all that. But I will give you an ex-ample of how we are placed at disadvantage. I was in France, in common with many of our Canadians, and learned many things hitherto new to me. Take our shipbuilding trade.

COMMERCIAL DISADVANTAGES.

"We have done a good deal in that line, as your Secretary of Navy knows very well. We can make all the vessels we like; but we cannot sell in France—and it is the same in any other of the foreign ports in treaty with England—without paying a duty of \$8 a ton, while England may sell the very best of her iron steamers at the rate of 40 cents a ton. Now I am a loyal man, but that is a very severe test to my loyalty. And, as a Colonist, I am not permitted to make any treaties with foreign countries to better my condition. Take agricultural implements, and the duties are three to one against us in France, cheese five to one, and so on, as according to the French tariff the rate is high or low, while in many instances we are met with prohibition itself; for example we cannot sell woolen, cotton, or leather goods. England, on the other hand, can and does export these very same goods to France at 10 per cent duty. Coming nearer home, we will take the United States. Since reciprocity we are forced to pay say 25 per cent all around on horses, butter, cheese, poultry, grain, etc."

CANADA OUT OF HER MINORITY.

"Well, how do you propose to get over these you would have?"
"Certainly. We do not want any Monarchy. "Certainly. We do not want any Monarchy. We know very well that we can get no reciprocity with the United States as long as we have any monarchical usages here. Your Monroe doctrine would hardly extend much friendship to us if we had a second Maximilian on the northern side of the United States territory. As to the trade regulations, we would have a tariff in common with the United States, with Commissioners to determine what proportion of duties should be charged against outsiders."

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL GRIP. "What does England gain by keeping Canada

"What does England gain by keeping Canada as a Colony?"

"Not a penny, directly; but, by keeping us a Colony, she secures our trade, because we cannot make commercial treaties with any one else. That is no small ttem, let me tell you."

"Then she is not likely to let you go peaceably, I fancy?"

"Why not? When the Marquis of Lorne was leaving England for Canada, the London Times made some remarks that led many of us to believe otherwise; that England, having seen her error in refusing to permit her Massachusetts Bay and other American Colonists to start for themselves, will allow us to open house on our themselves, will allow us to open house on our own account without interposing serious objec-tion."

THE DOMINION POPULATION. "How about Canada's population,—I mean the nationalities represented throughout the

"By taking the position of an older son who has come of age and asks his father to let him start for himself. Great Britain made a great mistake when she tried to keep your Nation, over the border. I think she will hardly try to restrain us should we want to go. I have talked to you briefly upon the trade question. Now look at the National question. We have no voice in bur most important Canadian affairs. From an Imperial standpoint they must be regulated. Of course we are free to make local laws, to regulate our people and the internal affairs of the country. We can go no further. the nationalities represented throughout the Dominion?"

"There are about 1,500,000 French, 500,000 Irish, 250,000 Americans, 250,000 Germans, and about 2,500,000 English and Scottish Canadianborn citizens and emigrants. Then most of this latter number—I mean those born here—always—cry Canada first, England next. You must not forget one thing, however: that a few of the French Canadians are more loyal to the Crown than the English Canadians themselves, imbued as they are with ideas handed down from their monarchist forefathers. The others would be found ready to support a general demonstration in favor of Independence."

"Then there is a likelihood of the French Canadians taking a part in the early stages of the demand for Independence?"

"Yes; but I believe the lead will be taken by the other nationalities; then they will be sure to follow."

A COMING CHANGE.

This closed the conversation with a gentleman "We have no voice in the Imperial Parliament, and are ruled altogether from Downing-street. If there is a question of Imperial policy we are not consultad, even if it concerns us very nearly. Should Great Britain go to war to-morrow she drags us in with her, and we run the risk of hard knocks without reaping any of the advantages or having anything to say in the struggle. Just look at the manner in which we could be dealt with by Russis, for example. Twelve months ago she was banging about our ports during the last trouble, and we might have had her at very close quarters. She could have destroyed our faberies and swept our merchant marine from the seaboard. I do not think for a moment that on the sea she could stand against England's fact; but the Southern cruisers, during your War of the Rebellion, showed how much injury to our mercantile marine could be sustained by one or two fast saiting privateers upon the high seas. Holding the position as fifth among the maritime Powers, you will see that we are very much interested in any such issue. In view of beae facts, the only thing that surprises me is that Canadians have not long ago looked this question squarely in the face, and presented it in a straightforward manner to the mother country.

As an imperial POLICY.

This closed the conversation with a gentleman better informed perhaps than any other man in Canada as to the course of public opinion. I had several talks with others, whose language corroborates pretty much what is written above. None have put the state of affairs so temperately and concisely, and thus I give it verbatim. As to what will follow during the course of the next Canadian Parliament, I find little said. Everywhere I have been, however, I hear the same story, and have been surprised to see the difference a few months have worked in Montreal, which really is the centre of political, as it is of commercial, opinion in the Dominion. Should the country see some stirring times, the readers of this letter need not be surprised. The question of Canadian Independence is looming up in the political horizon, and will in the near future be in full sight and under full sail.

AN ANTI-ANNEXATION DIATRIBE.

Toronto Globs, Dec. 25.

It is one of our National misfortunes that, whenever we suffer seriously from the commercial depression which modern commerce inexorably ordains shall alternate with periods of feverish activity, some weak-minded individuals begin looking to revolutionary political change as the remedy for evils for which our political condition is not in the least responsible. The direction taken by the agitators is usually toward Annexation to the United States. We are stating nothing but an historical truth when we affirm that this agitation invariably has proceeded from the Tory party, and that, when the tomfoolery is affoat, Montreal is sure to be the focus of it. There has just been organized in Montreal a society which shelters its real objects under a title intended to make people believe that its discussions will not lead up to a preordained end. The real nature of the society, however, is proved by the fact that its leading spirits are pronounced Annexationists. As might be expected, there are among the members of the society the usual sprinkling of renegade Englishmen, and at least three Tory members of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Goldwin Smith, the eager opponent of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mowat, is also about to issue a magazine to advocate Annexation.

It is foregone conclusion that Canada would not be so well off as she is now, either as an independent country, or a State or several States of the American Union. Why should we, then, AN ANTI-ANNEXATION DIATRIBE.

countenance the begining of a discussion which, though it will probably be harmless, has in it the notentiality of grave disaster? It the absurdity of expecting any benefit from Annexation can be shown so clearly as to make tormal discussion of the subject unnecessary, why not let the matter rest? It is not only imbecile, but criminal, to dream of uniting the fortunes of one's country with a set of Republies of which the Governments of the northernmost and southernmost are held by actual and notorious fraud, and whose Chief Magistrate is the candidate whom the people rejected at the polls. What can be the future of a country where politics are so corrupt that the will of the people counts for nothing? Talk about the present position of Casada being snomalous because it has not in it the elements of permanency! Which country, the United Stases or the Dominion, would a dispassionate study of history teach us likely to last the longer? To canvast the severance of British connection now would be just as though a young man of perfect constitution and tolerably decent habits should say to himself, "This life is very good and pleasaot, but, alas! some time I shall die"; and therefore proceed to cut his own throat. His suicide would not be one whit a sillier action than that of the Montreal man who, because business is bad, would hasten to put the navigation of the St. Lawrence in the hands of a Congress controlled mainly by persons whose interests are bound up in the prosperity of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large-cities.

itles.

There is not a single reason why Annexation would be better for us now than it would have been at the several other times when the people have declined to consider it. Rather, there are several powerful reasons against it now which did not formerly exist. Who will derive all the benefit from the development of the Northwest if that country is opened up under American suspices? How can Ontario manufacturers compete against factories built on too of the coal which drives them? Who can deny that our prospects are infinitly brighter now than they were twenty years ago, when comparison is made with the condition of the United States at the same times? An Apprexation movement is therefore worse than useless. We trust it will be crusted out by the force of public contrion. therefore worse than useless. We trust it will be crushed out by the force of public opinion, and that the persons who are primarily responsi-ble for starting a miserable agitation will be set down by the people, not, only as would-be traitors, but a set of short-sighted noodles.

# CURRENT OPINION.

Should Be Reconsidered. New York Tribune (Rep.).
The current belief that a Connecticut Demo erat is the meanest man on the planet, will probably need some revision in the light of ecent developments in Maine.

The Administration may finally decide that the man of all others yet mentioned best fitted to be sent to Russia is Charles Francis Adams, on account of the climate.

The Party Will Not Approve Utica Observer (nem.).
The work that has been done in Maine does ot meet the approval of the Democratic party. Although the law may justify it, the spirit of equity and justice condemns it.

Worse than Ten Turks. Philadelphia Press (Rep.).
The old saying that "A renegade is worse than en Turks" is illustrated by ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, now of Chicago, who comes to the front as an apologist for the iniquitous Executive usurpation in Maine.

Sort of Reciprocal, Like. Kansas City Journal (Ren.). There is something peculiar in the State Government of Maine. The Legislature makes the Sovernor, and the Governor makes the Legislature. This double-back-action seems to leave the people out of the question entirely.

A "Solid-South" Suggestion. Mayersville (Miss.) Speciator (Dem.).

As the "Solid South" gives the North so nuch trouble, and threatens to capture the next Presidency, as it has the Capitol, would it not be a good time for the Radicals to give the Southern States permission to secede and estab-lish a Government of their own? Give us per-

dission to retire, and you can have the Presency or anything else you can steal. Montgomery Blair. New ork World (Dem.).

Mr. Montgomery Blair has not profited by the which President Lincoln once gave brother, Gen. Frank, "not to waste his talents on his temper." He appears to be in a chronic state of rage about something; which is a pity, because it prevents him from throwing the light he must be able to throw on the real reasons which led President Lincoln to kick him out of a Republican Cabinet into the Democratic party.

An Ohio Opinion on the Grant Boom, Cleveland Revald (Rep.). When the Grant boomers are in the silence of their chambers they should prayerfully consider hat the Germans are solidly opposed to a third term at the present writing at least; and that, with the German vote a unit against us, Ohio and Wisconsin would be in the noble army of States that are doubtful. There is no use over-looking the fact that this is the situation at the present moment, though there is no harm in imagining things that might occur within the next six months to change the state of affairs.

Silly Stuff. Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.).
We have not the slightest objection to any one, Republican or Democrat, opposing the nomination or election of Gen. Grant. There may be abundance of legitimate reasons why be should not be given another term; many objecsnould not be given another term; many objec-tions occur to us which we do not care to urge at this time; but we are sick almost unto death of this silly stuff about an Empire, a life-ten-ure, and all that kind of thing. Such pretended argument is an insult to the intelligence of the

American people, and an impeachment of their patriotism and love of liberty. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Nothing more unscrupulous has ever occurred in American politics. If it is not undone, the authors of the rascality, and any party that sustains them, will be. They will not be heard of in Maine bereafter, and will take rank with in Maine bereafter, and will take rank with other rogues who are not in the Peniteutiary of the State. There need be no doubt how Maine will go in 1880; and, while there is gain of temperary hold of the State, the general effect will be to bring the Republicans in all the States in closer rank, and with a firmer determination to defeat a party that rejoices in the sculduggery of a parcel of political rogues.

Wounds in the Back.

Baltimore Gazetta (Dem.).
Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, says that the Democratic party is a strong army led by weak Captains. This comes very near the truth. As oon as a good Captain appears on horseback is soon as a good Captain appears on norseback in front, some foot-sore and starving member of the sans-culotte in the rear knocks him down with a brickbat, for the simple reason that his enaulets glitter too gorgeously in the sunlight, and his voice is too harsh for the delicate ears of men born to freedom. The painful march of the Democratic party is marked by the bodies, of slain Captains, whose wounds are chiefly in the back, and seemingly inflicted with rude and barbarous instruments.

Cincinnati Gasette (Rep.).
While Republicans are looking around for a andidate for President that can carry New York, hey must not forget that it is important/to have candidate that can carry Ohio. A candidate

a candidate that can carry Ohio. A candidate that could not carry Ohio would be almost sure to lose New York, while one that would be sure of Ohio, by reason of superior fitness, would stand the best chance of success in the Empire State. We are not near so solicitous as to the man to be chosen as we are that the right one—that is to sny, the man who can enter the canvass with the greatest strength—shall be nominated. The campaign, to be successful, must be aggressive not defensive. There should be no necessity for defense. Grant and the South. Columbus (Hiss.) Independent (Dem.). Southern Democrats will support Grant when they learn to curse the memory of Lee and Jackson, and when they are willing to desecrate the graves of their soldier fathers, sons, and the graves of their soldier fathers, sons, and brothers. Why, the glorous women of the South would take possession of the polls and guard them with their tears and prayers. It is bad enough to lick another's foot upon compulsion, but to run after him and beg the privilege is beyond expression. The Southern Democracy will never permit itself to be prostituted for the gain of a few miserable timeservers who have been infesting the party with their presence because they dared not go to the Republicans. If such think this is a favorable time, let them depart. We have no respect for them as allies, and no fear of them as enomies.

BARED BRAINS.

The Remarkable Case of Ira Arnold, of Shelbina, Missouri,

Who. Having a Split in His Skull an Inch Wide, Four Inches Long.

And an Inch and a Half Deep, Has Lived Elever Days, and Is Likely to Recover.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SHELBINA, Mo., Dec. 26.—The case of Ire Arnord, of this place, seems likely to become a celebrated one for the future study of medical men. It has engrossed the attention and elicited the surprise of all the physicians here and hereabouts as

A MARVELOUS SURGICAL CASE a MARYMLOUS SUBGICAL CASE, seldom, if ever, paralleled in the history of medicine. Your correspondent has made care-ful investigation of the facts pertaining to it, and now presents them in as brief form as the nature of the case will allow.

On Wednesday, Dec. 17, young Arnold was helping to saw fire-wood with a circular saw driven by a six-horse power. He was "feeding" the machine,—that is, pushing each stick up against the saw, to be cut. About half-past 2 o'clock in the after noon the saw burst, and a piece of it, measuring some inches in length and five or six inches wide in its broadest part, and weighing four or five pounds, struck him on the face and forehead, making a wound of irregular depth, extending from his upper lip across the left eye to a point about four inches above the eyebrow, the wound being deepest at the upper part, where it

PENETRATED INTO THE BRAINto a depth of at least an inch and a balf. The young man's face was so turned that the piece of saw struck him obliquely, in a line bearing slightly towards the left side of his heau; and the result was, that a large area of the cra nium, including parts of the frontal, temporal and sphenoid bones, was forced outward to such an extent that the opening in the frontal bone was not less than an inch wide,—through the whole track of which, about four inches in

THE THROBBING BRAIN APPEARED. THE THROBEING BRAIN APPRARED.

The unfortunate young man fell over senseless, and was taken up for dead, and conveyed into the Topping House, near which he had been working at the time of the accident. Several physicians were soon present, and, of course, they all pronounced the case a hopeless one, although the patient had rallied somewhat from the shock by the time they arrived. When, however, they saw that he had recovered consciousness and was able to recognize the persons ever, they saw that he had recovered conscious-ness, and was able to recognize the persons about him, and that the functions of his system were generally restored, they gave attention to his wound, and began treating him as though there might be hope of his recovery. As day after day and night after night passed without the appearance of any alarming symptoms,

REAL HOPE OF RECOVERY slowly came to them; and they are now becom-ing more and more confident that the young man's immense vitality is going to carry him hrough the terrific ordeal.

It should be stated that, when the saw struck It should be stated that, when the saw struck him, the lower end penetrated the front wall of the chest, cutting through one of the ribs, about an inch and a half or two inches to the left of the sternum, or breast-bone. One result of this wound was, that the patient had a cough for

the first few days, which was watched with anxious interest by the physicians for a time, but has given no serious trouble. The patient is now of all that is going on about him, recognizes everybody around him, and even seems disposed to converse with his friends, although constantly kept under the influence of chloral. From the first, his kidneys, bladder, and bowels have kept in good condition, his pulse has been wonderfully strong and regular, and his skin for the most part soft and cool. The superficial part. of his wound, on the face, healed "by first intention"; and the more grave portions are undergoing Nature's usual process of suppurative healing. THOROUGHLY CONSCIOUS

THE PATIENT'S WONDERFUL VITALITY continues to hold out; he eats frequently, and with evident relish; and the prospect of his final recovery is every day growing more and more promising. If he should recover, his case more promising. If he should recover, his case will take its place among the most remarkable that the history of surgery records. Not less than ten or twelve square inches of his brain was involved in the injury. The cerebrum was wounded to a depth varying from half an inch to an inch and a half, over a track not less than four inches in length. The eveilds of his left eye were cut sheer in two. His left eye tiself was killed dead as a stone by the blow of the steel missile. His cheek was cut with a long gash down to the bone. His left eyebrow was cloven through, deep enough to allow the broken saw to destroy the eye. The whole side of his head, forward of the ear, was forced away from its bony connections with the rest of the cranium. So that, altogether, his case is simply A MIRACULOGS ONE,

cranium. So that, altogether, his case is simply

A MIRACULOUS ONE,
whether regarded from a scientific standpoint,
or from the standpoint of ordinary observation.
It ought to be said, too, that surgical intervention has been of very little advantage to him,
for his physicians have from the first wisely refrained from interfering with Nature's processes.
They have simply watched the case with constant vigilance, administered constitutional
treatment, had the patient fed liberally on concentrated food, dressed the wound regularly
with delicate skill, and patiently bided the result. The physician in charge is Dr. J. D.
Smith, and his principal assistant is Dr. E. N.
Gerrard,—both of them practitioners of this
place. Dr. Smith will doubtless make a full report of the case for the medical journals.

This is the eleventh day since the accident occurred, and the patient is apparently on the way
to recovery.

BASIL.

CHRISTMAS-NIGHT AT THE ASYLUM FOR

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 26.—The annual festivitie at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children Christmas-night, were more than usually attractive and interesting. The institution has now over 280 pupils; and the numerous pres-ents and donations from friends tended to make this year a memorable one in the minds of all who witnessed the jollifications and diversions

provided for the inmates.

Part of the money donated was judiciously expended in enlarging and beautifying the stage, and in making it a complete fac-simile of an or

dinary theatre-stage.

The entire chapel was decorated with ever greens, flowers, and Christmas presents destined to make happy the little ones who gazed with onder upon (to them) the enchanted scene. An immense Christmas-tree occupied a cor-ner of the hall on the left of the stage; and handsomely-dressed dolls were strung in prohandsomely-dressed dolls were strung in pro-fusion across the room over the heads of the audience. There was a present for every child,— some contributed by personal friends individual-ly; and others, not having friends, were made happy by appropriately-chosen gifts, purchased with money donated by kind friends of the in-stitution, who freely responded to Dr. wilburs call for help. The following Chicago and other firms contributed to the joyousness of the oc-casion:

Red Piding Hood—Four Acts.

Riding Hood at Home
Mamma's Dream
Grove Leading to Grandma's
Flower Temptation
Grandma's Cottage
Grandma's Cottage Cableau Act II Pableau Act III. 

others happy."

OHIO.

The Senatorial Question. . Special Correspondence of The Tribune. COLUMBUS, Dec. 27.—The Senatorial question which the next Legislature will be called upon to decide, is now, as it has been for some weeks, the subject of much discussion; and to say that great interest is manifested, is unnecessary. In addition to the Senatorship, there enter

into the political contest the various candidates for positions in the Legislature, from the Speakership in the House of Representatives down to the scrubber and coal-heaver in the basement of

side, then the lithe, graceful buil-fighters in their better bett

ndignation, not only of every other candidate but also of the members of the Legislature and of the people at large. The attention of THE HON. CHARLES FOSTER,

Governor-elect, was called by THE TRIBUNE correspondent to this open declaration, and the question plainly put, "How about this, Gov-

Governor-elect, was called by THE TRIBUNE correspondent to this open declaration, and the question plainty put, "How about this, Governor? Was there any understanding of any kind on this point, or was it given out by yourself, or any of your friends, that your election would give Garfield the Senatorship?"

"No, sir," renlied the Governor; "I was very particular on that point. Early in the campaign last summer my attention was called to this same subject, and I promptly dismissed it, saying, 'The Senatorship must not enter into the campaign; it canno: and must not." Every candidate for the Senate did hard work during the campaign; and, if there had been suy indication that the Senatorship was mixed up in the Gubernatorial campaign, every one of the gentlemen now candidates would have withdrawn from the stump." Gov. Foster added: "I make no secret of the fact that I favor Garfield's nomination,—I mean by that that, in my opinion, Garfield's election to the Senate would be a benefit to the Republican party,—and I think a maiority of the Republican party,—and I think a maiority of the Republican party,—and I think a maiority of the Republicans of the State would vote for him; but I have not done a thing or uttered a word to any member on the subject, and shall not under any circumstances."

"It is intimated, Governor, that you are a dark borse in this Senatorial race?" inside. When the Duc was in England during the emigration, he became acquainted with a shop-servant, one Miss Dawe, who subsequently returned with him to France; soon after which, being desirous of getting on in "society,"—which, in her equivocal position, was impossible,—she induced the Baron de Feucheres, who was attached to the Prince's household, to marry her, and in a few months he separated from her and quitted France, leaving her in full possession of the Duc de Bourbon.

The Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe), whose rapacious mind was always busied with schemes for promoting the interests of his family, was intent on inducing the Duc to constitute the Duc d'Aumale his heir, aithough his claims were inferior to those of others of his relatives, and soon began to pay fulsome court to the Baroness with a view of persuading her to co-operate in his project, offering her protection after the death of her protector, and assistance in her views on society. The Duc de Bourbon, early in 1830, was builted into signing the will which proved his death warrant, and in which the Duc d'Aumale his death warrant, and in which the Duc d'Aumale and Mme. Feucheres were the legatees.

Gov. Foster—"Just say that I am not, and could not be. I could not be a candidate if I would, and would not be if I could."

Leaving Gen. Garileid as now leading all others, but not admitting that he has a clear majority, the second in the race appears to be EX-SHNATOR MATTHEWS,

majority, the second in the race appears to be

EX-SENATOR MATTHEWS,

who may be regarded as an opponent that is likely to give Garfield a lively tussle. It is generally understood that the well-known political manager, Alexander Sands, of Cincinnati, has his case in hand, and, if he doesn't win, it will be because the odds are too great. The "Archbishep," as he is familiarly called, is one of those persuasive gentlemen, with a tongue as smooth as oil. He seldom, if ever, takes up a case that fails to go through, and cares little whether it be Democrat or Republican. He managed Matthews three years since; and, after that, conducted affairs for "Gentleman George," who went in like a flash, although Ewing, Morgan, and others were in the race. Mr. Sands doesn't enter these Senatorial fights without resources at his back, and resources not second to an oil-well; and, should he go in to win, there will be no walkaway for Gen. Garfield.

There are many people, not only in Ohio, but elsewhere, who would be glad to see

GOV. DENNISON
in the Senate. Especially is this true of the older members of the party, who were identified with him when the Republican party was in its infancy. The position held by him in the early portion of the War has also given him a firm hold on the affections of the people of the State, standing as he did side by side with Gov. Morton of Indiana, and being the only one of the old War-Governors now living. He has the confidence of the entire people, and no taint ever became attached to his name, although he has been in official life twenty years. Early in the late campaign be took the most advanced position, and was the first speaker to sound the alarm,—asserting that the attitude of the South, encouraged by the Democrats of the North, was but a repetition of the program of 1860-61. What strength Gov. Dennison has in his candidates, from the fact that

A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS REMAIN UN-

Large numbers of heat that

A Large numbers of members remain under the campaign of last summer, on the Western Reserve every candidate for the General Assembly was pledged to support Gen. Garfield; and the solid vote of the Reserve—22 votes—will go to him. In no other section of the State were members thus handleapped. Many of the members are only pledged to support Garfield on the first ballot; and, if the possible for Dennison, Matthews, and Taft to prevent a nomination on the first ballot,—which they will endeavor to do,—the chances of the leading candidate will materially weaken, as it is an open secret that some of the warmest friends of Garfield will go to either Dennison or Taft, fearing that Matthews may steal in and take the cake. It is clear that the safety of Gen. Garfield depends on his going in on the first ballot, which his friends say he is bound to do by a majority of 10 or 15 votes. Such assertions, however, should be taken with a grain of salt; as resolutions at home and deeds at the Capitol are, as a rule, sadly at variance, not to say inconsistent. It is, therefore, quite probable that the slate made

to-day will be knocked higher than Beecher's "Life of Christ" a week hodice.

It is a well-known fact that Gov. Dennison and Judge Teft are warm personal friends; and that the strength of one will go to the other after the first ballot, may be looked for. Should Dennison lead Taft, the latter will aid him; and vice versa. The 'Cincinnati delegation will doubtless be favorable to such a move, as Dennison formerly resided there. Should Mr. Garfield fail on the first, shrewd observers predict that the contest will lie between him and Dennison, with chances favoring the latter.

The published accounts that ex-Gov. Young is a dark horse in the contest, fail to have sufficient force to create a ripple on the surface. If the Governor has a reserve force, it is probably "over the border," and nothing less than a requisition is likely to bring it to public view,

F. W. S.

# CURRENT GOSSIP.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

"Now," in a Chili tone she said, "I will be Frank: 'tis true, Although you Arab brilliant eatch, I do not Caffre you."

"O lady, Dane to hear my suit-This heart is Scot by thee."
"Nay, sir, I cannot heed your words,
For you arnaut to me!

"Tis Weish," she added, freezingly,
"Since Siam pressed so far,
To Hindoo you no longer here;
And so, good sir, Tartar!" "What Ottoman like me to do?"

Bewalled the stricken man:
"I'll Finnish up my mad career,
And wed the Gallican!"

their armor inside their dress instead of out-side, then the lithe, graceful bull-fighters in their

ment, sortiv lowing as soon as the saw them, trotted gently toward them and went out after them as quiet as a lamb.

In this royal fete Pinto, a picadore, was killed. I saw him die; may I never see the like again. Lizard, another combatant, was rubbed against the barrier by a restless, frightened horse until he fainted and had to be carried out.

THE TRAGEDY OF CHANTILLY.

The Duc d'Aumale's entertainments at Chan-

tilly are now in full swing. I wonder whether

the mystery of that residence will ever be cleared up? The Orleans family are blessed with

strong perves or they could hardly make merry

at the scene of such a tragedy as was enacted at the chateau in 1830. The Duc de Bourbon

was found one morning dead, hanging by a slik handkerchief from the book of the window curtains; his feet were touching the ground,

and the doors of his rooms were closed on the inside. When the Duc was in England during

THE WONDERS OF WELBECK.
Shefficia (Eng.) Telagraph
The grounds of Welbeck, the country-seat of
the late Duke of Portland, seem to be literally
undermined. Extending in all directions from
the Abbey are burrows or passages,—not mere
borings or excavations, but lofty, spacious passages, brilliantly lighted by costly apparatus for
letting in sunlight, and where sunlight cannot
be admitted, by lights from gas. By an underground passage we come to the celebrated

THE WONDERS OF WELBECK.

BRILLIANT BULL-FIGHT. Correspondence New York Spening Post.
MADRID, Dec. 3.—The last bull-fight tool

place yesterday. It was considered by the in telligent much superior to the first. The caballeros en plaza were furnished by the corpora-tion, and appeared in all their glory. Nothing on earth devised by man can equal this pageant in brilliancy at the moment of the entrance of all the performers when the King arrives. The

alguaciles in their black and purple plumes come first, then the picadores on horseback, with unique and beautiful dresses, and lastly the State carriages bringing the caballeros, dazzling

"Don't mention it," was the answer. "If R took any trouble on vour account it's all right and you needn't thank me. I'm always willing to oblige any body who can appreciate it. Purty cold day, isn't it!"

WHY IT DIDN'T GO. A Brookly a parent gave his daughter, on her 18th birthday, a handsome watch, which he had purchased from a joweler with whom he was on friendly terms. One night the girl forgot to wind it, and in the morning the hands and wheels were motionless. She took it for granted that she had used the watch carelessly, and that wheels were mountees. She took it for granted that she had used the watch carelessly, and that something was broken inside. She did not like to say anything to her father about it, but, going to a Fulton street jeweler the next day, asked him to look at the watch and see what was the matter with it. The jeweler took it, put a magnifying glass before his eye, opened the case, touched the wheels with a pick, and remarked that it needed cleaning, as it was very dirty. On inquiring the cost of such an operation, she was told that it would be \$2.50. The young lady was amazed, for she had had the watch only three days, and was rejuctant to believe that it required so extensive a renovation. She passed on to the best-known jeweler's store in Brooklyn, and, handing the watch to the man at the counter, preferred the same request as before. He went through the same request as before. He went through the same process of inspection, and said the hair-soring was broken and the watch needed cleaning. Inquiring the cost again, she was told it would be \$4. She said she would see her father about it, and at night when he came home she told him of her day's doings, and said his friend must have chested him. Her father took the watch to New York in the morning, and in the course of the day stepped into his friend's store where he bought it, and asked him to look at it and see why it had stopped. His friend, after looking at it a moment, took up a key, and winding it up handed it back with the remark: "No watch will run unless it is kept wound up."

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 23.—A fash ionable, wedding was celebrated here to-day around which cluster some romautic incidents illustrative of the old proverb about the course of true love. A few years ago Mr. Frank Brown, of Carroll County, whose estate adjoins that of his cousin, the late Miss Florence Patterson,—Mme. Carroll County, whose estate adjoins that of his cousin, the late Miss Florence Patterson,—Mme. Bonaparte's niece,—was engaged to Miss Mamie R. Ridgely, a wealthy society belle. The engagement was, however, broken, and Miss Ridgely, while traveling in Europe, met Mr. Preston, a wealthy young Boston merchant. He became infatuated with ser and they returned to Baltimore a few mouths later. After a brief engagement they were married and went to Europe on a wedding tour. About fifteen months after the marriage, however, Mr. Preston, who had been in delicate health, died of consumption. Besides her legal dower, Mr. Preston left her nearly a million dollars in cash. Mrs. Preston brought the remains of her husband to Baltimore, and for the past two years has been living here in retirement. Recently she reappeared in society, and among her other admirers was Mr. Brown, her former flance, ite pressed his suit, and was rewarded to-day with, her hand and heart. Mr. Brown is an ex-member of the Legislature, and has one of the finest imported stock farms in Maryland. He was the principal helr of Miss Florence Patterson. Mrs. Brown is only about 25 years of age, and is beautiful and accomplished. The newly-wedded couple will spend their honeymoon in New York, for which city they left after a wedding-breakfast at the residence of Mrs. George: Patterson, on Charles agenue.

QUIPS. A man with a wheelbarrow carries all befores

d'Aumale and Mme. Feucheres were the legatees.

The revolution of July frightened the Prince
out of his wits, and he was also enraged at
the perfldy of fionis Philippe. Full of fears
for his own safety, as he now detested his female friend, he resolved to
quit France, accompanied only by a confidential
servant, who was dispatched to Paris for a million francs in gold. It was well known both to
the new King and to the Baroness that, once a
free agent, the Due would make a new will in
favor of the Due de Bordeaux. The next morning he was found dead.

It afterward turned out that there was a secret entrance to the Prince's apartment communicating with the rooms of the Baroness, and
that the fastening of this door could be drawn
and rebolted from the outside, and it was generally believed that, having surprised him in the
night, she and a ceriain abbe, who was devoted
to her, had smothered him with a pillow, and
then suspended him as he was found. Oddly
enough, this same abbe died mysteriously, and
suddenly, a week later, but she led a miserable
life, and died in London soout thirty years ago.
She was called "Madame la Baronne de Serrecol."

"A senses-taker," said the old lady; "waal,

George Eliot's physician told her she must, never again attempt literary work, and we want that doctor to come right to this country and take care of Joaquin Miller.—Boston Post.

Court condemns you to pay a fine of \$5."

"Is there no way." writes an agricultural correspondent, "of keeping eggs from turning bad!" Well, no really infallible means have been discovered, we believe, but a hound pup about 6 months old will come about as near if as anything else, if you leave the hennery doors open. About one pup is sufficient for a farm of 280 acres.

A tenant has been dancing all night over the head of his landlord. At 6 in the morning the latter comes up-stairs and complains bitterly of the ampoyance. "What annoyance!" asks the tenant. "Why, I haven't slept a wink all night," is the answer. "Neither have I." says the tenant, "and yet I don't make any fuss about it."

An Agricultural School for Girls.

mandy, on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, darry women, and laundresses. Each girl has or leaving an outbt and a small sum, of money earned in spare hours. If they want a home they can always return to Darnetel, which they are taught to regard as home.

in. The library, like the picture-gallery, is underground, and is the work of many years. It is divided into five large rooms, and so arranged as to form, when desirable, one very large room. This library is 208 feet long. Another immense and superbly constructed room has been erected under ground. At one end it is approached by a spiral staircase and at the other by subterranean pasages. Church or ball-room? It would do admirably for both. It was begun five years are and is left in an incomplete state. There are many of these rooms at Welbeck. They are free from draughts, admirably lighted, magnificently decorated, and all very costly. Comparatively few outbuildings are to be seen. The most remarkable is the new riding-school, a building of gigantic proportions and of extraordinary beauty. The walls are of solid stone, and the roof of wood, iron, and glass. It is nearly 400 feet in length and 100 feet wide, and divided into a great centre and two aisles. The central department is decorated with a frieze of painted brass-work representing birds, beasts, and foliage, and of perfect workmanship and elegant design. It is fity feet high and lighted by 8,000 gas-jets. Here the Duke took pleasure in seeing his horses exercised. The "works" are marvels. He employed constantly upon them over 2,000 workmen. In fact, Welbeck was like an industrial village.

DOING A FAVOR.

Detroit Free Press.

Early yesterday morning a poorly-dressed and seedy-looking person about 50 years old entered the Post-Office and proceeded to warm his hands at one of the registers. He made no inquiries about mail, and after he had been loading around for two hours a policeman got his eye on and asked:

"Say, old man, have you any busin "Well, no," was the reply.
"Any work to do?"
"No. I kinder thought I'd lay off this win

Any friends bere?"

"Any friends here?"
"No."
"I think you are a vagrant," continued the officer as he took another look at him.
"Methoe I am," sighed the old man.
"And I think I'll take you down."
"Well, I'll go slong."
The officer escorted him down to the station-house, registered his name, and then proceeded to search his pockets. Each one panned ont a "wad" of money, making a total of \$1,000.
"Why didn't you tell me you had this money?" demanded the policeman.
"Why didn't you ask me!"
"Didn't I say I took you for a vagrant, and you didn't dony it, either!"
"Well, I didn't! know anything about your-city laws," quietly replied the old man. "I've, got two married daughters, and I came in to buy each of 'em a \$600 piano for New-Year's, out if it's ag'in any of your laws I'll take the next train for home. I'm gitting purty old, and I don't want no fuss with anybody."
"Well, you might have saved yourself all this trouble," said the officer as he escorted him to the street.
"Don't mention it." was the angree. "If B.

ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

corresponded to a 'major' in ours?" Sopho-more (who belongs to the Glee Club)—" F sharp-minor, sir."—Co(umbia Spectator.

there's me, an' Jeremiah, an' Sarah Ann, an' that's all 'cept Jim, an' he's a fool an' ain't got in senses to take."—Oil City Derrick.

take care of Joaquin Miller.—Boston Post.

The Washington Capital remarks: "Some of our slow subscribers, who may not find our paper in their mail, can understand that its absence is due to their unremitting kindness."

Logical. dis Honor—"Prisoner, you say your are homeless?" Prisoner—"Yes, your Honor." His Honor—"You have no means of existence whatever?" Prisoner—"No, your Honor." His: Honor—"Very well. [After a pause.] [The Court condemns you to pay a fine of \$5."

"Is there no way." writes an arricultural con-

An Agricultural School for Girls.

France has agricultural schools for girls.
One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to
have been begun with a capital of one franc by a
Sister of Charity and two little discharged
prison girls, and to be now worth \$100,000.
This establishment has 300 girls, from 6 to 18.
The farm, entirely cultivated by them, is over
400 acres in extent. Twenty-five Sisters form
the staff of teachers. More than one medal of
the french Agricultural Society has been
awayded to this establishment at Darnetel, and
the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy, on account of their skill. They go out

DAY, DEC. 30. TION BALE CHAS E. RADDIS & CO

#### 1, 624, 000 FINANCE AND TRADE. October ... 36 2, 250, 000 33 November .. 38 1, 892, 500 35 Totals ..... \$35, 738, 600 e figures probably represent one-product of the States and Ter Missouri River in each year. GOVERNMENT BONDS. Light Transactions in Wall Street, with a Rapid Rise of Prices. Currency Flowing from the Country to Chicago. Sixty days. 482 5224 5224 5224 5224 044 40 Governments Active-Discounts in Strong Demand-Foreign Exchange. The Produce Markets Rather Quiet, with Early Firmness. Sterling Sixty days. 478½ 478½ Francs 598½ Marks 93½ Sight. A General Weakening in the Afternoon, with Plenty of Sellers. SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS. FINANCIAL. An equally good security, bearing higher rate of insections in the stock market were small CHARLES HENROTIN, in volume, but prices were strong, and advanced several per cent. This was evidently in obedi-ence to some other impulse than a demand from the public for the stocks. In Chicago, as in TRASK & FRANCIS, ew York, there is very little being done in ooks by general buyers. Teiegraphic commu-cation with New York was seriously inter-Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. oted by the weather, and operators in Chica-were consequently without any other inforfembers of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. Alf classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Cor sion and Carried on Margins. on about the market than such as they uld gather from the course of prices. The ost active stocks were Erie, Michigan Central, Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Wabash, Kan-FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., has & Texas, Pacific Mail, and Lackawanna. New York Central declined 1/4, to 129%, but all New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago the other leading stocks made gains. Ma STOCKS. seed 2, to 54%. recovering a part of the recent Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. decline caused by reports that the Legislature of New York would pass a bill reducing fares one-ALBERT M. DAY, Manager. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO The stocks of the elevated railroads have COOK COUNTY 76 CITY BONDS SOUTH PARK BONDS LINCOLN PARK BONDS WEST TOWN BONDS WEST TOWN BONDS Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washingn watered so profusely as to excite the olic to an unusual extent, and a strong rt will be made to lower the fares by law.

On the other hand, according to the New York World, people are not wanting who say that

these rumors are circulated by inside parties who have sold their Manhattan at 60@70 and

ant to get it back at a low price, being per-

will never be passed. This explanation assumes that the inside parties in the Manhattan Com-

pany are conspiring against the Company's stockholders, and that the action of the Legis-

ted railroads; it is therefore doubly alons. New York elevated rose

%: Northwest 1%, to 91%; the preferred 1%, to 105%; St. Paul %, to 75%; the preferred 4, to 100%; Union Pacific 1%, to 85%; Eric 1%, to 48; the preferred 1%, to 70%; Ohio &

Eric second 6s opened 7%, and closed at 87%.

Michigan Central gradies Lake Shore %,

ature can be controlled by the managers of

ted that such a bill will be introduced, but

NEW YORK.

\*\*Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The tone of the speculative market was steady to-day, without special features of interest. The general market is bardening, and the signs are of an early ad-

WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Special facilities and advantages in furnishing
LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Inquiries cheerfully answered.

824 Pine-st., San Francis

vance.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Governments strong.

Bar silver 113.

Railroad bonds generally higher.

State securities dull.

The stock market, with the exception of a brief spell of weakness shortly after midday, was strong, with an advancing tendency. During the afternoon the transactions were on a large scale, especially in Erie, the Grangers leading, Delaware, Lackawana & Western, the Vanderbilt stocks, Pacific Mail, and Southwestern shares. The highest quotations were generally current at the close, the advance for the day ranging from 1/2 to 31/2 per cent, the latter in Reading. The rise induced large purchase of leading shares for both long and short accounts, and the dealings were attended with considerable excitement. The Grangers and Iron Mountain advanced on increased earnings. Some of the other stocks were manipulated 136, to 43; the preferred 136, to 704; Ohio & Mississippi 136, to 2934; St. Joe 136, to 844; the preferred 16, to 6434; Delaware & Hudson 36, to 7434; Lackawanna 136, to 8434; Jersey Central 1, to 8136; Morris & Essex 36, to 102; Canada Southern 36, to 6534; Kansas & Texas 36, to 8234; Wabash 136, to 4234; the preferred 136, to 6534; Western Union 136, to 10334; Pactile Mail 136, to 8736; Iron Mountain 236, to 4836; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Pacific Mail 1%, to 37%; from mountain 2%, to 48%; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 34, to 20%; Atlantic & Pacific 1%, to 43%; San Francisco preferred 1%, to 49%; Northern Pacific 1%, to 334; Reading 334, to 7134.

Eric second 6 opened at 83, sold down to Mailroad bonds, in New York on Saturday, were firm, and prices advanced 1/2 to 1 per cent. The Eric, Kansas & Texas, Boston, Hartford & Eric, and Wabash issues were most conspicuous ings. Some of the other stocks were manipulated.

cago actual rates were 480% and 483. Documentary sterling bills were 478%. French posted rates were 522% and 518%. French grain bills were 520% for Paris. Commercial German

	marks were 98%.	Sterling exchange dull; sixty days 4814;	82c seller February. Barley was firmer at 91%c	
	Chicago dealers reported a good investment	sight 483¼.	seller January, and extra 3 advanced to 66%c	
	demand for Government bonds. The 4s were	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	cash. Hogs were quiet and firm, with sales of	
	104 bid and 104% asked in New York all day.	United States '81s. 107% New 41/48	light at \$4.60@4.70, and of heavy at \$4.50@4.90.	
	In Chicago they were 103% bid and 104% asked.	New 5s 103¼ New 4s	Cattle were active and firmer, with sales at \$2.25	
	The 414s were 10514 and 10614, the 5s 10234 and	STATE BONDS.	@5.05.	
	10814, and the 6s of 1881 10614 and 10714.	Pacific 6s of '95121 Tennessee 6s 29 Louisiana 45 New 25	Dry goods remain very quiet. Only a few	
	The receipts of currency from the country	Consol 107% Virginia 6s 18	scattering buyers are to be seen, and the orders	
	were much larger than the outward shipments.	Missouri 6s 105 New 75	by mail are mostly for small quantities. Prices	
	New York exchange opened at \$1 per \$1,000	St. Joseph 31  Consol/1051/2		
		BTOCKS.	remain firm. There was but little doing in the	
	discount, but in the afternoon 75c per \$1,000	Rock Island 149% Iron Mountain 48%	boot and shoe market, and prices were steady	
ř	discount was offered and refused. None of the	Fort Wayne111 St. L. & S. F 42%	and unchanged. The grocery trade remains	
	leading banks appear to know anything about	Pittsburg 106% St. L. & S. F., 1stpfd 69%	quiet, with prices of most lines ruling easy.	
	the money said to have been shipped from New	Illinois Central 99 C., St. L. & N. O., 27	Dried fruits met with a moderate demand at	
	York to pay for wheat here. The New York	C., B. & Q 126¼ Kansas & Texas 32% Chicago & Alton 99% Union Pacific 85%	full prices, both domestic and foreign descrip-	
	World of Saturday said that these "special re-	C. & A. pfd118 Kansas Pacific 86%	tions being firmly held. Fish were dull. Butter	
	mittances, reported on all hands to be in pay-	N. Y. Central 129% Northern Pacific 32%	and cheese were quoted firm under a fair de-	
	ment for wheat, are estimated at five to six	Harlem155 Northern P., pfd 56%	mand. There were no changes in oils, bagging,	į
	millions, of which one million has already gone	Canada Southern 65% Houston & Texas 40	leather, and coal.	į
	forward, and the second goes to-morrow. How	Michigan Central 89% Western Union 103%	The lumber market was steady. Trade con-	į
	much goes in the form of actual cash will	Erie 43 A. & P. Tel 4314	tinues fair for December. Wool was quiet and	
	doubtless depend on the rates for interest and	Erie, pfd 69% Pacific Muil 37%		1
ĸ,	New York exchange in Chicago; but the parties	Northwestern 91% Little Pittsburg 28 Northwestern, pfd.105 Reading 71%	firmly held. Stocks are reported light here and	l
	for whose account the remittances are made will	St. Paul 75% Adams Express 104%	at other points, with little wool to come for-	ř
		St. Paul, pfd 100 Wells Fargo 104 %	ward. Broom-corn continues in fair request	ļ
	not hesitate to transfer the whole sum by install-	St. Paul & Minn 47% American 56%	and steady. Hides were quoted easy under fair	1
	ments in cash, as they sent similar remittances	St. Paul& Sloux City 37 United States 474 St. P. & S. C., pfd. 744 Quicksilver 204	arrivals and in sympathy with the Eastern	ł
	for the same purpose in November of last year."-	Del., L. & Western 84% Quicksilver, pfd 61%	markets. The demand for hay was moderate at	į
	The loan market in Chicago is strong at 7@8 per	Morris & Essex 101 & Leadville 3%	the given range of prices, and seeds were a shade	į
	cent, and better.	Delaware & Hudson 74% C. P. bonds1114	firmer. Poultry and game were dull and weak.	į
	Chicago Water 7s of 1889 were sold at 112,	N. J. Central 814 U. P. firsts 111 Ohio & Mississippi. 204 U. P. Land-Grants 1124	The bulk of the large stock is thawing out	í
	and Water 7s of 1892 at 114.	O. & M., pfd 57% U. P. Sink. Funds. 114%	rapidly, and dealers are trying to close it out.	į
	The following quotations were made on the	Chesapeake & Ohio. 18% Lehigh & Wilkes110	Potatoes were quiet and unchanged.	į
	Chicago Mining Board:	Mobile & Ohio 21½ St. P. & S. C. 1sts — Cleve, & Columbus, 79 C., C. & I. C.1sts., —	A letter lately received from Rochester, Ind.,	
2	Bid. Asked.	C., C. & I. C 20% C., C. & I. C. 2de.	states that the wheat-fields in that section of	ŀ
	Leviathan 321/4 35	L., C. & Lafayette. 314 Erie seconds 88	the State are covered with ice three inches	l
i	Original Keystone310 320	B., C. R. & N 58 Central Arizona 20		į
	Consolidated Pacific	Alton & T. H 164 Caribou 54 A. & T. H., pfd 42 Excelsior 244	thick, and it is feared the crop. will be badly	ĺ
	Chicago Municipal 78, 18901114 1124	Wabash, St. L. &P. 424 Homestake 38	damaged, if not utterly ruined. Reports from	ĺ
	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899 1151/2	W. & St. L. pfd 65% Ontario 38%	other parts of the State are of a similar char-	ı
	Cook County 78	H. & St. Joseph 34 % Standard 27%	acter.	į
	First National Bank	H. & St. J, pfd 64% Lake Erie & Winn. 20 Note-Where there are no sales a line will be	All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c.	į
	International Bank 112	made in place of a quotation.	per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liver-	l
	Traders' Insurance Company 114	FOREIGN.	pool are 60c per 100 lbs on provisions and 55c	

Dicago Municipal 7s.	1859	1124
Cook County 7s.	1124	
Piret National Bank	200	
Pith National Bank	125	
International Bank	125	
Praders' Insurance Company	114	
Inter-State Ind. Ex.	454	FOREIGN. London, Dec. 29.—Consols for money, 97 9-16; account, 97%.

American Securities—New 5s, 106%; 4½s, 109%; 4s, 106%; Illinois Central, 103; Pennsylvania Ceutral, 52½; Erie, 43%; seconds, 90½; Reading, 36%.

Paris, Dec. 29.—Rentes, 81f 30c. The Public notes a report that a change is soon to be made in the Directory of the Erie Railroad, and that an especial representative of the Vanderbilt family is going in, having recent-ly purchased several thousand shares of the stock. It is not at all impossible, since the sale of the large block of New York Central stock MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—The following

owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, that some share of the ownership and control of the Erie Road has passed into his hands. That he has acquired some interest in the Wabash property is also stated positively. Mr. Gould owns a large amount of Erie stock, but it cannot be supposed that he interest and these of Mr. Vanderbilt. that his interests and those of Mr. Vanderbil are wholly intmical since the recent purchase of New York Central stock. In short, circum stances point to the belief that a more extensive and closer alliance was formed in connection with that transaction than has yet been made

amount of Eric stock, but it cannot be supposed that his interests and those of Mr. Vanderbilt are wholly inimical since the recent purchase of New York Central stock. In short, circumstances point to the belief that a more extensive and closer alliance was formed in connection with that transaction than has yet been made known.  The French Bourse, according to the London Times of Dec. 13, continues overweighted and feverish. Usually at this time there are considerable purchases made by the small investors throughout the Provinces, but this year, owing to the unusually bad harvest in France and the consequent poverty of the peasantry, the small investor has sold. Hence stock is accumulating in the hands of bankers and Bourse operators, and the market remains very unsettled.  The San Francisco Bulletin foots up the November bullion product as follows:	Best & Beicher   10   Belle Isle   29
vemocr bullion produce as follows:	BOSTON.

throughout the Provinces, but this year, owing to the unusually had harvest in France and the consequent poverty of the peasantry, the small investor has sold. Hence stock is accumulating in the hands of bankers and Bourse operators, and the market remains very unsettled.

The San Francisco Bulletin foots up the Normals and the market remains very unsettled. 1878. 1879. Bosrow, Dec. 29. — Quotations of copper stocks were as follows:

1878. Bosrow, Dec. 29. — Quotations of copper stocks were as follows:

20, 800 1, 024, 200 55, 300 Canner Falls. 2824 Pewabic. 33

Totals.....\$1,892,500 \$1,852,800 

 
 Calumet and Hecla 2824
 Pewable
 33

 Copper Falls
 44
 Quincy
 29

 Franklin
 284
 Ridge
 7
 REAL ESTATE. 1879

Product. \$1,900,000

1,811,900

2,504,300

2,497,300

1,884,000

1,780,500

2,198,900

1,714,600

1,733,400

1,833,400

1,833,400

Product. Type Property.

City Property.

City Property.

City Property.

City Property.

City Property.

City Property.

Ash-land av. s.f. 30x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 27 (Frank J. Keeler)

Resulted to Gilbert Wyman to Allen C. 5,500 Selleck).

Bart'ett av, 175 ft e of Homan, s f, 75x 124 ft, dated March 31 (E. H. Gammon et al. to E. B. Lane).

South Holsted st, 206 ft n of Thirty-Efth. w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec, 23 (Simcon Straus to S. and M. Sauncies).

Morgan st, s w corner of Twenty-second, e f, undivided ½ of 600 ft to Mason's Canal, dated Dec, 27 (Albert G. Porter to Henry H. Porter).

Twenty-seventh st, 25 ft e of Batler, s f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Dec, 27 (Albert Crane to E. G. and L. Paoli).

Prairie av, 164 ft s of Thirty-first st. e f, 25 x135 ft, dated Dec, 18 (Sammel H. Laoley to John B. Warren).

Campbell av, n e corner of Congress st, w f. 57x125 ft, dated Dec, 23 (William Loeb to Isaac Schoen)

Maxwell st, 350 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 50x100 ft (improved), dated Dec, 23 (Louisa S. Moore to G, and F, dafner)

Thirty-seventh st, n e corner of Cottage Grove av, st, 90x125 ft, dated Dec, 28 (William S. Grubb to George C. Benton) SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, with compariso

	RECRIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	13,698	11,486	14,099	8,490
Wheat, bu	134, 663	92,903	5,877	38,80
Corn, bu	191, 427	88, 175	32, 203	29, 39
Oats, bu	47,503	45, 280	18,449	18,56
Rye, bu	6,060	3,814	1,744	9:26
Barley, bu	15, 468	14,769	5,782	11, 23
Grass seed, lbs.	159, 701	39,705	25, 190	23,00
Flax seed, lbs	44,800	43, 500	24,710	
Broom corn, ibr	63, 800	66, 530	21,048	40,653
C. meats, lus.,	720, 273	1, 205, 590	1, 190, 742	
Beef, bris		66	141	4
Pork, bris			150	85
Lard, Ibs	33,000	288, 945	117,080	1, 243, 83
Tallow, lbs	36, 420	23, 370	50, 600	93, 26
Butter, lbs	182,693	115, 892	85,945	
Dres'd h'gs, No	67	214	134	175
Live hogs, No.	3,841	17, 2:20	2,663	1,73
Cattle, No.	1,658	1,872		5,10
Cattle, No	350	511	568	
Hides, lbs	204, 679	211, 129	57,900	
Highwines, bris	100			100
Wool lbs	17,085	53, 728	11, 250	1, 290
Potatoes, bu	730			
Coal, tons	8,558	4.011	11, 250	1,41
Hay, tons	90	30	10	
Lumber, mft	485	276	827	1,38
Shingles, m	395	730	240	
Salt, bris	3, 152	695	3,594	
Poultry, lbs	151, 402	63, 220	5, 430	
Eggs, pkgs	166	26	128	**** *****
Cheese, boxes	1,762		968	1, 210
G'n apples, bris	699	165	61	
Beans, bu	654	43		8

in this city vesterday morning: 34 cars No.#2

winter wheat, 21 cars No. 3 do, 1 dar rejected, 5 cars mixed, 186 cars No. 2 spring, 98 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (359 wheat); 217 cars No. 2 corn, 159 cars high-mixed, 167 cars rejected, etc. (543 corn); 33 cars white oats, 9 cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (55 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars extra, 15 cars low grade (55 barley). Total, 1.024 cars, or 485,000 ou. Inspected out: 25,652 bu wheat, 23,420 bu orn, 8,306 bu oats, 844 bu rye, 4,901 bu barley. The leading produce markets were generally ulet yesterday, with a very holidayish feeling in most departments. Very many outside op-erators have withdrawn till after the advent of the new year, but home traders were disposed to steadiness during 'Change hours. There was a little falling off in wheat and corn, but oats and rye were stronger, and provisions advanced early, but fell back later. In the afternoon there was a general break in prices, as some onerators offered pork and wheat very freely, which induced an easier feeling in other markets.

Mess pork closed 10c lower, at about \$13.50 for The Eric, Kansas & Texas, Boston, Hartford & Transactions, 281,000 shares: 58,000 Eric, and Wabash issues were most conspicuous in the dealings.

There was a light supply of foreign exchange bills. The posted rates for sterling were 482 2,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 2,400 Ness pork closed 10c lower, at \$13.759 for February. Indiana Central, 2,400 Reading, 5,000 Michigan Central, 2,400 Reading, 5,000 Michigan Central, 2,400 Reading, 5,000 Michigan Central, 2,400 Reading, 5,000 Western Union, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 20,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 14,000 Kansas & Texas, 11,000 and 13.34% for February. Winter wheat closed 10c lower, at \$1.33% spot rew, seller December, and \$13.767\( \) @7.70 seller February. Spring wheat closed 1 clower, at \$1.33\( \) spot ribs closed 1 clower, at \$1.33\( \) lower, at 40%c spot and 46%c for May. Oats closed %c higher, at 38%c for January and 40%c for May. Bye was higher at 80%@81c cash and 82c seller February. Barley was firmer at 91%c

pool are 60c per 100 lbs on provisions and 55c

ments of wheat at points r	named yest	erday:
	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	134.663	5,877
Milwaukee	. 37,170	9, 188
St. Louis	40,000	13,000
Toledo	. 20,000	8,000
Detroit	. 35,000	
New York	.118,000	94,000
Baltimore	46,000	18,000
Philadelphia	. 17,000	*******

gated 267,000 bu, and shipments 36,000. gated 207,000 bu, and shipments 36,000.

The following was the produce movement in New York Saturday: Receipts—Flour, 25,344 bris; wheat, 118,350 bu; corn, 135,196 bu; oats, 54,644 bu; corn-meal, 806 pkgs; rya, 1,900 bu; bariey, 18,200 bu; mait, 6,750 bu; pork, 1,520 bris; beef, 8,769 bris; cut meats, 4,666 pkgs; lard, 3,644 tes; whisky, 914 bris.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 94,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu. The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

Week endig Week endig Week endig Week end'g Week end'g Week end'g Dec. 24, Dec. 17, Dec. 25, 1879.

dates named	Week end'g Dec. 27,	Week end'g Dec. 20,	Week end'g Dec. 28.
	1879.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris		133, 110	97,488
Wheat, bu		1, 170, 204	1, 104, 420
Corn, bu	1,451,657	1,515,944	639, 289
Oats, bu Rye, bu	3,064	45, 532	
Rye, bu	33,849	20,912	
Pork, bris		6,382	
Larg. 108	7, 139, 607	6,661,200	6, 420, 174
Danes It.		15 710 200	15, 797, 917
Bacon, lbs			
Bacon, lbs	ing table sl	ows the stor	
Bacon, lbs The follow	on the date	ows the stor	eks of grain
Bacon, lbs The follow	on the date	nows the stores named:	28, Dec. 29, 1877.

mand, in sympathy with a little more firmness in hogs. Later they fell back with a light inquiry, and more offered for sale. The export demand was light.

Mkss Pork—Advanced 10@12%c, fell back 15c, and closed on 'Change at about the latest prices of Saturday, at \$13,60 for new, spot, \$13,60@13.62% seller January, \$13.80@13.82% for February, and \$14.00 asked for March. Sales were reported of 4.250 bris seller January at \$13.00@13.67%; 32,500 bris seller February at \$13.77% 13.92%; and 6.750 bris seller March at \$13.97%@14.07%. Total 43.500 bris seller March at \$13.97%@ 13.02%; and 0,750 bris seller February at \$13.07% 14.07%. Total, 43,500 bris.

Lard—Advanced 2%c per 100 lbs, and fell back bc, closing 2%c below the latest prices of Saturday, at \$7.60 for new, apot, \$7.02% for January, \$7.72% 77.75 for February, and \$7.85 for March. Sales were reported of 250 tes spot (old) at \$7.50; 2,500 tes seller January at \$7.02% 7.77%; and 3,000 tes seller March at \$7.72% 7.77%; and 3,000 tes seller March at \$7.856.7.57%. Total, 13.750 tes.

Mears—Were quiet, with little change in prices, except a slight narrowing of the premiums paid for earwing from one mouth to another. Sales were reported of 700.000 bs short ribs at \$8.72% for January, \$8.77% 96.80 for February, and \$6.90 for March; 4.600 pes green hams (16 lbs) at 71% 7%c; 200 tes sweet pickled do (16 lbs) at \$2.250 boxes long and short clears at 7c; and 50 boxes cumberlands (30 lbs) at 74c. Prices for the leading outs were about as follows for partly-cured lots: | Shoul- | Short | L. & S. | Short | clears. | clears. | Loose \$4.20 \$6.60 \$6.55 \$6.65 \$5.05 boxed \$4.40 6.80 6.75 6.85 January, boxed \$4.40 6.80 6.75 6.85 February, boxed \$4.50 6.90 6.85 6.95 February. boxed. 4.50 8.90 6.85 6.95
Short ribs, seller February, closed at \$6.77%.
Long clears quoted at \$6.45 loose and \$6.65
boxed: Cumberlands, 6%@7½c boxed: long cut
hams, 8½@8½c; aweet-pickled hams quoted at 8
g8½c for 17@16 average; green hams, asme averages, 7½@7½c; do seller January, 7½@7½c; green
shoulders, 4@4½c.
Bacon quoted at 5½@5½c for short clears, 9½@10c
for short ribs, 8½@8½c for short clears, 9½@10c
for hams, all cauvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quiet at 6½@7c for white, 5½@
5½c for good yellow, and 4½@5c for brown.
BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.75@9.00 for mess, \$9.00
@9.25 for extra mess, and \$14.50@15.00 for
hams. hams.
TALLOW-Was quoted at 6%@6%c for city and 6@6%c for country, with sales of 100 bels at 6%c. BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—Was in fair demand for small lots, with one round block taken for export. The market was strong, in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 435 bris, partly at \$5.75@6.50; 350 bris bouble extras at \$8.25@7.50; 700 bris

extras and 50 bris rye flour on private terms; 175 buckwheat flour at \$5.75. Total, 1,680 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.00@5.75 in sacks, and double extra do at \$5.75@6.25. OTHER MILLSTUPPS—Sales were 11 cars bran at \$10.25@10.75 per ton; 4 cars middlings at \$11.50 \$10.25\tilde{0}\$ | 0.75 per ton; 4 cars middlings at \$11.50 \(
\text{@10.75}\tilde{0}\$ | 0.75 per ton; 4 cars middlings at \$11.50 \(
\text{@12.00}\$; 5 cars wheat screenings at \$0.00\tilde{0}\$ | 0.00\tilde{1}\$ | 0.00\tilde{0}\$ | 0.00\tilde{0}\$ | 1 car coarse corn-meal \$15.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet, and rather easier, but generally steady, declining \( \tilde{\chickgot} \) \( \text{eccenter} \) exacting \( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (call the test prices of Saturday. The British markets were strong and "improving," but our receipts were again large, and there were fewer ouying orders here, leaving the market to be chiefly sustained by local talent. The chief point in the deal for future delivery \( \tilde{\chickgot} \) a widening of the February premium, as compared with next month, caused by the anxisty of some parties to place wheat which will probably be delivered next Friday. There was a fair demand for spot wheat, which closed firm at \$1.33\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) for No. 2 and \$1.18 for No. 3. Seller February opened at \$1.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (b.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (closing at \$1.33\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.36\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.36\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (both \$1.34\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (closing at \$1.33\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (a.35\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (both \$1.34\( \tilde{\chickgot} \) (both \$1.33\( \tilde{\chickg bu.
WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and unchanged at 1\(\pm\)01\(\pm\)6 discount from spring. Sales were 7, 200 bu red at \$1.32; 2, 400 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.27; 1, 200 bu No. 3 winter at \$1.200\(\pm\)1.20\(\pm\)5; 1, 200 bu by sample at \$1.33; \(\pm\)400 bu do at \$1.28. Total, 12, 400 bu.
OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 4, 800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.33\(\pm\); and 1, 200 \(\pm\)bu mixed at \$1.08\(\pm\)

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 4.800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.33%; and 1,200 jbu mixed at \$1.08% \$\oldsymbol{Q}\$1.23.

CORN—Was quiet, and averaged firmer, advancing %@&c, and closing a shade below the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quiet and steady, and our receipts were large, with light shipments. The market strengthened chiefly in sympathy with wheat, but slowly fell off under a light demand for futures, while about the only inquiry for spot No. 2 was by parties withing to carry it into May; the market closed gat 40%c, with 38c for new mixed, and about 37%c for rejected. Seller May opened at 40%c, improved to 48%c, and fell back to 46%c at the close. June was nearly nominal at %@%c below May. February ranged at 40%@41%c, January at 40%@40%c, and December at 40%@40%c, and leosember at 40%@40%c, and closember at 40%@40%c, and sold boom and a sile were reported of 115,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 40%@40%c; 9,600 bu new mixed at 38%c; 6,400 bu new high-mixed at 38%c; 21,000 bu deat 39@39%c free on board cars; and 4,000 bu cars at 42@43c. Total, 165,000 bu.

OATS—Were rather quiet, and firmer. Cash and near futures averaged about %c higher, under a fair inquiry early, with moderate offerings. May was firmer at the outset, but dropped off a little at the close. The receipts were fair, and car-lots were taken for shipment. Gilt-edged No. 2 sold at 38%c. February sold at 38%g. Solfre and closed at 38%c. February sold at 38%g. Solfre on board. Total, 44, 100 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand, advancing %@1c. The trading was chiefly in January, which sold at 80%c and april was quiet at 37%c. Soller May opened at 40%c, sold at 40%c, and closed fate at 40%g. Solf or settlement, and closed at atous title. February sold at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 9,700 bu No. 2 at 38%g.386 free on board. Total, 44, 100 bu.

RYE—Was in fair demand, advancing %@1c. The trading was chiefly in January, which sold at 60%c and 50%c arely and closed at 60%c, and errored in settlement, and closed at 70%c. Sold at 90%c. and Febr

A letter lately received from Rochester, Ind., states that the wheat-fields in that section of the State are covered with fee three inches thick, and it is feared the crop. will be badly damaged, if not utterly ruined. Reports from other parts of the State are of a similar character.

All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liverpool are 60c per 100 lbs on provisions and 55c

LATER.

After the 2 o'clock call the grain and provision markets were fairly active and generally lower, reacting singhtly from the lowest figures before the close. Sales of wheat were reported at \$1.35\(\), cosing at \$1.34\(\), closing at \$1.34\(\), or \$\(\)\\$ cower than at the close at 1 o'clock. Corn was \$\(\)\\$ cower, closing at 46\(\)\\$ c for May, at 40\(\)\\$ c for February. Oats were quoted stronger, at 40\(\)\\$ c for February. Oats were quoted stronger, at 40\(\)\\$ c for February. Oats were quoted stronger, at 40\(\)\\$ c for February, old at 38\(\)\\$ (236\(\)\\$ c. closing at about 38\(\)\\$ (236\(\)\\$ c. closing at about 38\(\)\\$ (2610s, 200) and partially recovered later, closing 7\(\)\\$ (210c below prices at 1 clock. February pork sold at \$13.65 (213.72\(\)\, and closed at the outside. January was about \$13.50\(\)(213.52\(\)\, tard was about 5 c off. closing at \$7.67\(\)\\$ or February, and at \$7.69\(\)\\$ 7.82\(\)\ for March. Short ribs were 2\(\)\\$ c lower, with sales reported of 150,000 fbs at \$6.75 for February, closing with sellers at this price.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair retail request and steady. The fine grades are scarce and firmly held: 

BAGGING-Met with a light demand, and was 

11 6 12 19% 20 13 6 13% 0 610 11 6114 leady with a fair local offerings being mod-Carolina... ouisiana..... copper. 10%@10% 10%@10% Patent cut loaf ..... Yellow....
N. O. fair to fully fair, hbds
N. O. prime to choice, do....
staurs. 

Mixed Upland prairie 11.00(212.00)
Upland prairie 11.00(2010.25)
Shoukh 9.00
HIDES—Were in moderate demand. The markst is quoted weak, but some dealers are paying 10c for light stock on the streets:
Green-cured hides, nght, \$\beta\$ 10
Green-cured hides, nght, \$\beta\$ 10
Green-cured hides, nght, \$\beta\$ 10
Green-cured heavy 994
Frozen hides 700
Green-cured heavy 700
Frozen hides 700
Green-cured hides, nght, \$\beta\$ 13
Gl4
Dry flint 17
Galt 7
Green city butchers' cows 774
Green city butchers' steers 875
Sheep peits, wool estimated 40
LUMBER—Was in moderate demand and steady, The Western points are buying considerable lumber, and the shipments are large for the winter season. Quotations:
First and second lag 93 inch 37.00
Third clear do. 30.00
Third clear do. 3

Whate, whiter observed when the special specia

Bank oil. 42
Straits 44
Turpentine 45
Miners oil 60@63
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 13
Gasoline, of degrees 12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees 13
Gasoline, of degrees 12
Gasoline, of degrees 13
Gasoline, of degrees 14
Gasoline, of degrees 15
Gasoline, of

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,271; same time last week, 2,343; total last week, 16,852. Trade opened at an earlier hour than usual, and opened fairly settle. The sunply of cattle was small, while the demand, both from the local and Eastern trade, was quite sharp, which the local and Lastern trace, was quite sharp, which cenabled holders to effect an early clearance. Prices were firmer all around, and in not a few instances sales were made at an advance of 5@10c, but the improvement was far from being general. Some prime cattle were offered, and sales were noted at

27...... 1.247 4.15 11 buils..1,201 2.35
HOGS—Received during Sanday and Monday,
11.672; same time last week, 6.872; total lass
week, 38,243. There was not much life in the
trade yesterday. Bayers were on hand in good
season, and were willing to take the hogs at Saturday's quotations, but the meagre proportions of
the supply gave holders drn views, and their demands for higher prices checked trading. Shippers bought rather more freely than for some days
previous, paying \$1.60@4.90 for fair to extra
heavy. The cream of the offerings was taken by
J. B. March for the Providence market. Of the
packers Armour & Co. were the largest buyers,
they taking between 1, 800 and 1, 700 for to-day's
killing. Some of the smaller concerns also had
buyers in the market. Sales were at \$4.90@4.70
for light, and at \$4.50@4.90 for heavy grades.

HOG SALES. ### Sales were a | 4.50 | 4.90 for heaven | 4.50 | 4.90 for heaven | 4.90 | 5.4 | 4.90 | 5.3 | 4.85 | 197 | 4.85 | 197 | 4.85 | 197 | 4.80 | 52 | 4.85 | 197 | 4.80 | 5.2 | 4.80 | 5.2 | 4.90 | 5.0 | 4.75 | 288 | 4.75 | 288 | 4.75 | 28 | 4.70 | 30 | 4.70 | 101 | 4.70 | 22 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 107 | 4.70 | 29 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 107 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 7.0 | 4.70 | 7.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 7.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 6.1 | 4.70 | 7.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 7.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 7.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | 5.0 | 4.70 | SHEEP—Received, 761; total last week, 3,017 Prices were firm at \$3.25@4.75 per 100 bs for poo last week, 3,017 NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Breves—Receipts, 4,650; market firm, with an advance of \$60 on good to prime steers, and a quicker sale for all grades; one pair Christmas steers, 1,750 lbs each, \$12.00; extra steers, 1,560 lbs, \$11.00; very poor to very good cattle, \$6.75@0.75; prime, \$10.00@10.50; fat bulls, \$3.00@3.75, live weight; all sold at an early hour; exporters to 1,150 fat steers, mainly at \$9.75@10.75; shipments for the week, 1,120 live, 4,620 quarters; for the year, \$4.650 live, 267,008 quarters; total receipts in this market for the year, 508,548 beeves, 7,400 milch cows, 155,900 calves, 1,508,250 sheep and lambs, and, 1,720,400 hogz.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,200; demand sharp and market active; prices advanced \$60.00; lambs, \$6.00@7.44; no Christmas stock on sale; exporters paid \$5.00@6.00; shipments for the week, 1,250 carcasses; for the year, 29.150, live sheep, \$6,500 carcasses;

Swinz-Receipts, 6,200; live hogs doing better; fair to good, \$5.00@5.25; shipments for the week, 1,250 carcasses. BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Rast Liberty, Pa., Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday. 844 head of through and 723 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day. 2,700 through and 1,642 local, against 2,482 through and 3,385 local the week before. The supply for this week's sale is light. York buyers have taken up all the good offerings, and the balance is pretty well sold out. Prospects of a light run this week. Prices about the same as at the opening last week; best, 84,90%5. 10; fair to good, 34,00%6. 75; common, \$3.25@3.85; sales to-day, 687 head.

Hogs—Receipts, 7.755 head; total for the week, 14,900, against 23,310 the week before; Yorkers, \$4.70%4.90; Philadeiphias, \$8.10%5.25.

Sherf—Receipts, 2,400 head; total for the week, 400, against 12,000 the week before; selling at \$3.50%5.25 for common to good; no extra here.

\$3.50\(\frac{3}{2}\)5.25 for common to good; no extra here.

BALITIMORE.

BALITIMORE.

BALITIMORE.

Dec. 29.—Beef Cattle—Market dull, but prices fully \(\frac{1}{2}\)c higher, as to quality: very best, \(\frac{5}{2}\)5.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.5.87\(\frac{1}{2}\); first quality, \(\frac{3}{2}\)4.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.50; medium, \(\frac{3}{2}\)3.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.00; receipta, \(\frac{1}{2}\)7.08; sales, \(\frac{91}{2}\)4.

Swine—In fair demand and light supply at \(\frac{1}{2}\)c advance; quotations, \(\frac{3}{2}\)5.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)7.00; receipta, \(\frac{2}{2}\)34.

SHERF AND LAMBS—Receipts, \(\frac{1}{2}\)4.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)5. 50.

\$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.25; lambs, \(\frac{3}{2}\)4.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.00

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports cattle receipts 75; shipments, none; steady; native shippers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; native stockers and feeders. \$2.50 to \$3.20; native cows. \$2.20 to \$3.20; Colorados, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Texas, \$9.20 to \$2.80. Hoos—Receipts, 1,446; shipments, 130; firm; choice heavy, \$4.20 to \$4.25; light shipping and mixed packing, \$1.90 to \$4.15.

and mixed packing, \$1.90 to \$4.15.

St. LOUIS.

St. Comparity of the street of t

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Hoss—Quiet but firm; common, \$3.75@4.25; light, \$4.30@4.50; packing, \$4.60@4.65; butchers', \$4.65@4.70; receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,100.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Hous—Steady at \$4. 30 @4. 70; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,000. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Aperial Disputch to The Tribuna. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 5d.

1, 13e; No. 2, 10s 3d, Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 9d; No. 2, 5s 84d.
Phovisions—Pork, 50s. Lard, 39s.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Corrox—Moderate inquiry freely supplied at 6 15-16@7 1-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculative and for export, 2,000;

COMMON RESIN—48 9d@5s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—32s 6d.
LONDON, Dec. 29,—PETROLEUM—Refined, 71/2. 7%d; spirits do, 6%d. LINSEED OIL-28s 5d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—PRINCLEUM—21f.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade:

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverrool, Dec. 29—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 10s 6d @13s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 2d@11s 7d; spring, 10s 3d@11s; white, 10s 8d@11s 7d; cinb, 11s 6d @11s 10d. Old corn, 5s 8\\(\frac{1}{2}\)d\(\frac{1}{2}\)s 9d. Pork, 60a. Lard, 39a.

Liverrool, Dec. 29—12 m.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; red winter advanced 9d. Corn not much doing; declined 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn rather dull. Arrived—Wheat steady, no pressure to sell. Corn quiet but steady. To arrive—Wheat better tone. Corn quiet. Country markets firm. Pork—Western prime mess, 60s. Lard, 39s. Bacon—Long clear, 37s 6d; shorf clear, 39s 6d. Tallow, 37s 3d. Cheese, 65s. Beef—Prime mess, 82s. Mark Lane—Wheat in good demand, and prices tending upward. Corn quiet.

Lendon, Dec. 29.—Liverrool—Wheat firm; corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat if corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat strong. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand and steady; fair average red winter, 58s@58s 6d. Corn quiet and steady; fair average red winter, 58s@58s 6d. Corn quiet and steady; fair average American mixed. 28s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving; corn quiet. Wheat—English and French firm. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 45, 000@50, 000 qrs.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Grain—Business in the

New York, Dee. 29.—Grain—Brainess in the grain line opens for the current week with little spirit, even in speculative connection, on an irregular market; winter wheat in quite moderate request, and quoted down generally about \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) or connection, on an irregular market; winter wheat in quite moderate request, and quoted down generally about \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) or connection, \$1.42 \( \frac{1}{2} \) or connection by ungraded red at \$1.52 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 1.58 \( \frac{1}{2} \) in .2 Northwest spring December option, \$1.42 \( \frac{1}{2} \) Corn moderately sought, as well for prompt as forward delivery; mixed Western ungraded, \$1\frac{1}{2} \) 62 \( \frac{1}{2} \) Corn moderately sought, as well for prompt as forward delivery; mixed Western ungraded, \$61\frac{1}{2} \) 62 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 62 \( \frac{1}{2} \) or moderately active request and somewhat stronger in price; \( \frac{1}{2} \) No. 2 \( \frac{1}{2} \) case affort quoted at 50c bid.

Phovisions—Hog products fairly active, opening a trifla lower, and closing more firmly; meas in moderate request for prompt delivery, closing at \$12.25 \( \frac{1}{2} \) for ordinary. In the option line meas was attracting more attention at easier prices early in the day, closing stronger at \$12.20 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 12.55 sellers option old or new, January; \$14.20 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 30 new do. Cut meats in request at former figures. Bacon in moderate demand; long clear, 7\( \frac{1}{2} \) c. Western lard sought for early delivery and quoted irregular. In option line lard was in fair request, declining alightly early in 4bc day, and closing strong; January, \$7.92\( \frac{1}{2} \) for new.

Tallow—Only moderately active at steady prices.

WHISKY-Reld at \$1. 19, without movement. lating operations. Through freights domaprative tame. It was reported here to-day that at the cotame. It was reported nere to day that at the con-ference of representatives of the regular-line steam-ships for Liverpool it was resolved to release contracting parties from the compact limiting the minimum rate on grain to 4d ner bushel for the present, in view of the extraordinary depression is the berth freight interest. In charter contracts in movement was unimportant and rates nominal

the berth freight interest. In charter contracts the movement was unimportant and rates nominal.

To the Western Associated Free.

New York, Ibec. 29.—Corrow—Quiet at 129-19 (212 11-16c; futures easy; December, 12 50c; Jannary, 12, 54c; February, 12, 54c; February, 12, 54c; Janes, 13, 62c; July, 13, 72c; August, 13, 83c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 23, 00) oris; super State and Western, 85, 70-36, 00; common to good extra, 36, 15-36, 35c; good to choice, 36, 40-28, 59 white wheat extra, 36, 55-37, 70; extra Ohn, 56, 36 (37, 75; 8t, Louis, 36, 15-36, 80; Minneson sense process, 37, 25-39, 25.

Grain—Wheat, dem and fair and market time for spring; duli and lower for winter; receipts, 118, 000 bn; ungraded apring, 31, 40; No. 3 spring, 31, 424-361, 44; No. 2 spring, 31, 48; ungraded the spring of the spring of

and nominal. Mics—carolina, One race; Louis ana, 627c.
PETROLEUM—Market dull; United, 1114c; cruda, 7% @8%c: refined, 8%c.
TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged at 6%@6 11-10e.
RESIN—Firm at \$1.58@1.60.
TUREVENINE—Stronger at 43@43%c.
EGGS—Nominally unchanged: Western, 15024c.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active: Mess, 512.75. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 7%c; short do, 7%c. Lard—Demand active; orime steam, 37.00, 37.73%c7.90.
BUTTER—Quiet but firm; Western, 14@28c.
CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 8@12%c.
WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.19.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispotes to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Duc. 29.—Wheat opened quiet and ceasier this morning, with little trading. February sold from \$1.33 up to \$1.33%; January from \$1.31% to \$1.31%. Sales of 14,000 bu cash No. 2 wheat were reported at \$1.31% and \$1.31%.

Turing the regular noon hour the market ruled steady and firm, and dealings in futures were fair. February opened at \$1.33%, fell to \$1.33%, ralled to \$1.33%, and closed at \$1.33%. January ranged from \$1.31% to \$1.31%, and closed at \$1.31%. Sales of cash wheat were made to the extent of nearly 50,000 bu at the following range of prices: MILWAUKEE. nearly 50,000 bn at the following range of prices: No. 1 hard, \$1.32; No. 1 plain, \$1.31k; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.31; No. 3, \$1.16; No. 4, \$1.00; rejected, 95c.

Barlar-Ruled fairly active, and an advance of

Barley—Ruled fairly active, and an advance of 1/3c is noted. Quotations were as follows: Cash, 7/3c: January, 7/7c; February, 7/8/3c; No. 3, 53/3c; extra No. 3, 60/3c. The transactions were light, sales of less than 10,000 bu being reported.

Live Hoss—Receipts, 12 cars. The market opened firm at last week's advance, with sales at 24.00/24.85 for fair to prime.

Dussess Hoss—Are firm, and unchanged, with packers offering \$5.30/25.35 for fair to good grades. Phovistons—Are nominally firm. Mess pork is firm at \$13.05 cash and \$13.85 February, and P. S. lard at \$7.60 cash and \$13.85 February. 8. P. hams are quiet and firm at \$4.000. D. S. shoulders at \$4.75 boxed, and middles at \$6.65 (27.00.) Following were the closing prices this afternoon:

Shoul- | Short | Long | Short | ders. | ribs. | clears. | clears. Loose, cured ... \$4.60 \$6.65 \$6.60 Boxed ... 4.75 6.80 6.73 January, boxed 4.75 6.80 6.75 February, boxed 4.85 6.90 6.85 Long and short clears are quoted at \$6.00 cash, and \$7.00 seller February; Cumberlands sommai at 64.60 c; long-out hams, 84.684c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 84.684c for 161 to 15 b averages; green hams, same averages, 74.6274c; green shoulders, 46.44c. Sales of 175 boxes long Corn ..... Oats ..... Barley ..... .... .... .... ....

Receipts of flour and grain from the last crop thus far compared with the corresponding period in previous seasons, are as follows:

Flour, bris. Wheat ha. Core be. \*From Dec. 1.

The amount of grain stored in elevators here at the opening of business this morning was as fol-lows: Total ... ... 3, 685, 081 3, 404, 012 2,567,385

No. 2 4, 888 23, 629 119, 130

Rejected ... 5, 739 503

No. 2 white ... 5, 340 ... 20, 881 Total .... 30, 228
Corn— 5, 116
Rejected .... 400
New .... 15, 472 29, 368 141, 428 2,666 22,427 401 303 13,304 10,100 18,371 32,980 86,577 2,557 1,110 80,039 2,228 1,110

Total ..... 20,988

RyeNo. 1 ..... 86,577

No. 2 .... 2,557

Rejected .... 1,110 Total 90, 244 83, 377 94, 013

Barley—
No. 2 465, 548 468, 715 116, 620
No. 3 17, 645 13, 002 108, 328

Extra No. 3 88, 132 87, 410

Rejected 1, 875 1, 874 5, 517

Special bin 20, 842 24, 881 21, 201

Total 594, 042 505, 773 548, 655

Total ...... 594,042 505,072 548,655

To the Western Associated Press.

Milwaukee, Dec. 29.—Floure—Dull and sominal.

Grain—Wheat firmer; opened and declined Ac: closed steady: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.32; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.31,5; No. 2 60, \$1.31; December, \$1.31,5; January, \$1.31,5; February, \$1.33,5; No. 3do, \$1.16; No. 4 \$1.05; rejetted, 95c. Corn easier: No. 2, 404c. Oas firmer; No. 2, 36c. Rye firm, and wanted: No. 4. 80c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring; cash, 76c. Phovisoxs—Firm. Mess pork firm at \$13.65 cash, and \$13.85 February. Prime steam lard, \$7.00 cash, and \$7.75 February.

Live Hous—Firm at \$4.00@4.85.

Dressed Hogs—Firm and unchanged at \$5.300 5.35.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, \$7.00 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

Shipmanys—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, \$0.00 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 29.—Flours—Quiet and abchanged.

Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 red. \$1.55% \$1.37

cash: \$1.37% January; \$1.42% \$1.41% February; No. 3 do. \$1.25%. Com dull; \$3% \$35% cash; \$36% \$36% \$4.50% \$1.37% February; \$3% \$37% February. Oars slow; \$389.38% cash; 38c January; 39% \$39% February. Rev steady at \$1c bid. Barley quiet; choice, \$5% \$90c.

WHISKY—Lower at \$1.07.
Phovisions—Pork firm and slow at \$15.50. Land nominally 7% c. Dry salt meats firm and slow at \$4.25. \$3.55% 6.50% 6.50. \$4.70% 6.80. Bacon age.

changed.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 40,000 bris; barley, 3,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bris; barley, 3,000 bu.

SRIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Bacon in moderate demand; long clear, 7%c. Western lard sought for early delivery and quoted irregular. In option line lard was in fair request, declining elightly early in 4be day, and closing strong; January, 37.92% for new.

Tallow—Only moderately active at steady prices.

Sugans—Raw moderately active; fair to good refaning stock, 7%C.7%c: refined in some demand; cut loaf, 10%c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Super, 35.00%5....); do extra, 35.75484. 35; dr family, 37.23@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing dail and weak; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and Becomber, 31.59%01.53%; January, 31.54%01.53%.

Pebruary, 31.59%01.59%; March, 31.63%.

Corn—Western dull and weak; Western, 31.63%.

16217c.
FERROLSUM—Dull: erud
COFFEE—Quiet; Rio carSUGAR—Higher and firm
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.1FERRICHTS—TO LIVERPO FREIGHTS To Liverpoton, 3-16@ id; flour is Receipts Flour, 4, 257 corn, 75, 000 bu; rye, 800 SHIPMENTS Wheat, 17 SALES-Wheat, 161, 900

NRW OR New Onleans, La. D demand at fall prices; XX, \$6.00@6.12%; XXX grades, \$6.75@7.37%. GRAIN-Corn active, firm Osts active, firm, and his CORN-MEAL-Quiet but HAY-Steady, with a fai 26.00.

Provisions—Pork quie

(13.50; new, \$13.75. L 26.00. ©13.60; new, \$13.75. Likes, 84,69c. Bulk meate ders, loose, 44c; packe 7c; clear, 75c. Bacon clear rib, 8c; clear, 8 steady canvased, 10@11c Whisky—Market dull; 31.18. Gnocenies—Coffee—Maordinary to prime, 134c mand at full praces; in good common, 54,664c; 75c. Molasses—Commo 25,638c; fair, 30,32c; Bice—Market dull at 62. Brax—80c.

Monstary—Sight exch. per \$1,000 discount; see

PHILAD PHILADELPHIA, Dec. quiet; Minnesota extra good, \$6.75; choice an Minnesota patent processrmer at \$5.50. grmer at \$5.50. GRAIN—Wheat, limited jected, \$1 47@1.50; N \$1.54½; No. 2 red, De asked; January, \$1.54½ ary, \$1.50% bid. \$1.60 a low, on track, 62@63e; wait mixed, December, 5
mary, 50c bid, 50%c ask
50%c asked. Outs stea
white, 48@40c.
Provisions—Inactive a
Burrera—Steady; crea
1256250c; Western Rese
1256250c; Western Rese
1256250c; Western Rese
1266250c; Western Rese
12766250c; Western
Currera—Steady; creat
Currera—Market dull a
Receiprs—Flour, 3, 20
corn, 41,000 bu; osts, 5,
Shifments—None.

CINCI CINCINNATI, O., Dec. FLOUR—Demand light, \$6.20@6.40; fancy, \$7. GBAIN—Wheat firm at demand at 40@42c. ( Phovisions—Pork firm at \$7.50. Bulk meats fr quiet and unchanged. (inal; shoulders, \$4.50; 7@7%c,
WHISKY—Active and fi
BUTTER—Quiet and un
Reserve, 24@25c; prin
choice Central Ohio, 20%
LINSEED OIL—Quiet a

Boston, Dec. 29.-\$6.00@6.50; Wiscons Minnesota do, \$6.50@ and Michigan, \$7.00@7 \$7.00@7.75; St. Louis and minnesora patent p.
49.50; winter wheat, \$
GRAIN-Corn quiet; no. 1 and c.
white, 50@50%c; No. 2
48@49c. Rye, 95c@\$1.
Recustrs-Flour, 4,00
wheat, 4,300 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. No. 1 white Michigan, No. 1 white Michigan, apot, \$1,41; January, \$ apot and December. \$1. March, \$1.49%; April, 2 Dayton & Michigan mixed, \$1.35%. Corn February, 443%; May. Chovan Supp.—Frims Hose.—\$5.45.
RECEIPTS—Whest, 21.534, \$3.000 bu.
Shiffarts—Whest, 41.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29
FLOUE-Quiet and us
GRAIN-Wheat stron
firmer: white, 47c; mix
42lc; mixed, 41c. Rye PROVISIONS-Pork 14.00. Lard firm; choix keg, 94c. Bulk me clear rib, 64@7c. Bulk me clear rib, 64@7c. Bulk me clear rib, 64.05c.

Ransas Citt, Mo. Price Current reports bu; shipments, 14, 25 \$1, 24; December, 31 December, \$1, 12%, shipments, 37, 352 bu December, 30%, cember, 30%c.

DETROIT. Dec. 29.
GRAIN-Whest-Ste
white, \$1.38%; J.
\$1.42; March, \$1.4
receipts, 35,000 bu; PROBIA, Ill., Dec. beavy; new high mixed, 374@374c. 354@37c; rejected, 2, 814@814c. Highwings—Steady

BUFFALO, Dec. at \$1.45 for No. 1 mixed Western, old, INDL

Indianapolis, Ind firm; No. 2 red, 1 394@40c. Oats qui Oswsoo, Dec. 29. --

CLEVELAND, O., banged; Standard of Otl City, Pa., Dec. opened with sales \$1 vanced to \$1.19%, offered at \$1.10; at \$3,000; transactions Priviagues Pa., quiet at \$1.17% for \$4c, Philadelphia d

NEW YORK, Dec.
tinues quiet, but pr
manufacturers' agen
mand, but nearly all
prices strong. Prin
goods in light reque
The Bulletin say
yery active, and p
Fail River."

Naw Onlham, I nand; midding, S supta, 0,623 bale freat Britain, 7,81 rise, 285; caics, 5 Sz. Louis, Dog

\$1. 19, without movement. 1. 19, without movement.

In freights business is very unsatisfactory as to wolshippers offered further a view to stimps.

Through freights comaptatively ted here to-day that at the conextraordinary depression in est. In charter contracts the extant and rates nominal.

res casy: December, 12.50e; February, 12.83e; March, 3.27e; May, 13.48e; June, 20: August, 13.83c, June, receipts, 25,00) oris; super, 65.70@6.00; common to good; good to choice, 56.40@8.50; good to 15.626.700; extra Ohio, 56.20 56.15@6.80; Minnesota patent 25.

x in Storm Drd. 27—Wheat, 1, 1,107,000 bu; oats, 491,000 10 bu; rye, 437,000 bu; peas, 56,000 bu.

ce Market dull; Rio cargoes c; job lots, 144@184c. Sugar ad market arm. Molasses dull ce Carolina, 64@73c; Louisiet dull; United, 11%c; crude. and unchanged at 6%@6 11-16e. \$1.55@1.60.

ronger at 43@43½c.

y unchanged: Western, 15@24c
ork — Demand active; Mess,
ady. Cut means quiet; long clear
ort do. 7½c. Lard—Demand act\$7.00, 37.72½@7.90.
but ürzn; Western, 14@28c.
yWestern, 8@12½c.
nal at \$1.10.

IILWAUKEE. Dispetch to The Tribune.
ec. 2D.—Wheat opened quiet and ag, with little trading. February up .to \$1.33%; January from osed at \$1.33%. January ranged \$1.31%, and closed at \$1.31% at were made to the extent of at the following range of prices: 2; No. 1 plain, \$1.31%; No. 2 1.31; No. 3, \$1.16; No. 4,\$1.00;

Are firm, and unchanged, with 5.30@5.35 for fair to good grades.

\$4.60 \$6.65 \$6.60 \$6.85 4.75 6.80 6.75 7.00 4.75 6.80 6.75 7.00 4.85 3.90 6.85 7.10 clears are quoted at \$6.90 cash, february; Cumberlands nominal

ur and grain from the last crop thus

of grain stored in elevators here at business this morning was as fol-Dec. 29, Dec. 22, Dec. 30, 1879, bn. 1879, bn. 1879, bn. 1878, bn. 1878, bn. 1878, bn. 1299, 877 122, 825 35, 690 34, 684 3, 629 319, 756 295, 581 1791, 954 319, 756 295, 581 239, 407 39, 1879, 1979

5,340 20, 893 141, 428 30, 228 2,666 401 13,304 10, 160 15, 472 32,980 20, 988 16.371 80,039 2,228 1,110 86,577 2,567 1,110 94,013 90, 244 83,377 468,715 13,092 87,410 1,874 24,881 465, 548 17, 645 88, 132 1, 875 20, 842 5,517 . 594,042 595,972 548,655

Dec. 29.--FLOUR-Dell and nomieat firmer; opened and declined iteady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 1 Milwaukee, \$1.31%; January, \$1.31%; 33%; No. 3 do, \$1.16; No. 4, \$1.09; Corn easier; No. 2, 40%; Oats. 36e, Rye firm, and wanted; No. 1, firm; No. 2 spring, cash, 76e.—Firm. Mess pork firm at \$13.65 3.85 February. Prime steam lard, and \$7.75 February.

Firm at \$4.00%; 1.55.

Flour. 6,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 -Ficur, 11,000 brls; wheat, 9,000

ST. LOUIS. Dec. 29. -FLOUR-Quiet and un-

heat dull; No. 2 red, \$1.36%@1.37 { January; \$1.42%@1.41% February; .26%. Corn dull; 35%@35%c cash; January; 38%@37%c February. Oass !%c cash; 38c January; 39%@39%c tre steady at Sle bid. Barley quiet; Occ.

ower at \$1.07.

—Pors firm and slow at \$13.50. Larec. Dry salt meats firm and slow at 526.65, \$6.70@6.80. Bacon un

b. Dec. 29.—Flour.—Firm; Western 0:35.50; do extra, \$5.75@6,25; dr 5:67.75. neat—Western lower, closing dull and Western winter red, spot and Decem-(31.53%; January, \$1.54% (81.54%) \$1.59%(31.59%; March, \$1.63%) 'n—Western dull and weak; Western

mixed, spot, December and January, 50%c; February, 50%c; Oats dull; western white, 47@48c; do mixed, 45@46c; Peathylvania, 47@48c. Hye steady at 15.50 dec.

western watte, 47@48c; do hixed, 45@45c; peamylvania, 47@48c. Hye steady at \$1.00.

HAT—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. Mess pork, \$13.75.

Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 5c; clear rib sides, 7c; do packed, 5k@7%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5k%c; clear rib sides, 8%c. Hams, 10%@11c.

Lard—Refined tierces, 8%c.

BUTTAIN—Quiet; prime to choice Western, packed, 23@28c; roli, 20@24c.

Ross—Dull and weak; fresh, 20@22c; limed, 38@17c.

Race-Dull and weak; fresh, 200222; limed, 10817c.
PETROLEUM-Dull: crude nominal; reflued, 8%c.
COFFER-Quiet; Rio cargoes, 14@16%c.
SUGAR-Higher and firm; A soft, 9%c.
Whisky-Quiet at \$1.14@1.14%.
PERICHTS-TO Luverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 3-16@4d; flour is 1d@2s; grain, 5d, asked.
REGERTS-Flour, 4,257 bris; wheat, 4,630 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; rye, 800 bu.
SEIFMENTS-Wheat, 17,800 bu; corn, 175,000 bu. Sales-Whest, 161, 900 bu; corn, 78, 900 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

New Obleans, La., Dec. 29.—Flour-In good demand at fall prices; superfine, \$5.50@5.75; XX. \$6.00@6.12%; XXX, \$6.37%@6.62%; high TX. 50.0006.12%; Az., 50.379/00.05%; high grades, 50.75/07.37%.

GRAIN—Corn active, firm, and higher at 50@60c.
Osts active, firm, and higher at 52.052%e.

Corns-Max.—Quiet but steady at \$2.50.

HAT—Steady, with a fair demand; choice, \$25.00

20.00. Phovisions-Pork quiet and weak; old, \$13.25 Phovisions—Fork quiet and weak; old, \$13.25

@13.50; new, \$13.75. Lard steady; tierces, 8%c;
keg, 8%@c. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, locae, 4%c; packed, 4%@4%c; clear rib,
70; clear, 7½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5%c;
clear rib, 80; clear, 8½c. Hams—Sugar-oured
steady canvased, 10@11c.

WHINKY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

GL15.
GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, erdinary to prime, 13 %@17c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; inferior, 4%c; common to good common, 5%@4%c; fair to fully fair, 6%@7%c; prime to choice, 7%@8c; yellow clarified, 5%c. Molasses—Common, 25@27c; centrifugal, 25@33c; fair, 30@32c; prime to choice, 34@40c. Rice—Market dull at 6@7%c.

MAN—80c. fonerast—Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50 r \$1,000 discount; sterling exchange, 481.

PHILADELPHIA. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—FLOUB—Extremely quiet: Minnesota extra family, medium, \$6.50: good, \$6.75; choice and fancy, \$7.00@7.12%; Minnesota patent process, \$8.00@8.50. Rye flour 4rmer at \$5.50.

ner at \$5.50.

RAIN—Wheat, limited offerings; Western reted, \$1 47@1.50; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.54%; No. 2 red, December, \$1.54 bid, \$1.56 asked; January, \$1.54% bid, \$1.56 asked; February, \$1.59% bid. \$1.60 asked. Corn steady; yellow, on track, 62@63c; sail, on track, 59@50%c; sail mixed, December, 58c bid. 59%e asked; Jan-

pati mixed, December, 58c bid, 594c asked; January, 59c bid, 594c asked; February, 60%c bid, 60%c asked. Oats steady; stained, 47%@48c; white, 48@49c.

Provisions—Inactive and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady; creamery extra, 32@34c; New York State and Bradford County, Ps., extras, 25@29c; Western Reserve, extra, 24@26c; do 190d to choice, 20@22c.

Buss—Steady; Western, 22@23c.

Cursus—Steady; Western, 22@23c.

CHEMBE - Steady; creamery, 1872; to good 12 PETROLEUM - Doll and nominal; redned, 8%c. WHISKY - Market dull at \$1, 13. RECEIPTS - Flour, 3, 200 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; gorn, 41,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu; rye, 1,500 bu. SHIPMENTS - None. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29. - Corron-Steady at FLOUR-Demand light, but holders firm; family, \$6.20@6.40; fancy, \$7.00. Grain—Wheat firm at \$1.33@1.37. Corn in fair

demand at 40042c. Oats dull at 380,30c. Rye steady at 92c. Barley weak at 90c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$13.50. Lard firmer at \$7.50. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats dull and nominal; shoulders, \$4.50; sides, \$6.37%. Hams, 720,73c. 70.7%c.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.05.

WHISKY—Active and unchanged choice Western Reserve, 2402.25c; prime to choice Central Ohio, 2002.1c.

LINERED OIL—Quiet at 75c.

BOSTON.
Boston, Dec. 29.—Flour—Sease firm;
Western supers, \$5.25@5.75; cols.
\$8.00@6.50; Wisconsin extras, 00@6.75;
Minnesota do, \$6.50@7.50; winter less, 000 75;
Minnesota historia, \$7.00@7.50; Illinois and Indiana,
\$7.00@7.75; St. Louis, \$7.25@8.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, \$7.75 white, 50@50%c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 50@50%c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 58@49c. Rye, 95c@31.00

RECRIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; corn, 23,000 bu; wheat, 4,300 bu.

Tolepo, O. Dec. 29.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.37%; amber Michigan, spot. \$1.41; January, \$1.41%; No.2 red winter, spot. \$1.41; Jansary, \$1.41½; No. 2 red winter, spot and December. \$1.42½; February, \$1.46½; April. \$1.52½; May, \$1.54; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.40½; No. 2 red mixed, \$1.38½. Corn steady; high mixed, 42½c; February, 43½c; May, 48%c; No. 2 white, 44½c. Oats dull and nominal.

\*\*CLOVER SEED—Prime held at \$5.15; \$5.00 bid. Hoss—\$5.45.
RECEIT'S—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; Shiffments—Wheat, 8,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—Corron—Quiet at 12c.
FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat strong at \$1.30@1.33, Corn
firmer: white, 47c; mixed, 46c. Oats firmer; white, ## Armer: white, 47c; mixed, 40c. Oats friner; white, 42c; mixed, 41c. Rye quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—POPK quiet; nominal; \$13.50@

14.00. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce, 84@84c; do keg, 94c. Bulk meats firm; shoulderss 4%c; clear rib. 64@7c. Bacon, none. Hams—Sugar-cured, 104c.

Whisky—\$1.05.

KANSAS CITY. RANSAS CITT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

KANSAS CITT. Mo., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat receipts, 19,431 bu; shipments, 14,207 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 31.24; December, 31.24; No. 3, cash, 31.124; December, 31.24; Corn—Receipts, 37,683 bu; shipments, 37.352 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 30%c; December, 30%c.

DETROIT, Dec. 29 .- FLOUR-Quiet. Grain-Whest-Steadier; extra, nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.38\(\pm\); January, \$1.39; February, \$1.42; March, \$1.45\(\pm\); milling No. 1, \$1.34; receipts, 35,000 bu; shipments, none.

PEORIA. PRORIA, Ill., Dec. 29. -GRAIN-Corn active and heavy; new high mixed, 37%@37%c; new mixed, 37%@37%c. Oats, steady; No. 2 white, 36%@37c; rejected, 35%@36c. Rye steady; No. 2, 81%@81%c.
Highwines—Steady at \$1.08%.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—GRAIN-Wheat-Nominally
at \$1.45 for No. 1 hard Duluth. Corn-No. 2
mixed Western, old, held at 54c. Oats-No. 2
held at 45c. Rye-Neglected, Barley-Quiet.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1.36@1.37. Corn quiet at 394@40c. Oats quiet at 394c.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO. Dec. 29.—Grain—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 60c.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O. Dec. 29.—PETROLEUM—Unshanged; Standard white, 110 test, 9%c.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 29.—Petroleum—The market spened with sales \$1 11%, declined to \$1.10, advanced to \$1.12%, declined and closed with old offered at \$1.10; shipments, 83,000 bris, averag-39,000; transactions, 100,000.

Pittabuen Pa., Dec. 29.—Petroleum—Crude quiet at \$1.17% for shipment at Parker's; refined, 8%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. New York, Dec. 29.—The general market continues quiet, but prices are firmly maintained by manufacturers' agents. Cotton goods in light demand, but nearly all leading makes sold ahead, and prices strong. Prints quiet and steady. Woolen goods in light request, but firm.

The Builetin says: "Print cloths continue yery active, and prices are further advanced at Fall River."

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—SPIRITS TURPENTINS—

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—COTTON—In fair demand; middling. 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 6,623 bales; gross, 7,521; exports to Great Britain. 7,812; to France, 2,938; coastwise, 285; sales. 5,000; stock, 295,632.

St. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—COTTON—Uunch anged;

THE FIGHT OF HELL-KETTLE.

Ry Tyrons Power.

Never let it be said the days of chivalry are fled; beralds may have ceased to record good blows stricken, to the tune of a "largesse worthis Knighta,"—pennon and banner, square and swallow-tall'd sleeve and searf, with all the trumpers of chirally are the same and searf. trampery of chivalry, are long since dead, 'tis true; but the lofty, generous feeling with which that term has become synonymous is yet burn-ing clear and bright within ten thousand bosoms, not one of which ever throbbed at the recollec-tions which the word itself inspires in "gentil heartes," or could tell the difference between Or and Gules, or Vert and Sable, as the follow ing narration of a combat between two "churles," or "villains," as the herald would It was the fair night at Donard, a small

village in the very heart of the mountains of Wicklow, when, at the turn of a corner leading out of the Dunlavin road towards the middle of the fair, two ancient foemen abruptly encountered. They eyed one another for a moment without moving a step, when the youngest, a huge six-foot mountaineer, in a long top-coat, having his shirt open from breast to ear, displaying on

his shirt open from breast to ear, displaying on the least movement a brawny chest that was hairy enough for a trunk, growing rather impatient, said in a quick undertone, that a listener would have set down for the extreme of politeness:

"You'll lave the wall, Johnny Evans?"
To which civil request came reply, in a tone equally bland:

"Not at your biddin', if you stand there till next fair day, Mat Dolan."

"You know well I could fling you neck and heels into that gutter, in one minute, Johnny, me bouchi."

"You might, indeed, if you call up twenty of the Dunlavin faction at your back," coolly replied Evans.

"I mane, here's the two empty hands could do all that, and never ax help, 'ather," retorted Dolan, thrusting forth two huge paws from under his coat.

"In the name o' heaven thin thry it," said Evans, flinging the shillelah he had up to this time been balancing curiously, over the roof of the cottage by which they stood; adding, "here's a pair of fists, with as little in thim as your own."

"It's airy to brag by your own barn, Johnny

"It's airy to brag by your own barn, Johnny

"It's airy to brag by your own barn, Johnny

time been balancing curiously, over the roof of the cottage by which they stood; adding, "here's a pair of fists, with as little in thim as your own."

"It's aisy to brag by your own barn, Johnny Evans," eaid Dolan, pointing with a sneer to the police guard-house on the opposit side of the way, a hundred vards lower down; "the peelers would not be likely too look on, and see a black Orangeman, like yourself, quiited in his own town, under their noses, by one Mat Dolan, from Dunlavin, all the way."

"There's raison in that, any way, Matty," replied John, glancing in the direction indicated.

"It's not likely thim that's paid by the Government to keep the peace, would stand by and see it broke, by Papist or Protestant; but I'll make a bargain wid you; if your blood's over-hot for your skin—which I think, to say the truth, it has long been—come off at once to Hell-kettle wid me, and in the light of this blessed moon I'll fight it out wild you, toe to toe; and we'll both be asiser after, whichever's bate."

"There's my hand to that, at a word, Johnny," cried Dolan, suiting the action to the word—and the hands of the foes clasped freely and frankly together.

"But are we to be only ourselves, do ye mane?" inquired Matthew.

"And cenuff, too," answered Evans; "we couldn't pick a friend out of any tint above, without raising a halabaloo the divil wouldn't quiet without blows. Here, now, I'll give you toe wall, only you jump the bedge into Charles Faucett's meadow, and cut across the hill by Holy-well into the road, where you'll meet me; divil a soul else you'll meet that way to-night; and I want to call at home for the tools."

"Keep the wall," cried Dolan, as Evans stepped aside, springing himself at the same time into the road, ankle-deep in mud; "I'll wait for you at the bridge, on the Holy-wood glin road. Good-by."

A moment after, Dolan had cleared the hedge leading out of the lands into Mr. Faucett's paddock, and Evans was quietly plodding his way homeward. To reach his cottage, he had to run the gauntlet throug

countered, and, on entering his house, plucked a couple of black, business-like looking sticks from the chimney, hefted them carefully, and measured them together with an eye as strict as ever gallant paired rapler with, till, satisfied of their equality, he put his top-coat over his shoulders, and, departing by the back door, rapidly cleared two or three small gardens, and made at once for the fields. As Dolan dropped from the high bank into the lane near the bridge on one side, Evans leapt the gate opposit.

"You've lost no time, fegs," observed Matthew, as they drew together, shoulder to shoulder, stalking rapidly on.

"Pve been vexed to keep you waiting, this time, anyhow," replied Johnny, and few other words passed.

Instruction he had made, was now resting his head against the doorpost.

A pause, and the silence of death followed. The brows of the men began to darken, as they drew close to Dolan. Evans saw his life depended on the reply of his antagonist, who already seemed lapsed into insensibility.

"Answer, Mat Dolan!" he cried impressively, "for the love of Heaven answer me,—was it a true fight?"

The voice appeared to rouse the fainting man. He raised himself in the doorway, and stretched

"I've been 'vexed to keep you waiting, ams time, anyhow," replied Johnuy, and few other words passed.

Just beyond the bridge they left the road together, and, mounting the course of the little stream, in a few minutes were shut out from the possibility of observance in a wild, narrow glen, at whose head was a waterfall of some eighteen feet. The pool which received this little cascade was exceeding deep, and, having but one narrow outlet between the hure stones, the pent waters were forced round and round, boiling and chafing for release; and hence the not unpoetic name of Hell-kettle given to this spot. The ground immediately about it was wild, bare, and stony, and in no way derocated from this fearful title.

Near the fall is a little platform or level of some twenty yards square, the place designed by Evans as the batfle-ground. Arrived here, the parties halted; and as Dolan stooped to raise a little of the pure stream in his hand to his lips, Evans cast his coats and vest on the gray stone close by, and, pulling his shirt over his head, stood armed for the fight, not so heavy or tall a man as his antagonist, Dolan, but wiry as a terrier, and having, in his agility and training, advantages that more than balanced the difference of weight and age.

but wiry as a terrier, and having, in his agrility and training, advantages that more than balanced the difference of weight and age.

"I've been thinking, Johnny Evans," cried Dolan, as he leisurely stripped in turn, "we must have two thrys, after all, to show who's the best man; you have got the alpeens wid you, I see, and I'm not the boy to say no to thim, but I expect you'll ha' the best ind o' the stick, for it's well known there is not your match in Wicklow, if there is in Westord itself."

stick, for it's well known there is not your match in Wicklow, if there is in Wexford itseil."

"That day's past, Matty Dolan," replied Evans. "It's five years since you and me had bad words, at the Pattern o' the Seven Churches, and that was the last stroke I struck with a stick. There's eight years betune our ages, and you're the heavier man by two stone or near it; what more 'ud yez have, man allve!"

"Oh, never fear me, John, we'll never split about trifles," quietly replied Dolan; "but, see here, lat's dress one another, as they do notatoes, both ways. Stand fairly up to me for haif a dozen rounds, fist to fist, and l'll hould the alpeen till you're tired of id."

"Why, look here, Matty, you worked overlong on George's Quay, and were over-friendly with the great boxer, Mister Donolan, for me to be able for yez wid the fists," cried Evans. "But we'll split the difference; I'll give you a quarter of an hour out o' me wid the fists, and you'll give the same time, if I'm able, with the alpeen after: and we'll toss head or harp which comes first."

Evans turned a copper flat on the back of his hand, as he ended his proposal, and in the same moment Dolan cried:

"Harp forever."

"Harp It is," echoed Evans, holding the coin up in the moon's ray, which shone out but fitfully as dark clouds kept alowly passing over her cold face.

In the next moment they were toe to toe in the centre of the plain, both looking determined and confident; though an amateur would have at once decided in favor of Dolan's pose.

To describe the fight scientifically would be too long an affair; suffice it that, although Johnny's agrility gave him the best of a couple of severe falls, yet his antagonist's straight hitting and superior weight left him the thing holows: till five quick rounds left Evans deaf to time and tune, and as sick as though he had awallowed a plass of antimonial wine instead of poteen.

Dolan carried his senseless foe to the pool and dashed water over him by the hastul.

"Look at my watch," was Johnny's first word,

a little sheepish.

"Give it here, man," cried Johnny, as he rubbed his left eye, the other being fast closed, "by the Boyne, this is the longest quarter of an hour I ever knew,—it wants three minutes yet," and as he spoke, again he rose up before his

and as he spoke, again he fose up before insman.

"Sit still Johnny," exclaimed Matthew; "I'll forgive you the three minutes, any how."

"Well, thank ye for that," said Johnny; "I wish I may be able to return the compliment presently; but by St. Donagh, I've mighty little concait left in myself, just now."

Within five minutes, armed with the well-seasoned twigs Johnny had brought with him, those hones; fellows again stood front to front,

and although Evans had tost much of the elasticity of carriage which had over been his characteristic when the aloeen was in his hand and the shamrock under his foot his foot, in timer past; although his left eye was closed, and the whole of that side of his physiognomy was swollen and disfigured through the mauling he had received at the hands of Dolan, who opposed him to all appearance fresh as at the first, yet was his confidence in himself unshaken, and, in the twinkling of his right eye, a close observer might have reed a sure anticipation of the victory a contest of five minutes gave to him, for it was full that time before Johnny struck a good-will blow, and when it took effect a second was uncalled for. The point of the stick had caught Dolan on the right temple, and laying open the whole of the face down to the chin, as if done by a sabre stroke, felling him senseless.

After some attempts at recalling his antago-

had caught Doisn on the right temple, and laying open the whole of the face down to the chin, as if done by a sabre stroke, felling him senseless.

After some attempts at recalling his antagonist to perception by the brookside without success, Evans began to feel a little alarmed for his life, and housting him on his back, retraced his steps to the viliage, without ever halting by the way, and bore his insensible burden into the first house he came to, where, as the devil would have it, a sister of Dolan's was sitting, having a goster with the owner, one widow Donnevan, over a rakin' pot o' tay.

"God save all here," said Johnny, crossing the floor without ceremony, and depositing Mat on the widow's bed, "Wid'y, by your lave, let Mat Dolan ite quiet here a bit, till I ran downtown for the doctor."

"Dolan!" screamed the ster and the widow in a breath. "Mat! is it Mat Dolan that's lying a corse here, and I, his own sister, not to know he was in trouble!"

Loud and long were the lamentations that followed this unlucky discovery. The sister rashed frantically out into the middle of the road, screaming and calling on the friends of Dolan to revenge his murder on Evans and the Orangemen that had decoyed and alain him. The words passed from lip to lip, soon reaching down to the heart of the fair, where most of the parties were about this time corn'd for anything.

"Johnny Evans," cried the Widow Donnevan, as he made, in a few words, the story known to her, "true or not true, this is no place for you; the whole of his facilon, will be up here in a minute, and you will be killed like a dog on the flure; out wid you, and down to the guardhouse while the coast's clear."

"Pd best, maybe," cried Evans; "and I'll send the doctor up the quiexer; but mind, widow, if that boy ever spakes he'll say a fairer fight was never fought; get that out of him for the love o' heaven, Mrs. Donnevan,"

"He hasn't a word in him, I fear," eried the widow, as Johnny left the door, and with the readlness of her sex, assisted by one or two eld

"There's raison in that, any way, Matty," "replied John, giancing in the direction indicated.

"It's not likely thim that's paid by the Government to keep the peace, would stand by an direct the property of the party of the pa

exertion be had made, was now resting his head against the doorpost.

A pause, and the silence of death followed. The brows of the men began to darken, as they drew close to Dolan. Evans saw his life depended on the reply of his antagonist, who already seemed lapsed into insensibility.

"Answer, Mat Dolan?" he cried impressively, "for the lowe of Heaven answer me,—was it a true fight?"

The voice appeared to rouse the fainting man. He raised himself in the doorway, and stretched his right hand towards Evans, exclaiming:

"True as the choss, by the blessed Virgin!" and, as he spoke, fell back into the arms of his friends.

Evans was now safe. Half a dozen of the

friends.

Evans was now safe. Half a dozen of the soberest of the party escorted him down to the police station, where they knew he would be secure; and Dolan's friends, bearing him with them on a car, departed, without attempting

any riot or retaliation.

This chance took place sixteen years ago; but since that day there never was a fair at Dunlavin that the Orangeman Evans was not the guest of Dolan; nor is there a fair-night at Donard that Mat Dolan does not pass under the humble roof of Johany Evans. I give the tale as it occurred having always looked upon it. humble roof of Johany Evans. I give the tale as it occurred, having always looked upon it as an event creditable to the parties, both of whom are alive and well, or were a year ago; for it is little more since Evans, now nigh his 60 years old, walked me off my legs on a day's grousing over Church Mountain, and through Oram's Hole, carrying my kit into the bargain. Adieu. It will be a long day ere I forget the pool of "Hell-kettle," or the angels in whose company I first stood by its bubbling brim.

Lime-Kiln Club Skepticism. Lime-Kiin Club Skeptleism.

Detroit Free Press.

Said Bro'her Gardner at the last meeting of the Lime-Kiin Club, "I was axed de odder day what dis Club didn't believe in, an' de questum was one deservin' of thought an' reflexshum. Speakin' on behalf of all dose present and missin, I think I kin say:

"1. It doan' believe in bangin' clothes down cellar to dry.

"2. It doan' believe in puttin' a ten-hollar hoss in front of a fifty-dollar wagin.

"3. It doan' believe dat talkin' polyticks will buy codfish, or dat disputin' on religun will darn socks.

socks.

"4. It doan' believe dat a cigar in de mouf an' holes in de butes help a man to git a job.

"5. It doan' believe in payin' cash down for penny whistles an' runnin' in debt for graid-\*6. It does believe dat de world owes any man what he does work fur an' put in full time at.

\*7. It does believe in singin' frew its nose when its mouf has nuffin' else to do but sing."

The Cause of Her Grief, The Cause of Her Grief.

French Pimer.

Several days ago, on the Norman coast, a bather was drowned. Up to this time his body has not been recovered.

Every morning the young and disconsolate widow of the drowned man comes and seats herself by the beach, questioning the unreplying ocean with eyes red with weeping. It is in vain that her friends seek to dissuade her from this painful practice.

"No," says she; "the sea has taken him from me, and the sea must bring him back to me." from me, and the sea must bring him obe a come."

They began to fear at last that the woman would lose her reason, and a distant relative was appointed to bring her around to thoughts of resignation.

"Come, come, Henrietta," said he, "you must give a reason for this!"

"A reason!" exclaimed the widow, between her sobs; "it is very easy for you to demand a reason, but—boo-hoo-hoo!—if they don't find his body I can never get married again!"

Egypt and Abyssinia.

The results of the mission of Col. Gordon, the Egyptian Envoy, to King John, of Abyssinia, have now been published. On arriving at Ahba he was received by an Abyssinian Court official, who gave several entertainments in his honor and detained him a whole week. At Adua he was received by the King with great pomp and ceremony, and a villa was placed at his disposal, where he lodged at the King's expense. Four days after his arrival he received notice that the King had left for the Province of Amhara, where an insurrection had broken out, and would be absent three weeks. That time elapsed, and the King did not return, so the Egyptian Euvoy had no other alternative but to follow him to Amhara. After his arrival at Debra Tabor, Gordon Pacha had two audiences with the King, which led to no result whatever, as the latter argued that without

the high dignitaries of the Kingdom he could take no important resolution. A fortnight afterward the King returned with tiordon Pacha to Adua. A grand council was then assembled, but after several sittings they declared that the question of peace or war concerned the King alone, as he knew best what was good for nis people. Thereupon the King put forward the following conditions of peace: 1. Restitution to Abyssinia of the coast territory that had been ceded. 2. Departure from those districts of the Musulman colonists. 8. Restitution of the taxes collected there during the Egyptian occupation, amounting to 50,000,000 francs. 4. Restitution of the Bogos territory. 5. An extensive rectification of frontier in the direction of the Nile. 6. Recognition of King John as Emperor of Abyssinia. 7. The obligation for Egypt not to supply the Musulmans living south of Abyssinia with arms and ammunition. 8. Suspension of customs dues between the Egyptian Town of Zeliah and Abyssinia.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODISTS. The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting at their rooms at the usual hour yesterday morning, Elder Boring presiding.

After arranging some few special matters of business, the regular subject of the day, bearing upon revivals, was taken up, Dr. Hemingway leading with a paper which was simply a logi-eal sermon of considerable length. He set out with the proposition that Christianity was the visible character of Christ. It was not merely a desire to enable man to pass the portals of life and enter eternity safely: it was an invention to save men from their sins. Having defined the term "Christianity according to his own views, the speaker proceeded to note the effect of revivals upon churches, illustrating his views by quoting incidents which had come under his observation. The burden of the speaker's remarks appeared to be that a revival was a machine originated and gotten up by man, and it was a question whether, after having spent its force, it did not leave the Church in a worse condition than it was in before the revival fires were kindled. The very excitement of the time had a tendency to obscure moral convictions, and one man who had been brought to confess Christ in his sober moments, in the conviction of judgment, was, in the speaker's opinion, worth a whole foid full of scared sheep.

Dr. Willing said that he was so profoundly impressed with the reading of the paper that he felt it necessary to have a season of prayer, and he requested Bishop Merrill to lead, which he did.

The Rev. J. O. Foster moved that the sense and enter eternity safely: it was an invention

did.

The Rev. J. O. Foster moved that the sense of the meeting be that the paper of Dr. Hemingway be published in some suitable channel of way be published in some suitable channel of news.

Dr. Thomas moved an amendment to the effect that the daily papers of the city be requested to publish it, as by this means it would reach more people than by any other source.

Some one moved that the amendment be laid on the table, but this motion was lost, and Dr. Thomas' amendment was carried unanimously.

Dr. Williamson, of the Business Committee, suggested that at the meeting two months from yesterday the subject be "The Pastor's Work in the Sanday-School," to be led by the Rev. Mr. Strowbridge. But the motion afterwad made included Dr. Williamson as leader, which motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting of the ministers next week will be purely devotional, and at its adjournment the members will attend the noonday prayer-meeting in a body.

were discosed to take issue with the statement relative to dissensions being common in the Baptist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Allison introduced the Rev. Mr. The Rev. Mr. Allison introduced the Rev. Mr. Rowley, formerly of Racine, to the Conference as the new pastor of the North Star Church, and also invited the members of the Conference to a reception to be given to the new pastor in the church parlors next Friday evening.

At the meeting next Monday morning the reports of churches will be the order of business. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, a returned missionary from Bombay, on his way to England, the Conference adjourned.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. At the meeting of the Presbyterians yester-day the subject of "Pessimistic Christianity" was continued. The Rev. J. H. Trowbridge presided, and the Rev. J. Monro Gibson led the discussion, taking the Positivist view of the eubject. No meeting will be held next week, Monday being the first of the Week of Prayer.

CONGREGATIONALIST. The Congregationalist ministers met in the Grand Pacific, as usual. The Rev. Arthur Little presided. The report of the sermons of the preceding day was made, drawing out a good deal of free general discussion. The regular topic of the morning was postponed, and, after attending to some incidental affairs, the meeting

A Deceptive Citizen.

Bosis (Cal.) Press.

A tall, thin man, with red heir and a sharp nose, entered the Can-Can this morning and sat down at a table. He had a backing cough, and looked quite consumptive. The waiter eyed him and said: "This is a fearful climate; would you like a little chicken broth or gruel?" The man looked surprised, but softly replied: "Bring me a porterhouse steak, a couple of hard-boiled eggs, and codfish bails; a cup of coffee, too, strong as —." The meal was ordered, but the waiter was afraid he would not live long enough to eat it. The steak was quickly dispatched, and the eggs and codfishbails followed. As the last slice of bread disappeared the man called for a plate of sausage and bot cakes. After the third cup of coffee had vanished the stranger looked but partly satisfied, and the waiters had all fied to the kitchen. As the man paid his bill he remarked: "I'm none of your pneumonia ducks, and don't you think I am." The proprietor asked for his photograph.

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Scaled propossis, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 120 clock at nooro ou Jan. 24, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and edivering at this prison materists, machinery, and tools for the manufacture of harness.
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TELEGRAPHIC TESTIMONY. ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

The Power of the Electric Light Exceeded in Its Value to Humanity.

How a Rochester Gentleman Discovered the Secret of Longevity.

Whereby He Saved His Own Life and Gave the Results to the World. A Record Unparalleled in the Experi-

And Unheard of in the Realms of Science or Actual

ence of the Medical Pro-

Rockester, N. Y., December 29.

At a time when the public attention is specially directed toward scientific discoveries, the revelation which has been made by a gentleman of this city comes with unusual force. It is well known that all kidney troubles are dangerous, and that even slight difficulties should receive immediate attention. Heretofore Bright's Disease of the Kidneys has been considered incurable, and all afflicted with it have abandoned hope. Mr. H. H. Warner, the well-known dealer in safes, and one of our leading citizens, was of this number, and when given up by physicians effected his own recovery by what is already becoming famons as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure. So remarkable was the recovery that he determined to give the remedy to the public, and the following strong and authentic facts amply confirm its great value: Charles S. Prentice, of Toledo, O., went to Paris and thence to England to be treated for Bright's disease, and, after the best physicians of both countries had done what they could for him, gave up in despair and returned to America to die. Here he received further treatment from other skillful physicians without benefit, and while "listlessly lingering in pain and anguise," as he says, heard of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, took it, and was completely cured in a few weeks. He gives circumstantial details of his painful experience and astonishing cure, in a long letter to H. H. Warner & Co., which will be forwarded on application.

The following letter from, a leading Eastern physician is also given to the press:

Some three months ago I found myself suffering with Bright's Disease-Abuminuria. By the use of a reliable test I found albumen in the urine, and in some slight degree in a few instances in a agogulated state. I suffered from dropsy, particularly about the ankles, slight pains about the kidneys, a derangement of digestion, great dryness of the skin, and at times much thirst, and, of course, a gradual failing of strength. This was about the state of things when I Life.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1879.

MESSRS. H. H. WARNIK & C.O.:

My daughter Carrie has been afflicted with this terribic disease since she was 5 years of age; she is now 17, and during these eleven years her life has been a burden; alte has been treated by the best physicians in Buffair, Syracuse, Utica, Ithaca, Oswego, Hornellsville, Rochester, and other places, and a fortune has been paid out in the vain endeavor to obtain cure or even relief, but all have pronounced her incurable. We finally tried your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. After taking three bottles of the remedy, she has in this short space of seven weeks, become fully cured of what was regarded a hopeloss case of Bright's Disease. I wish I could talk with every sufferer from this fearful disease, and tell them, as I cannot in this letter, that I know Bright's disease of the worst type can be cured by WARNES'S SAFE KIDARY AND LIVER CURE, and I gratefully acknowledge that my daughter's life and health is due to the use of that remedy.

Miss. M. J. CRANE.

Tho Rev. Dr. Harvey, the well known Financial

The Rew. Dr. Harvey, the well known Financial and Educational Secretary of the Howard University, writes as follows:

935 PENNSYLVANIA-AV., WASHINGTON, D. C., J. M. H. H. WARNER & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in stating that I have for two years just been acquainted with the remedy now known as WARNER'S SAFE KUNEY AND LIVEN CURE, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Brighe's Disease in this city. In some of these cases which seemed to be in the last tages, and which the steem given up by practitioners of both so called the steem given up by practitioners of both so called the steem given up by practitioners of both so called the steem given up by practitioners of both so called the steem given up by practitioners of both so called the steem given up by the property of the property of the called the steem given up to the called the steem given up to the called the steem given up to the called the steem given to the called the steem given the given the called the steem given the seemed tut little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's Disease in all its stages no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this. With the hope that your remedy may become as widely known as the existance of the maiadles which it will cure, I am respectfully yours.

C. A. HARVEY.

With such an array of indisputable testimony the conclusion is unquestioned that Bright's Disease, Disbetes, and all kindred troubles can be cured, and so certain is this that Messrs. Warner & Co. will gire \$1.000 for any case that is not cured where the directions are followed. It is for sale by all draggists, or by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., wholesale, and as a boon to humanity should be employed by all who have the slightest symptoms of the disease. Do not delay.

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James F. Secor and William Tracy va. The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Original Bill.

Edward Weston, Henry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquellin, and Henry De Goppet va. The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Jacquellin, and Henry De Coppet va. The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Forrest vs. The Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

Housance of a decree of the said Court entered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of November.

A. D. 1879, J. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of the said Court, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction as the west front door of the National Life-Insurance Company Building, 157 to 162 La Salle street, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, as directed in said decree, and as a unit, and in one parcel, and subject as Bereinafter mentioned and as rectifed in said decree, on Tuesday, the twentierh (20th) day of January, A. J. 1800, as of an one of the National Life-Insurance Company is the said to the promoter thomed and described in said decree, and in the morrages therein referred to, as follows, to wit: All and singuist the said railroad of the said Toledo, Peorla & Warsaw Rallway Company, situated, 19ing, and being in the State of Illinois, and extending from the City of Peorla to the west line of the State of Illinois, a bear of the western terminus being within the City of Feorla, and the eastern terminus being within the City of Feorla, and the eastern terminus being within the City of Feorla, and the eastern terminus being within the City of Feorla, and the eastern terminus being within the City of Feorla, and other Toledo, Loguaport & Burdington, Salvay in the Stat

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suly physician in the city who warrants cures or apopty.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indice us of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss about etc., I will send a recipe that will care you to our cannot. This great remedy was discovered into the care in south America.

Corener Mann's Half-Yearly Report-429 Inquests in Six Months.

Town Consolidation to Be Discussed at the Next Regular Meeting.

A regular meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Stewart in the chair. With the exception of Mr. Miller, all the members were present. There mary row over the approval of the es. They were so amended as to show that McNeill & son's order for \$23,500 applied on account, and in that shape were approved. olution was offered at the last meeting by Commissioner Stewart calling for the insur-ance of the insane Asylum. It was then laid-over, and yesterday afternoon it was taken up under the head of unfinished business.

over, and yesterday afternoon it was taken up under the head of unfinished business.

Mr. Wheeler advocated the adoption of the resolution, and urged that the Asylum be insured for not less than one-half its value. He reminded the members that fire had occurred there, and dwelt upon the fact of its liability to be destroyed owing to the tact that the inmates were meane.

Mr. Stewart vacated the chair, and spoke at length in support of the resolution. He said that during the year twenty-four Babcock fire-extinguishers had been obtained, and he believed on one occasion had been of the greatest service. If fire once obtained headway in this institution, the speaker held that its destruction before the engines could reach it would be inevitable. The supply of water was entirely inadequate, not only for the prevention of destruction by fire, but for sanitary purposes, and he thought it advisable for the Board to obtain a new site for a Poor-Farm, where water would be abundant. Mr. Stewart urged upon the Board the advisability of heeding the suggestions made by ex-Fire-Marshal Benner in his recent report upon the inadequacy of provision for escape in case of fire, and thereby lift a responsibility which rested upon every member of the County Board.

On the other hand, Mr. Spofford contended that water was abundant, and that the danger of the destruction of the Insane Asylum had been exaggerated. The hazard was not nearly as great as had been set forth. The new part of the Asylum with very little difficulty could be made a non-combustible building, while the speaker admitted that the old part was little else than a fire-trap.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Also, under the head of unfinished business, a resolution was talien up which stipulated that on and after the expiration of the present meat contract the County Arent be directed to make the first of salt beef, salt pork, and salt codish as may be necessary, in the of the fresh meat herstofore issued.

beretofore issued.

Mr. Purington spoke in favor of the resolution. He thought that fresh meat should be considered as a luxury, and intimated that fresh meat being a luxury it should not be given to panpers. The soldiers in the army, he argued, used to be satisfied and glad of a bit of sait pork, and he thought the paupers should not have tastes above the soldiers who fought and bled, etc.

Mr. Clark thought it was not in the interests of charity to adopt the resolution, while Mr. Wood favored it.

Wood favored it.

Mr. Wheeler waxed eloquent upon the theme.
Mr. Wheeler waxed eloquent upon the theme.
He was opposed to the resolution. If he was supplying a mining-camp, he would send salt pork, but the Board were supplying weak, sickly people, many of them old and feeble, and many of them were children, to whom salt meat would be of no benefit. The Board should dispense its charity in a kind and in a humane way.

Mr. Purington said the resolution had called out a discussion which was not anticipated, but it was bringing the matter up to a point he wished to reach. He believed that there was two or three times as much money expended in two or three times as much money expended in two or three times as much money expended in charity as was absolutely needed. He was col-lecting facts in regard to this extravagance, which he would isy before the Board at a future

The resolution was eventually lost by a vote of 7 to 6. of 7 to 6.

It was moved by Mr. Coburn that when the Board adjourn it adjourn until Tuesday, when the special order be the consideration of bids for supplies. This motion was carried after an amendment offered by Mr. Wheeler had been tacked on, which provided that bids be received up till 3 o'clock on Monday.

THE CORONER'S REPORT.

THE CORONER'S REPORT.

Coroner Mann sent in his semi-annual report, showing that 429 inquests had been held in the half-year ending Nov. 30, 1879. The fees collected were \$150 on inquests and \$128.10 for serving writs; expenses, transportation, etc., \$422.91; due the Coroner, \$144.81. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The quarterly report of H. M. Peters, Warden of the insage Asylum and Poor-House, was read and referred to the Committee on Public Charities. There were 472 inmates of the Asylum Aug. 31, 1879; 75 admitted during the quarter, 37 discharged, 23 died, and one unaccounted for, leaving 486 on hand Nov. 30. The number of employes and their families was 80. The quarter's expenses were \$17,-886.41; cost per capita for the quarter, \$32.49; per day. 36 cents. The Poor-House had 576 inmates Aug. 31; 306 were admitted during the quarter, and there vere 21 hirths, making a total of 908. There were 222 persons discharged and 30 died, leaving on hand Nov. 30, 651, made up as follows: Men, 378; boys. 38; women, 170; children, 65. The expenditures for the quarter were \$12,083.96; quarterly cost per capita, \$17.20; daily, 19 cents; balance on hand, \$186.19.

Mrs. M. Prosser, Matron of the County Hospital, sent in her resignation, which was accepted.

A communication was received from Architect Egan, which was sent to the Committee on Buildings and Service. It called attention to the necessity of making contracts for the following articles required for the completion of the Court-House: Internal marble work, four passenger elevators, central staircase as altered to suit rotunda building, fron-work in north and south entrances, fron fittings, electric bells, and speaking-tubes.

Et Flannedy notified the Board that he withdrew from his contract for the sewer work in the new Court-House. The Buildings and Service-Committee were given the consideration of the matter.

the matter.

The pay-rolls from the several county institu-tions were read, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Town consollidation.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred the resolution recently offered providing for the consolidation of the Towns of North, South, and West Chicago into the City of Chicago, seat back the resolution without expressing any opinion. They recommended that the said resolution be made the special order at the next meeting of the Board, and that the County Attorney be requested to furnish the Board with his opinion in writing as to its power and authority. The recommendations were adoped. The Committee on Education reported bills amounting to \$1,403, which were ordered paid, and the Committee on Houpitals sent in a communication favoring the alteration of the elevators in the County Hospital, so that they could be worked by steam or by water power. The cost for each elevator will amount to \$900. The same Committee also asked that the heating apparatus in the hospital be improved.

Agreed to.

The Wardens of the public institutions were instructed to report to the Board the full account of all supplies, and also an inventory of all movable property in said institutions upon the Sist inst.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts reported bills amounting to \$1,017, which were allowed.

Mr. Purington, Chairman of the Committee on Town and Town Accounts, presented the following:

Lemont the county paid \$2,500 for doctors' fees and \$768.87 for physic. Mr. Purington also said that it was evident to the Committee that the orders had been made out by Thomas Driscoll to correspond with the accounts, and not the accounts to correspond with the orders. He thought it was high time this thing was

The resolutions were passed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Senne providing for the payment of the interest of the 5 per cent Court-House bonds due Jan. 1 out of the interest fund for new indebtedness. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribu CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The dispatch in THE TRIB TWE of the 29th from Boone, Is., reporting the dedicatory services of the new Presbyterian Church building of that place on Sunday last contains some errors, which, please, allow me to correct. The sermon was by the Rev. E. R. Davis, who did not discourse about the "National Pillar." but whose theme was the "Chris-

tional Pillar," but whose theme was the "Christian Sanctuary; Its Associations, Influence, and Value." Text from Ps. lxxxiv, 10. The dedicatory prayer was by the pastor, the Rev. J. A. Donahey. Permit me to add the building is a fine brick structure, with a seating capacity for over 400, and the sum needed to pay for its construction and furnishing, in addition to that previously subscribed, \$700, was cheerfully given by the congregation at the close of the morning sermon.

E. R. Davis.

BRUSH HILL, Dec. 28.—So many friends have old me that my advocacy of assistance to the Irish clergy was too blunt, too plain, that my purpose would be better served by stating that he whole Irish people were in danger of starvation: that this would anneal at once to the kindly feelings of all, and, as the clergy would be the almoners of all sent from abroad, that of course they would take care of themselves. and not be prominently put forward as objects of charity. In this, on reflection, I fully sequiof charity. In this, on reflection, I fully acquiesce; so join heart and sout to the cry of starvation in Ircland, down with the infamous landlords. 'Tis true there may be some objection by those who know better. As yet there is but one Poor Law Union, viz.: Swineford, in County Mayo (ominous name), who have declared their inability to fully meet all wants, and I see by the reports that at least in Beltast, Dublin, and Limerick, the Poor Law Guadians do not expect any multitudinous increase, and I am glad to say that, in the County Clare, last month, the tenants of the Marquis of Conyngham were able to buy the fee simple of their lands, paying from twenty-two to twenty-five years' purchase.

simple of their lands, paying from twenty-two to twenty-five years' purchase.

In this country a fixed Jeffersonian Democratic rule is not to ask or expect Government aid. Now, the Irish are born Democrats. Why would not this rule do on the other side of the Atlantic! Isaác Butt annually proposed £20,000 to promote the Irish fisheries, which sum could any one year have been saved from some of the magnificent churches erected there the past twenty years; and if Pope's lines be true, prayer and praise are just as efficacious. He says that churches ought to be

Such plain roofs as plety can raise,

Such plain roofs as plety can raise, And only vocal with their Maker's praise. And only vocal with their Maker's praise.

Now to the last subject of mine, published on the 18th, I ask Mr. Parnell is he going to have a monument erected to his publi, the hero of Baley Crov, Howard? He is more worthy than the Manchester assasins, who were hung for cowardly shooting a policeman in the back, standing in the prison-van; and, I see, 1,000 of their admirdrs, last mouth, in Dublin, had a procession in their honor. I would request somebody to ask him whether he is in favor of sectarian education in Ireland or not. Not professing Catholicism, he does not believe in prayers for the dead. I must add that Ireland has fallen greatly, when her recognized leader has the intellectual calibre of C. S. Parnell. Shades of Irish patriots, heroes, Senators, legislators! The mantle of Swift, Lucas, Grattan, O'Connell, fallen on the pigmy shoulders of the Cambridge-educated gentleman, C. S. Parnell! "How are the mighty fallen." Byron wrote about Scott:

wrote about Scott: What would be said of the decline of intellect in Ireland? 'Tis the most melancholy sign of degeneracy, and any man professedly Irish who puts forward such as exemplars and patriots must have some selfish object. The only excuse I see is to raise the money for the clergy.

TERENCE O'TOOLE.

German in the Schools.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—I notice that the pression given the public by the newspaper re-ports of the proceedings of the Board of Educaion with reference to the study of German the public schools at its recent meeting is to the effect that the Board voted to do away with German in the schools by cutting off the appropriation for that purpose. This is a mis taken conclusion which the tacts concerning the action of the Board do not justify. Here are the facts: The Committee on Salaries reported an item of salaries for special teac \$2,340. Mr. Frankenthal moved to add to this item \$1,560. The result of the vote was to adopt the Committee report, leaving the iter \$2,340 for special teachers. These special teachers are really Superintendents, not

teachers are really Superintendents, not teachers. Some years ago they were designated as Superintendents, but, on account of the ridicule which the Board received for having so many Superintendents, the name was changed to "special teachers" of German, music, and drawing.

All our teachers give instruction in vocal music, also in drawing, where the grade requires it, and I am unable to see any use for a Superintendent of those studies, known as "special teachers." We have several regular teachers of German in the grammar schools, all of whom are, so far as I have been informed, well qualified to teach the German language. We have also a Superintendent of German, known as a "special teacher." whose duties seem to be to oversee all the others. I am unable to see any use for this Superintendent, or able to see any use for this Superintendent, or "special teacher" as he is called, and believe that all the other teachers of German are competent to do their work without him. If they are not competent, then our Committee on German should so report, and others can be obtained who are competent.

German should so report, and others can be obtained who are competent.

The item of saisries referred to will pay for those Superintendents (special teachers) up to July 1, 1880, the time for which they were hired, after which they should be dropped as useless appendages, and the study of German, music, and drawing will get along just as well without them. The regular German teachers are paid out of the fund for the payment of teachers, no distinction being made in that respect between them and other teachers. The estimates cover their saisries complete, and no attempt has been made to abolish the study of which they are the teachers. I am ready to vote to increase their number sny time the number of children studying German require it, but I am opposed to the payment of saisries to Superintendents whom we can do without.

M. Af DE LANY.

Democracy and Slavery—Answer to Ques-

Democracy and Slavery-Answer to Ques

tions of "Inquirer."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—An "Inquirer," referring
to a review of the Stanton-Buchanan letters, asks: "I would like to inquire of Mr. Smit for the authority he has for his statement [that for the authority he has for his statement [that slavery had come to be the corner-stone of the Democratic party], and to ask him if that party, as a party, ever yielded greater rights to the slaveholder (outside the question in the Territories) than Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and others of that party did?"

The Territorial legislation, which "Inquirer" would exclude, comprises an important part of the scheme to transfer the control of the American Government for all time to the Pro-Slavery

on Town and Town Accounts, presented the following:

When as, it appears by the records of the County Board that large amounts of money have been paid for drugs and medicines in the Town of Lemont: and

When as, it also appears that large sums have been annually expended in said Town of Lemont for physicians services; therefore be it

Resolved. That hereafter the County of Cook will pay no bills for drugs and medicines in said town, and any physician attending any of the paupers of said town will be required to furnish their own medicines; and be it further

Resolved. That the Committee on Town and Town Accounts be directed to advertise in one or more of the Chicaso daily papers for a physician to enter into a contract with Cook County to attend paper sick, and furnish medicines in said Town of Lemont, and the County Clerk be directed to notify all the drugsists and physicians of the Town of Lemont of this action.

The suspension of the rules and the adoption of the above were moved by Mr. Spofford.

Mr. Purington explained that in the Town of the second of speech and liberty of the paper sick, and furnish medicines in said town will be required to furnish their own medicines; and be it further

Resolved. That the Committee on Town and Town Accounts be directed to advertise in one or more of the Chicaso daily papers for a physician to the proposed of the school in which Démocracy presched, for nowhere was the question of slavery so openly discussed as in the Old Dominion and Maryland down to the year 1832, when emancipation was seriously proposed in a convention in the former State. Yet "Inquirer" will recall the fact that in a few years the Democratic party denounced this freedom of speech and liberty of the papers for a physician of the Policy of the papers for a physician of the papers for a physician

press, at the instance of the slave power, and committed outragas upon the persons of those who followed the teachings of Jefferson, destroyed printing-presses, and violated the mails. Everywhere in the North Democrat and Whig denounced all who spoke in doubtful terms of the institution of slavery. Even Charles Hammond, while denouncing the mob that destroyed the press and type of James G. Birney at Cincinnati, assured the South-that the people of the North did not approve of the sentiments of Birney.

"Inquirer" will recall also the famous Seminole war prosecuted by Democratic Administra-

nole war prosecuted by Democratic Administra-tions at the instance of Georgia; the Block laws of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; the incorporation in the new Constitution of Indiana in 1851, un-der the lead of John Pettit and others, der the lead of John Pettit and others, of a provision relative to persons of color, contrary to the laws of humanity, which was subsequently indorsed by the people of that State by a majority of over 90,000; the declaration made in the Convention of Kentucky that "the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owners of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever"; the fact that in 1845 any property whatever"; the fact that in 1845 Florida incorporated in her organic law an unconstitutional provision excluding colored seamen from her ports,—leading Democrats excusing it on the ground that the provision belonged "to that form of law which overrides all forms of political institutions or constituall forms of political institutions or constitu-tion,—the law of self-preservation"; that in 1836 a Democratic Congress, by the annexation of the Platte country to Missouri, abolished the compromise line of 1820, and substituted a new line, "nearly 300 miles long on its two sides, cutting deep into free soil and converting it into slave soil "; the Dred Scott decision, which denied citizenship to the negro; and the compromise measure of 1850, which proved the climax in the efforts of Democrat and Whig to make

the preservation, propagation, and perpetua-tion of slavery the vital and animating spirit of tion of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the National Government."
These brief references should be sufficient to justify, in the eyes of "Inquirer," the statement that "Slavery had come to be the chief corner-stone of the Democratic party." Instances could be multiplied if necessary. Now, I do not understand that Mr. Liucoln approved of any of these measures, decisions, or acts. I understand that Mr. Lincoln proposed to leave slavery where the Constitution left it: that the Fugitive Slave law of 1793 went as far as the Constitution would justify; and that the influ-

I have no tears to shed for the Whig party. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Had your paper given an intelligible report of my trial for shooting O'Brien, "the Kid," it would be unnecessary for me to notice Trude's groan of disappointment and defeat echoed in your paragraph of Sunday. And, as that paragraph shows on its face that its cue was taken from Trude, I will notice it ac-

It is really true that Trude dide discover very early in the trial what kind of a crowd he had to deal with." It was his discovery of what "kind of a crowd" he had to deal with that apprised him it was not the kind of crowd he is accustomed to deal with, and with which his peculiar methods of handling cases is likely to

accustomed to deal with, and with which his peculiar methods of handling cases is likely to win. This realization must have satisfied him from the start that his efforts would be "a fighting against hopeless odds."

What "kind of a crowd" was it! At the head was Judge Sidney Smith. Trude discovered pretty early, and the lesson was many times repeated to him, that a large part of the "hopeless odds" scainst him was that eminent Judge himself, for in the legal questions arising from time to time, Trude was nearly always beaten, and, when the Judge instructed the jury, and in the main sustained the legal positions maintained by my counsel to the jury, and mainly ignored the legal positions of Trude stated to the jury, he must have thought the judicial odds were rather heavy against him. Probably Trude also keenly felt the judicial odds when he charged my attorneys with having utered certain sentiments, and Judge Smith promptly stopped him with an emphatic denial, "They didn't say any such thing."

Another part of the "kind of crowd" he had to deal with were the witnesses for me. They didn't admit of the slang-whang style of treatment. I will name them, so that it may be judged whether they were not a sort of crowd ather had to be met with ribaldry and abuse. treatment. I will have them, so that it may be judged whether they were not a sort of crowd rather hard to be met with ribaldry and abuse. They were Horace Elhot, Licut. Bonfield, Supt. O'Donnell, John McAulay, Capt. Steele, Gen.

Forsythe, Jack Stephens, Mrs. Ossfelt, Mrs. Kreger, John Gregg, John Pauly.
Another part of the crowd that didn't satisfy Trude was the jury. They didn't come up to his proverbial high-toned moral standard for urymen. The trouble was, it was a jury brought n by "special venire," and not the "regular eanel,"—that is, they were selected off-hand and in by "special venire," and not the "regular panel,"—that is, they were selected off-hand and for the special case, picked up as they were found, and, of course, there was no chance to buzz, or see, or fix them, while the "regular panel" affords facilities for convenient fore-knowledge. As to the jury itself, I had not a single personal acquaintance on it, and each man so swore. But that the mean and contemptible fling at the jury may be properly met, and to show that the jury was free from bummerism and vagrants, and was composed of respectable citizens of position and character, I will give their names: Archibald Bell, lake Captain: Charles A. Day, grocer, Nites; H. Bioom, saloon, 74 North I.a Salle street; E. S. Walker, agent wringing machines, 44 Clark street; H. Thorp, carpenter, 24 O'Brien street; Thomas Farreil, blacksmith, corner Desplaines and Polk streets; Ben Bemer, furniture dealer, 53 West Madison street; C. E. Unger; D. Russ, carpenter and builder, 174 Michigan street; Joseph B. Bouser, Fourteenth street; Phil Panl, 410 North avenue. Will Trude dare say these men, or any one of them, was dispentable, ignorant, or corrupt? They were not pais of thieves, cracksmen, or Rids.

Another part of the "crowd" that did a good

rupt? They were not pals of thieves, cracksmen, or kids.

Another part of the "crowd" that did a good deal to keep Trude fighting "against odds," and hopeless ones too, was my counsel, King and Bonfield, who each proved himself more than a match for their adversary, as could be seen from the fact that the Judge was generally with them.

seen from the fact that the Judge was generally with them.

These are the parts of the "crowd" that Trude had to deal with, and, indeed, it was a pretty rough crowd for the play of his tactics on. On which of these parts does his reflection touch! It is really an indiscriminate onslaught on Judge, witnesses, jury, and counsel alike. That Trude and his backers should be stunned by the result is not strange. That his childish and spiteful shrick of disappointment should be sounded in The Tribung is to be explained, probably, on the supposition that you were ig-

be sounded in THE TRIBUNE is to be explained, probably, on the supposition that you were ignorant of the merits of the case and allowed yourself to be imposed on by a lawyer squirming under a sense of defeat.

I will only add that the legal questions involved, including that of the right of an officer to arrest witbout warrant, after a felony committed, and his right to recaoture an escaping prisoner, were fully and earnestly discussed, and most clearly defined and declared by the Judge, and, under them and on the evidence, the verand, under them and on the evidence, the ver-dict in my favor was given. That is my legal and moral vindication, and with that I believe the public will be content.

WILLIAM H. JONES.

The Pork-Packers' Strike. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Last evening a venerable gentleman called, sent in his card, and ancounced himself as a public advocate of the rights of the laborer, anxious to know what arguments might be brought against the cause of his client by an avowed enemy. In other words, he wished to interview me on the Stock-

own position.

It was that "all men, the Caucasian, the Negro, the Indian, the Hottentot, are equal!"

I denied the premises, since a thief is not the equal of an honest man, or a shirk the equal of an industrious man.
"But," he urged, "in the sight of God, as

having souls, they are equal."

No. Souls are no more equal than b. No. Souls are no more equal than b. les. Even in Heaven, we are told that souls differ in their degrees of glory, "as one star differeth from snother," The soul of Isaac Newton, who spent its power in discovering and teaching the laws of the universe, is more than equal to ten thousand of such souls as those strikers who are laboring to subvert those laws. Some souls will shine forever, like the sun, while some are so small they will be lost sight of in the rubbish of creation. Some are so coarsegrained and flabby they are not worth sait enough to save them, and will be thrown into the compost-pit to be worked over into something good by that divine chemistry which brings roses and wheat out of black muck. "But," my gentle sister pleaded, "you surely believe in the Declaration of Independence?" Oh, ves! I believe that all men have an equaliright to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to protection under the law; to the use, for his own benefit, of his own powers of body and soul; but it is this very principle with which your clients are at war. A Dowerful combination of men usuro an authority which George III. never dreamed of claiming, and say to poor men, "You shall not exercise

your right of pursuing happiness, or even of earning a living! You shall not dispose of your own labor for your own benefit! We own you, even as the slave master owned his alave! You have no right to live according to the dictates of your own judgment. We are your Emperor, your Dictator, your Pope! You must live according to our law or starve." To their employers they say, "You shall not use the capital accumulated by your skill and industry except as we shall dictate. The money you borrowed on the strength of our contracts with you shall be to you an eating cancer. We will teach you by bitter experience that we are your natural enemies, ready to spring upon you at any moment, from all possible ambushes, and destroy you. Nay, our hate and malice toward you are so intense that we are willing to destroy ourselves in order to accomplish your destruction." No tyrant in the world's history ever claimed or exercised more desootic and unrighteous power than that now exercised by your striking pork-packers.

"Oh! oh!" he exclaimed, "Isee I shall get no help from you in advocating the rights of the laborer. Do you not believe that all men have a right to equal wages?"

Most certainly not. Every man has a right to wages in proportion to the amount and value of his work; but your clients are not laborers, and

Most certainly not. Every man has a right to wages in proportion to the amount and value of his work; but your clients are not laborers, and have no rights as such. They are the obstructors of labor; the proud tyrants who usurp suthority over their equals; the destroyers of God's bounty to the poor. The intellectual classes eat very little pork. It is emphatically, the food of the laborer or the poor. The Great Giver has sent a bountiful harvest of this food. The farmers who raised it are among the hardest workers in the world. They depend on its sale to pay for their homes, to pay their hired help, to provide winter supplies for their families. The poor of Ireland are starving! Those of England depend on our pork for the only supply of meat that can come upon their tables; while the working men and women, the widows and orphans in every town, and village, and city of this land, depend on our pork as an important article of food. Now, if there was one ounce of manhood, one grain of humanity, in portant article of food. Now, if there was one ounce of manhood, one grain of humanity, in the make-up of these pork-packers; if they had a soul apiece as large as the smallest tobacco seed, the one great care of their lives just now would be to see to it that not one pound of pork should be lost; that no hog should lose weight through any delay in bringing him to the knife; that no dollar of additional cost should be added to the poor man's yearly supply of bacon; that there should be ship-loads to send to Ould Ireland in this her day of need! Every man of them, standing as they all do between to Ould Ireland in this her day of need! Every man of them, standing as they all do between the hard-working farmer, his hard-working help, and the bungry poor of this and other lands, would take off his coat, toss up his hat, and, with a "Hurrah boys!" go to work with a will; go to work as brave men always do at sight of suffering and danger. Out upon your strikers! They are not born of women. Or, rather, out upon the cunning demagogs who are getting fat salaries for leading them into this quagmire of third selfishness, when all their own best interests are sunk in the slime of sophism, and they are made to be their own enemies and the enemies of the race.

are made to be their own enemies and mies of the race.

I must have frightened the gentle advocate of the pig-killers, for he soon left; and I knew I had taiked too much when the rapid motion of my heart woke me in the night. So for fear some one else should call to know what I think about the strike, I send my thoughts to you, that I may refer all inquirers to your columns.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The Mistakes of Lieb.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 .- Our esteemed fellow-cititen Hermann Lieb, equally great in peace and in war, is in the habit of making "mistakes" when speaking or writing about political opponents. I was reminded of this fact when I noticed in your paper a communication of the great com-mander, intending to explain his position to the eaching of German in the public schools. When Mr. Lieb edited (and finally killed) the Chicago Union, be "concealed" in that sheet an article about Gen. Grant. (I say concealed, for all the papers managed (and killed) by the "General" had such a small circulation that the term "published" could not be applied to articles appearing in these sheets.) In the article mentioned, Mr. Lieb said that Mr. Grant was nothing but a military fraud, a "general bumbug with a wooden sword," and that he (Lieb) would completely annihilate the glory which Gen. Grant had achieved merely by the misrepresentation of certain newspapers.

The statements made in his communication to

your paper demonstrate an equal degree of truthfulcess and sound judgment, for nearly every figure is wrong, and not a word of what he said about me, the Freis Press, and the Volksfreund is true.

Mr. Lieb says that I publish a Democratic morning paper (Volksfreund) and a Republican overthe paper (Volksfreund) and a Republican overthe paper (Volksfreund) and a Republican transfer (Volksfreund) and a Rep

morning paper (Volksfreund) and a Republican evening paper (Volksfreund) and a Republican evening paper (Freie Presse). This is another "mistake." In connection with our establishment we run what is called a "patent insit concern." I print the insides of more thin sixty daily, weekly, and sunday papers; I am interested in five of them; but I control and edit only one paper, the Republican Freie Presse, In regard to the Volksfreund, I have to say that this paper is combined with the Weekly Deutsche Warte, a publication established by about 300 Protestants (clergymen and church-members) of sil denominations. The Daily Volksfreund is independent in politics, but has a large number of subscribers among the Protestants of this city, and, since an overwheiming majority of them

dependent in politics, out has a large number of subscribers among the Protestants of this city, and, since an overwheiming majority of them are Republican, it is safe to suppose that the leanings of the Volkgfreund will be rather Republican than Democratic.

I am satistied the Volkgfreund has a great future, and have myself an interest to the extent of \$15,000 in it; the control, however, rests with its Board of Directors, wholly independent.

But Mr. Lieb may plead the baby act as far as newspaper business is concerned. He has killed every newspaper that he edited. His last victim was the Chicago Union, a paper of over twenty years' standing, whose former owner (Mr. F. Becker) made a fortune out of it.

Another "mistake" of Lieb is, his statement that he received unfair treatment. I concede to everybody what I claim for myself; but I object to Mr. Lieb's treatment of this question for four reasons:

four reasons:

1. I considered it improper that a man who, like Lieb, has gone out of a public office with a shortage that his bondsmen had to cover should assume the role of spokesman for the pecole.

2. I objected to his attempt to play the "prominent German" in this case, because he is no Geaman (he bails from Switzerland); his wholesale butchery of German newspapers demonstrates his animosity against the German language; he can nether speak nor write it correctly; his children cannot speak a single German sentence; and Mr. Lieb only assumes to be a German when he desires an office, which he could not secure on the strength of any qualifications of his. At such times he tries to "creep in" as a "representative German." Therefore the Germans disown him.

3. I objected to the manner in which he agitated this question. Competing with the Socialistic demagogs, and anxious to give vent to his prejudices against a certain member of the Board of Education, he dragged the corose of his child that drowned in the lake out of its grave and tried to make the School Board responsible for the bad training which he (Lieb gives his children. Mr. Lieb seems to labor under the idea that the fifteen members of the Board of Education have to serve as nurses for the 70,000 children of Chicago.

4. I pointed out that Lieb in the Union (as long as his sister, Mrs. Corolenti, served as German leader of the public schools) advocated the instruction of German in the same, and commenced his opposition when the connection of his sister with the public schools was interrupted.

The citizens of Chicago would do well not to our reasons:

1. I considered it improper that a man who,

his sister with the public schools was interrupted.

The citizens of Chicago would do well not to follow the advice of Mr. Lieb, who expresses nothing else but his own opinion,—a worthless thing that changes from day to day. The tax-payers should not tamper with the German instruction for a trifle of about \$10,000 per year. They may by so doing create a commotion like that of 1873. Demagogs of Lieb's quality would, of course, like a new "People's movement"; but the taxpayers, who had to foot the bills to the amount of about \$5,000,000, should treat the matter with caution.

By such conflagrations like that of 1873, which made Lieb County Clerk, the people might, as the old saying is, "Save the cat, while the house would be destroyed." Respectfully yours, RICHARD MICHABLIS.

Political Trouble in Bulgaria.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—The dissolution of the Bulgarian Assembly by Prince Alexander has not taken Europe by surprise. All the Prince's attempts to prevent a conflict met with little response or the part of M. Karaveleff and the majority at his command. For some time past, therefore, it was clear that the only alternative left Prince Alexander was either to deliver himself unconditionally to the direction of that party, resigning in great measure all control of his own over the destinies of the country confided to his care, or to dissolve the Assembly and appeal to the population. Although the Mipistry of M. Balabanoff enjoyed his full confidence, he did not hesitate to sacrifice it to the adverse feeling prevailing against it in the Assembly, and to call upon M. Karaveleff, the leader of the majority, to form a Cabinet, in the composition of which the Prince naturally claimed a voice. Another demand preferred by Prince Alexander was that the Assembly should modify the address in which the late Ministry, and by implication the Prince himself, were accused of unconstitutional proceedings. On neither point did M. Karaveleff show the least disposition to defer to the wishes of the Prince, which convinced the latter that with a Government and an As-Political Trouble in Bulgaria.

sembly in direct opposition to himself at the very outset the conduct of affairs would be impossible. The Prince, it seems, before taking a resolution, informed the Powers of the situation. The new Cabinet charged with carrying on the Government until the new Assembly is convoked shows the anxiety of the Prince to avoid as much as possible the semblance of his slding with one or the other party. Clement, the Bishop of Tiroova, has been appointed President of the Council instead of M. Zancoff, who was thought to be singled out for that post.

# CALIFORNIA MINING.

The Gold Belt of That State-Getting Ores Ready for the Mill-The Secret of Pailure in Mining—A New Era of Prosperity Dawn ing on the Pacific Coast. To the Editor of The Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22.—The great interest manifested throughout the East in the Gold Belt of California, and the future of this class of mining, so promising, has induced me to refer to the subject, and in connection with it I desire to say a word about the working of gold mines and getting the ore ready for the mill. This subject is not only important, but has never been properly understood by the large ody of so-called mining men who have for years past figured so conspicuously on the Gold Belt of California, and that is wherein lies the ecret of so many failures. The reason that hundreds of valuable gold mines have been lying here under our very noses, slumbering for over twenty years, is because the men who undertook the manipulation of them did not understand the nature or character of the nines they were trying and had undertaken to develop. They undertook to work these gold mines in the same way and with the same machinery they worked the sliver lodes of Nevada and elsewhere, and, as a matter of course, they failed. They then commenced to run after the hundred and one new-fangied processes for reducing gold ores, including Isenburk's process, Fryer's process, Mosshelmer's process, Robinsin's process, Kohler's process, and forty more, all of which have proved arrant failures, to say nothing of the long list of patented machines and other devices, not one of which to this day has proved a success. Thus hundreds of thousands, and, indeed, millions, have been expended in these fruitless experiments to no purpose in these fruitless experiments to no purpose further than loss, disgust, and ruin to those immediately interested.

The simpler the plan or way for the reduction

The simpler the plan or way for the reduction of yold ores the better. All that is required is a stamp battery,—and a drop-stamp at that,—and, if your ore carries sulphurets, make two boxes about twelve leet long, and dimensions about like the ordinary sluice-box that miners use in placer-mining. Place these boxes side by side below the battery, so that the discharge of the place by side below the battery, so that the discharge of pulp from the battery will pass directly into the box. At the lower end of the boxes have a raising-gate, so that you can raise the gate as the box fills with sulphurets; then when one box is full turn the stream of pulp from the battery into the other box while you empty the first box and get it ready for use again. Now, you will admit this very simple and cheap, yet it is better for the purposes intended than all the costly patented devices ever offered to the mining public for the concentration of sulphurets. Even amalgamating plates that have been so long in use are now, in have been so long in use are now, in the light of a better understanding of what is required, deemed expensive and impractical, and are being wholly done away with. I would not use them under any circumstances, on account of their great expense, if nothing more. count of their great expense, if nothing more. So with the working of sulphurels after concentration, all of which is very simple when once understood. Now a word about working the mine, and here comes in another cause, or secret, of so many failures. In all the working of the gold mines in California, in years past, the custom or rule was to take out all the ore the custom or rule was to take out all the ore between wall and wall, and run it through the battery. There is not, on an average, one gold mine in a hundred that will pay to work in this way, for several reasons, which I will explain. In the first piace, and, as a rule, almost without exception, the gold, in gold-ore mines, runs in chimneys or payzones, and, outside of these chimneys or payzones, and, outside of these chimneys or payzones, the quartz carries little or no gold, and what might properly be termed barren quartz. To illustrate, we will suppose that the ore in the psyzones would mill from \$100 to \$400 per ton, and that the quartz, or ore intervening between the chimneys, carried only a trees or regold at all. Would the the the line of the ledge and run it through the mill? Yet this is just what has been done and still is being done in the working of these gold mines. There is a fact connected with these chimneys that I have proved from long years of close inspection and investigation, and that is the inevitable law of nature governing the course of these chimneys or payernes. They

commeys that I have proved from long years of close inspection and investigation, and that is the inevitable law of nature governing the course of these chimneys or paysones. They invariably, ho re bodies running north and south, dip to the south from a vertical line on the ledge, so that, were you to commence on one of those chimneys to sink a shaft, you would readily see that, before you had gone any depth on a vertical line, the chimney or payzone would have left you in its dip to the south on the ledge, and the bottom of your shaft would be in barren quartz. How many mines have been worked in that way, and abandoned as worthless,—having petered out! There is another phase, or, rather, freak, of nature in depositing the gold in and through these ore bodies, and that is in floding the gold all along and through the ledge next to and lying on the "foot-wall." For instance, suppose your ledge to be three fest wide, and that one foot of the ledge, next to the "foot-wall," would zo \$10, and the remaining two feet of ledge, lying above and next to the hanging wall, was perfectly barren quartz. There is but one way to work it profitably, and that is to work the one foot of \$10 ore, and discard the balance.

Many districts on the Pacific Coast that are abundantly rich in gold-quartz veins are hardly known in the East, but let capital once be judiciously fivested in them and they will soon prove an attractive field for investors. California is comparatively untouched. In early days this State was the "Golden Gate" for miners. All the gulches and streams on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas for 500 miles, were prolifie in placer mines for many years, but permanent or quartz veins were paid but little attention. Now the capital of California is concentrated into the hands of a few who are so intimately connected with the Comstock that it would be very disastrous to their interests to recognise any other than this locality.

I believe in a new era of prosperity in California; and, indeed, a new excetement must ere

golden harvest such as was seen in early days. W. D. Roor, Mining Engineer.

GRUNDY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. cuit Court has adjourned. Very little business was done at this term. The following criminals were found guilty and sentenced: Joseph Boyle, burglary,—sentenced to one year's imprison-ment, and sentence suspended during good beweapon,-fined \$25 and costs: Thomas Newton rape,-sentence suspended, and discharged; Henry Halsey, burglary,—sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment; Lans K. Johnson, burglary,—sentenced to ten

twelve years' imprisonment; Lans K. Johnson, burglary, — sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Johnson is the man who tried to hang himself in the jail, out was restored to a life in the Penitentiary by the activity of the Sheriff and physicians. There was an indictment against James Boyle, John Sullivan, and William Prindle for burglary. A noile was entered as to Boyle: Sullivan and Prindle were sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. William Sands, Grand-Juryman, was imprisoned twelve hours tor intoxication.

There were no cases of interest, either civil or chancery, excepting, perhaps, that of Knaton vs. Ruston, divorce,—brought from Freeport by change of venue. George Ruston filed his bill in Stephenson County, Oct. 27, 1879, no attorney appearing for him, he signing the bill for himself,—charging that he was married to Vattie C. Taylor in 1866; that he had lived with her until June, 1877, and that she then deserted him. Summons was issued and served the same day, returnable Dec. 1. Nov. 3 both parties signed a stipulation that the case might be taken to the Grandy County Circuit Court on schange of venue. The parties afterwards filed a stipulation waving the jury. Mrs. Ruston filed an answer denying desertion, and a cross-bill alleging that she is entitled to divorce on account of Mr. Ruston's refusing to have marital intercourse with her. The Court thought this sufficient grounds for divorce, it being the only cause alleged, and granted the ame, with \$2,000 and the homestead as allimony.

Cold Weather in the Past. Cold Weather in the Past.

Gaispann's Messenger (Paris).

The abnormal severity of the weather which has been experienced in Paris and throughout the greater part of France during the last few days, seeming, as it does, to threaten us with an exceptionally hard winter, may render interesting a brief glance at some of the great "frosts" of bygone an! modern times. Thus, to begin at a very early period, snow is recorded to have fallen in Rome during forty days in the 30th year before the Christian era. Nearly eight centuries after—the exact date is uncertain—the Black Sea was frozen over for three weeks. In 608, the vines are stated to have been destroyed by frost over a large portion of France. There is a tradition again that in 860 snow and intense cold prevailed over Europe for six months, even the Adriatic being frozen. In 974 the Bosporus could be crossed by the ice on its surface. The severe weather was followed by epidemics and famine, to which a third of the population of France is said to have succumbed. In 1163 the Po was frozen over and wine congealed in the cellars. The winters of 1823 and 1408 were extremely cold. In the former year the ice-bound surface of the Baitic was used as a thoroughfare for six weeks, and in 1408 nearly all the bridges of Paris were carried away by the blocks of ice floating in the Seine. The Cierk of the Parliament of the day declared himself unable to register the decrees, owing to the ink freezing on his pen in solte of the large fires kept burning in his office. In 1468 the weather was so severe in Flanders that the frozen wine had to be cut with hatchets. Ten years previously a force of 41,000 men encamped on the Danube. In 1804 and 1607 there were games and bonfires on the Thames. And 1684 is memorable as the year of the great fair held on the Euglish river, which was covered with ice twelve luches thick. An inscription in a book of the period says "the people kept trade on the Thames as in a fair held till Feb. 4, 1684. About forty coaches plyed on the Thames as on drye land." Thirty years or so later, in 1716, another fair was held on the same river in midwinter, and yet another in 1740. The years 1766 and 1789 were notable for intense cold throughout Europe. Another ice fair—the last-took place on the Thames in 1814. Hard winters prevailed in 1829, 1840, 1845, and 1849. In 1846 the greatest cold experienced in France since the invention of the thermometer was observed at Pontarlier, when the mercury went down to 31 degrees below freezing-point, in 1849 quicksliver froze in Norway. The winter of 1853 was generally severe throughout Europe. Since that date sev

# THE GREEK FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10 .- There are decided symptoms that the Greek question is about to enter on a new phase. The Ottoman Plenipo-tentiaries, having produced an elaborate refutation of the Greek proposals and having pointed out what they consider the line suggested by the

Congress, must now at length state what line they themselves propose. They have accordingly requested from their Government definitive inrequested from their Government definitive instructions as to the amount of territory which the Sultan is prepared to cede. As it is almost certain that the amount will be extremely small and that the Greeks will refuse to accept it, an appeal will in all probability be made to the Powers for mediation. The way in which mediation is to be exercised is described in M. Waddington's circular, which was agreed to by all the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin. The representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople are to meet in conference, and to urge on the Porte the acceptance of all points on which they unanimously agree. For the contingency of their being unable to agree on any one point no provision is made, and yet that is precisely what is most likely to happen. If the Governments cannot agree among themselves directly, it may be confidently predicted that their representatives here will not succeed. In any case these gentlemen will be placed in a most disagreeable position. They have to decide how much territory the sovereign to whom they are accredited is to cede to a neighboring State when they know that his Majesty is most reluctant to make any territorial succepts and the present and the processing whethere and the processing whethere and the process whethere is to make any territorial expressions whethere is to have early territorial expressions whethere is to make any territorial expressions whethere is to refer the process of the process cede to a neighboring State when they know that his Majesty is most reluctant to make any territorial concessions whatever. Their meetings will excite in the official world, the same feelings of hostility as were produced by the Conference of 1876, and each Plenipotentiary, having the political and commercial interests of his own country in view, will naturally seek to incur as little odium as possible. M. Waddington, in preparing his circular, seems to have imagined that merely the unanimous decisions would become known to the Turkish Government, while the differences of opinion and the parts played by the into the Turkish Government, while the differences of opinion and the parts played by the individual Plenipotentiaries might be kept secret. Such a method of procedure might rerhaps be successfully carried out in some other European capital, but it is utterly impossible in Constantinople. The general opinion in diplomatic circles here seems to be that if the Powers can come directly to some agreement among theniselves and give their representatives precise identical instructions, the Porte may yield to the pressure thus brought upon it; but, if they act in the way suggested by M. Waddington's circular, the solution of the question will be indefinitly postponed.

THE LEVEE AND JETTY HUMBUG.

cheme to Squander Public Money for the Benefit of Deadbeats. Memphis Avalanche."
The House Committee on Mississippi Levees have agreed to report to the House a resolution authorizing and directing the Commission to make a trip down the Mississippi River about the 10th of November, 1880, for the purpose of gaining more accurate information in regard to subjects within the views of the Commissioners' jurisdiction. The wonderful knowledge obtained by the Commissioners in their recent trip on a steamboat from Cairo to New Orleans is not considered adequate by the House Committee to formulate a plan for the improvement of the Mississippi River. Consequently the Commissioners will take another flying trip on a steamboat next November from Cairo to New Orleans, when they will made another report. The exact amount of information in possession of the Commissioners has not been published to the world. It may be safely predicted, however, that they know now as much as they will know next year, and they will know as much next year as they knew when they were appointed Commissioners. The eccentricities of the mighty currents of the Lower Mississippi are not to be learned by one or two trips on a steamboat. And so far as the Comgaining more accurate information in regard to Mississippi are not to be learned by one or twotrips on a steamboat. And so far as the Commission is concerned, the purpose of its organization is to learn "how not to do it." It
forms no part of the duties of the Commission
to offer any practical scheme for the improvement of the lower valley. Therefore, the iese
they will prove to be in promoting the real design of the authors of the Commission. The
most segacious men on the Commission. The
men who control east-and-west lines of transportation. These men do not desire any improvement in the Mississippi River channel or a
deep-water barbor at the river's mouth.
They are all powerful in controlling State and
Congressional legislation. They will throw
every obstacle in the way of any practical plan of
improvement. But they cannot resist the strong Congressional legislation. They will throw every obstacle in the way of any practical plan of improvement. But they cannot resist the strong pressure of public opinion in the great Northwest, which demands that something must be done. Hence public opinion has been shaped in the direction of levees and jetties. Practical men everywhere know that levees will never prove of any material aid to navigation, and that jetties will never make a deep-water channel to the sea. Money is therefore annually wasted in levees and jetties, to keep the Western people under a delusive hope that substantial improvement is really going forward. As a part of this grim farce of Mississippi finprovement, men of straw are set up, veritable exarecrows they are, styled a "Mississippi River Commission," who really know nothing of the river, and are not expected to know anthing. They are simply puppets in the farce of "How Not to Do It." While the attention of the public is diverted by the contemplation of the ground and lofty tumbling of that body of performers with the high-sounding title of "Mississippi River Commission," any cheap, practical system for the real improvement of navigation is hooted down with little ceremony. So plain and very cheap an experiment as the Outlet system proposed by Capt. John Cowdon is entirely ignored. No plan will be entertained that does not contemplate the expenditure of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The merits of the Outlet plan can be tested in a period of time not exceeding sixty days, and at a cost not exceeding \$150,000. But that is small business. There is no big job for a gang of contractors. Besides Cowdon is a practical man who knows the river. There be three good and sufficient reasons why the Outlet plan will never be adopted: (1) It is cheap. (2) It is reasonable. (3) Its prospective suocess.

Presh Water from the Bottom of the Sea.

One of the hottest regions on the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahrin the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to the copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goatskin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is stached a strong line; and, thus equipped, he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges again. The source of the copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some 500 or 600 miles distant.

Be wise in time and procure Dr. Bull's Cough Fresh Water from the Bottom of the Ses

Be wise in time and procure Dr. Ball's Cough syrup, which always cures coughs and colds, and provents consumption. Price 25 cents a bottle.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

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Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weak-ened by an insidious disease, not only commandour respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medicat Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise or

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Carles of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad of Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venerea, Fever Sores; Chronic or Old Ulcers, Sait Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glindular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Biotches, Timors, Dyspe Isla, Kidney and Biadder Diseases, Chronic Rheunatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become denosited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sareaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Sypnilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their fiesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse, —the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaramillan makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

# OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radwar's Rasolvent is now an pertainly established that what was once considered almost mirsculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannan P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krasf, Mrs.-J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsangamillian Resolvent. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve Radway's Ready Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHUEMATIC. Bed-ridden Infrm, Crippled, Nerv-ons, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant case.

annet, RADWAY S READY REGISTER Will afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bewels, Congession of the Lungs, Sore Threat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitstion of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Inflamnia, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chilis, Ague Chilis, Chiblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE. Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready.

by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY.

RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, care Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Eadway's Ready Relief with thom. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy of bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, coium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills. Perfect Purentive Soothing Aperients. Ass Without Pain. Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALOMES

gum, parge, regulate, purify, cleanae, and strengthen.

Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Occiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billionaness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscers. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drags.

Tobserve the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Biood in the Head, Activity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Web Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Vellowness of the Skin and Hyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Head, A few does of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

"False and True,"
"Badway on Irritable Urethrs."
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and others relating to different classes of Disease.
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Will-be received up to 1 o'clock p. m 3, 1800, for all the Meat, Bread, Milk, ery. Binding, and Blank Books requir ty for the year 1880. Specifications and furnished by the Clerk of the Board of sloners, Boom 4 Criminal Court Buil tion.

All bids must be accompanied with of \$1.000, with at least two sureties acceptance of contract if awarded to The Board of Commissioners reserve ject any or all bids. All Proposals must be indorsed: sither "Meat," "Bread," "Mills "Stationery," "Binding," or "Blac case may be, and must be addressed: Board of County Co Room 4 Criminal C

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